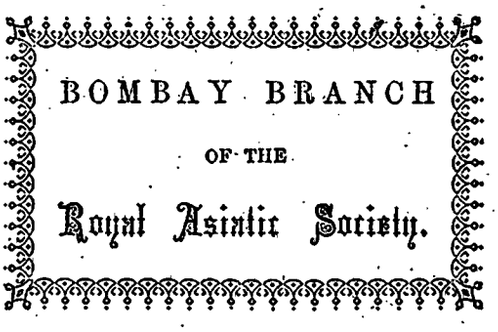
00132975



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020

00132975

REPORT

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1898-99.

132975

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

7/1/29

Calcutta:

BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.

1900.

[*Price—Indian, Rs. 6; English, 9s.*]

Published at the BENGAL SECRETARIAT BOOK DEPÓT,
Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

OFFICIAL AGENTS.

In India—

THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta.
W. NEWMAN & Co., Calcutta.
THACKER & Co., Bombay.
HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.
SUPERINTENDENT, AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, Rangoon.

In London—

E. A. ARNOLD, 37 Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.
CONSTABLE & Co., 2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & Co., St. Dunstan's House, Fetter Lane, E.C.
P. S. KING & SON, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.
LUZAC & Co., 46 Great Russel Street, W.C.
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & Co., Charing Cross Road, W.C.
B. QUARITCH, 15 Piccadilly, W.

On the Continent—

FRIEDLÄNDER & SOHN, 11 Carlstrasse, Berlin.
OTTO HARRASSOWITZ, Leipzig.
KARL W. HIERSEMANN, Leipzig.
ERNEST LEROUX, 28 Rue Bonaparte, Paris.
MARTINUS NIJHOFF, The Hague.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SUMMARY.

PAGE.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL—

1. General remarks 1-2
2. Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor . . . 2-3
3. The Board of Revenue and the Secretariat . 3
4. Change of the name of the Lohardaga district 3
5. Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services 4
6. Appointment of Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges 4
7. Provincial Service 4
8. Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department 4

POLITICAL—

9. Sikkim 4-5
10. Bhutan 5
11. Cooch Behar 5
12. Hill Tippera 5
13. Tributary States of Orissa 5-6
14. Tributary States of Chota Nagpur . . 6

PROTECTION—

15. LEGISLATION 6-7

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE—

16. Constitution of the Force and Expenditure . 7
17. Recruitment of investigating officers and education of the rank and file . . . 7
18. Conduct of the Police 7
19. Rural Police 7-8
20. Plague disturbances 8
21. Extension of the provisions of Police Act V of 1861 to Calcutta and strengthening of the Calcutta Police 8
22. Criminal Courts 8-9
23. Appointment of an Additional District and Sessions Judge for Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge 9

PRISONS—

24. Prisoners admitted into the jails, &c. . . 9
25. Employment of prisoners; health and mortality 10
26. Reformatories 10
27. Depôt for the confinement of girl criminals . 10

CIVIL JUSTICE—

28. Civil Courts 10-11

REGISTRATION—

29. Statistics 11

MUNICIPAL—

30. Calcutta Building Commission . . . 11
31. Calcutta Municipal loan 11
32. Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act . 12
33. Water-supply, Berhampore Municipality . 12
34. Improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply 12
35. Financial position of the Darjeeling Municipality 12
36. Procedure to be followed in the enforcement of section 63 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884 12
37. Amendment of the Municipal Election rules . 12
38. Audit of Local Fund accounts . . . 13

PAGE.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT—

39. Rules under section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act 13
40. Rules for the management of a Provident Fund 13
41. Formation of a Local Board at Chuadanga in the district of Nadia 13
42. Payment of interest by District Boards on capital raised for the construction of railways, &c. 13

SANITATION—

43. Mortality returns 14
44. Statistics showing the effect of disinfecting wells and tanks during cholera epidemics . 14
45. Reorganization of the Sanitary Department . 14

MEDICAL—

46. Professorships of Physiology and Pathology at the Medical College, Calcutta . . 14
47. Pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants 15
48. Vernacular medical education 15
49. Right of a private school to grant the title of V.L.M.S. to its passed students . . 15
50. Presidency General Hospital 15
51. Rules for the management of dispensaries . 15
52. Production and supply of quinine in India . 16
53. Albert Victor Asylum for lepers . . . 16
54. Outbreak of *Kala Dukh* in the district of Purnea 16
55. PLAGUE 16-17

MARINE—

56. Kidderpore Docks 17-18
57. Improvement of the river Hooghly . . 18-19
58. Disposal of the Fort William sewage . . 19
59. Construction of a jetty at Chittagong . . 19
60. New light at Kutubdia 19
61. Pilgrim traffic 20
62. Rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act . . 20
63. Quarantine 20
64. Fees for survey of vessels on Sundays and recognised holidays 20
65. Deck and load lines 20

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

AGRICULTURE—

66. Bengal Veterinary Institution . . . 20-21

FORESTS—

67. Statistics 21
68. Trade in *sabai* grass exported from the Sonthal Parganas and the levy of a royalty on it 21-22
69. Forest surveys in Bengal 22
70. Working Plan for the forests of the Tista Valley Range, Darjeeling Forest Division . 22
71. Angul Protected Forests 22-23
72. Khurda Protected Forest Rules . . 23

PUBLIC WORKS—

73. Imperial works 23
74. Collectorate offices 23
75. Civil Courts 23
76. Subdivisional offices and residences . . 23
77. Jails 23
78. Police 24
79. Colleges and schools 24
80. Hospitals and dispensaries 24
81. Churches and parsonages 24
82. Miscellaneous 24-25
83. Military 25
84. Communications 25-26
85. Railways . . . . . 26—28

PAGE.

IRRIGATION—

86. Area irrigated 28-29
87. Revenue 29
88. Tribeni, Dhaka, and Bagmati Canal schemes 30
89. Rajmahal drainage scheme 30
90. Re-transfer of the Kutubdia embankment to the Civil Department 30
91. Permanent navigable channel across the bhil between the Madhumati and Kumar rivers 30
92. Improvement of the Angeria creek . . 30-31
93. Floods in the Cossye, Selye, Subarnarekha, Damodar, and Sikrahna or Boor-Gandak rivers 31
94. Revised Water-rate Rules for the Eden Canal 31
95. Revised Water-rate Rules for the Orissa Canals 31

REVENUE AND FINANCE—

96. Financial Statement in Council . . . 32
97. Imperial Finance 32
98. Provincial Finance 32-33
99. Local Finance 33
100. Road and Public Works Cess . . . 33
101. Rules for dealing with cases of default of repayment of loans granted from public revenues 33
102. Rules regarding the reappropriation of grants for regular and special contingencies without reference to Government . . . 33
103. Prohibition of circulation of copper dumps in Government transactions 34

LAND REVENUE—

104. Statistics 34
105. Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act . . 34
106. Rules under the Estates Partition Act . . 35
107. Audit of tauzi accounts in Bengal . . 35
108. Revision of the tauzi establishments in Collectors' offices 35-36
109. Certificate Department establishments in district offices 36

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS—

110. Working of the Land Records Maintenance Act 36
111. Recovery of costs of survey and settlement in Chittagong 36
112. Palamau settlement 37
113. Orissa settlement 37-38
114. Extension of survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act to North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur 38-39
115. Survey and record of rights in Backergunge . 40

PAGE.

CUSTOMS—

116. Statistics 40
117. Changes in the tariff 40
118. Working of the Merchandise Marks Act . 40
119. Working of the Cotton Duties Act . . . 41

SALT—

120. Salt Revenue 41
121. Prohibition of the manufacture of salt in the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Khulna . . . 41
122. Formation of a Salt Department in Bengal . 41

OPIUM—

123. System of recruitment for the Opium Department 41
124. Introduction of the *asamiwar* system in the Bihar Opium Agency 42

EXCISE—

125. Results of the year 42
126. Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act . . 42
127. Exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh 42-43

STAMPS—

128. Stamp revenue 43

INCOME-TAX—

129. Statistics 43

EMIGRATION—

130. Colonial Emigration 43
131. Amendment of the Inland Emigration Rules and improvement of the arrangements under them 43

EDUCATION—

132. Statistics 44
133. Subordinate Educational Service . . . 44-45
134. Bihar School of Engineering 45

STATIONERY—

135. Statistics 45
136. Printing 45

MISCELLANEOUS—

137. Reorganization of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers into the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps 45

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1898-99.

SUMMARY.

CHANGES OF ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL.

THE most prominent event of the year 1898-99 was the appearance of plague in Calcutta. It had been apprehended for some time, but the first unmistakeable cases occurred in the middle of April. The Government of Bengal had the advantage of the experiences of Bombay. The system of segregation adopted in Bombay was impossible in Calcutta. In the rains, which were close at hand, the city is surrounded by swamps, and there were no open tracts to which the people of infected areas could be moved. The system had to be limited, therefore, to ward and caste hospitals, and it was hoped that inoculation would be freely resorted to among a population thoroughly accustomed to the practice and the benefits of vaccination. The story was, however, rapidly spread and accepted that inoculation was a poison, intended to destroy and not to save life. Large numbers of the inhabitants fled from the city in panic; health officers and ambulance carts were attacked, and symptoms of riot appeared, which made it necessary to strengthen the city police by strong bodies of the military police from other parts of the Province. Fortunately, the epidemic was short, and the panic subsided. The city was declared free of plague in October, and various isolated outbreaks in the interior of the Province were quickly closed by the method, familiar to the people, of temporarily leaving and airing their houses. A second outbreak of plague occurred in February 1899. The dread of the hospitals it was impossible to overcome; mortality among plague cases is always grave, and removal to a plague hospital was regarded as a sentence of death. It had been found that in the fear of it cases were so habitually concealed that there was more danger of infection from an undiscovered centre than prospect of check by treatment on discovery. It was decided on the second outbreak to discontinue the compulsory removal of the sick to hospital, and to trust to prompter information in consequence and the prompter disinfection of infected premises. The second attack was more severe, but still moderate, as compared with the epidemic in other large cities of India. This was doubtless due in the main to climatic causes, but the experiences of the year gave notable testimony to the efficacy of disinfection. There was no alarm among the people or consequent dislocation of trade.

After the plague the matter of most public interest and comment was the Bill before the Provincial Council for the revision of the municipal

administration of Calcutta. It was introduced first before the commencement of the year, and occupied a Select Committee of the Council for many months. Its object was to constitute a small General Committee with independent powers of its own and a defined sphere of duties, in substitution for the direct rule of the entire Corporation, with its numerous and overgrown, but wholly subordinate, Committees, by which the several departments of the municipal business were previously conducted; and it was designed that this Committee should be formed of equal numbers of representatives of the rate-payers, the commercial classes, and the Government—the three main interests of the city. This was a very substantial change in the methods of the government of the city, and was naturally very distasteful to the representatives of the rate-payers, who had hitherto absorbed the whole municipal authority. The history of the final discussion on the Bill and the restriction of the members of the Corporation, which was the one subsequent alteration, of consequence, belongs to the following year.

A matter of more practical and vital importance to the city was the development of the coal-trade, and in smaller degree of the grain and seed trade during the year. The railways leading to the Port were unable to carry the business that was offered them, and the accommodation at the docks was insufficient to hold what the railways brought. The expansion of the coal-trade is continuous; large but still inadequate additions have been made to the rolling-stock; additional jetties and sheds have been undertaken at the docks, and a variety of schemes for increased railway provision have been presented for the consideration of Government. Among these was included a plan for a permanent railway bridge over the Hooghly, connecting Howrah with Sealdah, and providing a Central Railway Station for passengers in the heart of the city. This project was referred to a strong representative Committee, but has been so materially altered from time to time under their criticisms that it is still in the crucible of discussion.

To the native officers of the Government the most notable event of the year was a reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service, which has substantially improved the position and prospects of its members.

Tours of the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. Sir John Woodburn assumed charge of the office of Lieutenant-Governor from Sir Alexander Mackenzie on the 7th April 1898. He was a stranger to the Province, and he was impressed with the necessity of acquainting himself as quickly as possible with local conditions and of making the personal knowledge of the leading officers in the districts. His tours accordingly were longer than usual.

The first tour was during the rains, and comprised the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Tippera, Backergunge, Khulna, and Jessore. At Dacca he held a Darbar, at which Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah was invested with the Order of Knight Commander of the Indian Empire. There, as elsewhere throughout the tour, local officers and zamindars and other leading private gentlemen were received, and questions of local interest were discussed. Addresses from public bodies and associations were presented to him, explaining the needs and desires of the different districts, and formed the basis of consideration with the local officers as to the action or assistance that were expedient or practicable. At Comilla, the head-quarters of the Tippera district, the Lieutenant-Governor received and returned a

visit paid by the Raja of Hill Tippera, who had come from his State to meet him. Various matters were discussed with His Highness, and questions connected with the settlement of his estates in British territory were disposed of.

His next tour during the month of November was in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division. Giridih, which is one of the centres of the coal-mining industry, was first visited; from there he went on to Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Chaibassa, and Purulia, where receptions were held and local questions discussed. A Darbar was held at Ranchi for the investiture of several gentlemen with the titles conferred on them by His Excellency the Viceroy, and was largely attended by leading residents of Chota Nagpur. Among the visitors to Ranchi to meet the Lieutenant-Governor were the Maharaja of Sirguja and other Chiefs of the Tributary States, whose acquaintance he was pleased to make, and with whom he had the opportunity of adjusting matters connected with the administration of their States. The large schools of the Dublin University Mission and the German Lutheran Mission at Hazaribagh and Ranchi, respectively, were visited. At Purulia the Lieutenant-Governor visited the coolie emigration depôts, and specially enquired into the working of the system of recruitment, and he also visited the large and interesting leper asylum, which is maintained by members of the Evangelical Lutheran Mission, assisted by contributions from Europe.

In December Sir John Woodburn visited the districts of Cuttack and Puri. The progress of the Orissa settlement and the municipal administration of the pilgrim town of Puri were the more important matters discussed there. At Cuttack His Honour held a Darbar, at which *sanads* and *khillats* were presented to several recipients of honours. The Lieutenant-Governor also inspected the High Level Canal for many miles, and on the route to Puri visited the Khandagiri Buddhist caves and the ancient temples of Bhubaneshwar, with a view in particular to the adoption of measures for the preservation of the latter.

In January he spent a few days in visiting Muzaffarpur to inspect, as their Honorary Colonel, the Camp-of-Exercise of the Bihar Light Horse. From Muzaffarpur he proceeded to Darbhanga to invest the present Maharaja with his title on his succession to that Raj.

In February a portion of the Midnapore canals and embankments was inspected; and at the beginning of March he visited the Iron Works at Barakar and the extensive mines of the Equitable Coal Company at Sitarampur, Gaurangdi, and Sanctoria in the Burdwan district.

The Board of Revenue and the Secretariat.

3. The retirement of Messrs. C. C. Stevens, C.S.I. (now Sir C. C. Stevens, K.C.S.I.), and W. H. Grimley caused vacancies in the two Memberships of the Board of Revenue, which were filled by the appointment of Messrs. G. Toynbee and W. B. Oldham, C.I.E. During an absence of Mr. Grimley, on leave, for three months Mr. P. Nolan acted as Member. In the Secretariat Mr. F. A. Slack acted as Secretary in the General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, and Mr. E. N. Baker as Secretary in the Financial and Municipal Departments.

Change of the name of the Lohardaga district.

4. In accordance with local desire, the Lohardaga district in Chota Nagpur has, by notification in January 1899, been named the Ranchi district.

Examination for the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Services.

5. The examination of candidates for these Services was held on 4th—7th April: 94 candidates obtained permission to compete, and 88 appeared. Of these, eight were Muhammadans and nine Bihari Hindus. Three candidates—one a Muhammadan—were selected as Probationary Deputy Collectors and four as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Appointment of Subordinate Judges to be also Assistant Sessions Judges.

6. The scheme under which three Subordinate Judges have been appointed to act also as Assistant Sessions Judges was continued during the year. Two of these officers acted temporarily as District and Sessions Judges.

Provincial Service.

7. Of late years a large number of appointments as Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors have been made owing to the demand for officers caused by settlement and other duties outside the regular work of the Service. These officiating officers could not under the Civil Service Regulations, unless they held some substantive post, count any service for leave or pension until they had been confirmed as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and owing to the block of promotion caused by the insufficiency of the regular *cadre*, they thus lost seven or eight years' service. On a representation from this Government a reorganization of the Service has been sanctioned, 98 appointments being added to the *cadre*. These additional appointments are distributed as follows:—One in the fourth grade, 12 in the fifth grade, 29 in the sixth grade, and 23 in the seventh grade, while the remaining 33 appointments form a new eighth grade. At the same time officiating officers are now allowed to count for leave and pension all service after two years of continuous officiating service or after the date of fully passing the departmental examinations, whichever is later.

Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department.

8. The appointment of a whole-time Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department was sanctioned during the year. The duties had been performed since the creation of the Assistant Secretaryship by a member of the Calcutta Bar, who retained the right of private practice, and the necessity for employing an officer whose entire time should be at the disposal of the Government had become more and more pressing.

POLITICAL.

Sikkim.

9. Good harvests were obtained during the year, the public health was normal, and the people generally were prosperous. Failure to collect the revenue in due time caused a considerable reduction in the receipts of the State, but the arrears have since been under recovery, and will all be realised within the current year. A large proportion of the expenditure was, as usual, devoted to public works, a new palace for the Maharaja, which is much needed to replace the old and unsuitable building destroyed by the earthquake of 1897, being the principal item. The negotiations for the settlement of the Sikkim-Tibet frontier dispute continue, without affecting the trade between British territory and Tibet. Phari and Kalimpong remain the

terminal centres of the traffic, no trade being done at Yatung, the place selected as the mart for the interchange of goods under the Convention with China. Exports and imports from and into British territory are steadily increasing, the value of the total trade having been Rs. 21,38,704 in the past year as compared with Rs. 17,03,060 in 1897-98 and Rs. 16,78,657 in 1896-97.

Bhutan.

10. The friendly relations with Bhutan were undisturbed, and the frontier remained tranquil throughout the year.

Cooch Behar.

11. The Maharaja was absent in Europe for part of the year, the administration being conducted by the State Council, subject to reference to him in specially important matters. The year was, on the whole, one of general prosperity in the State. A comparatively short outturn of the early rice and jute crops was compensated for by a good crop of late rice and tobacco. The income showed a marked increase, especially under the head of land revenue, a larger percentage of which was realised within the year than formerly, owing to an improved system of collection, introduced by recent legislation. The repairs of the serious damage done to the Maharaja's palace by the earthquake, and improvements within the building, absorbed much of the expenditure on public works, but work was also carried out to a fair extent on the roads and bridges. Education and other branches of the administration also received adequate allotments of funds. The State is administered on substantially the same lines as a British district, with the necessary addition of a supreme Appellate Court and a controlling Council at the capital. The State Railway has been extended northward to the boundary of the State, and the line is continued thence through the Jalpaiguri district to Jainti near Buxa. This extension gives railway communication to numerous tea-gardens in the Jalpaiguri Duars, and will contribute materially to the income of the State Railway.

Hill Tippera.

12. The staple cotton and oilseed crops of the hills suffered from an unseasonable rainfall, causing some hardship to the tribes inhabiting the interior of the State, but the rice crops in the plains yielded a good harvest. The year was marked by an absence of epidemics, and the public health was good. The administration generally was conducted with efficiency. Fair expenditure was incurred on medical relief, education, and on communications, chiefly to connect the capital and its neighbourhood with the railway in the district of Tippera. The settlement of the estates in that district and Noakhali belonging to the Raja has now been completed.

Tributary States of Orissa.

13. The succession of a son adopted by the late Raja's widow to the Chiefship of Nayagarh was recognized by the Government during the year. The State will be administered by the Government Agent until the young Chief becomes fit to assume the management. The Chief of Ranpur died after the close of the year. The Superintendent and the Assistant Superintendent visited most of the States, and several of the Chiefs also made tours within their States. The general condition of the people was good, the harvests and the public health having been favourable. Medical relief was given at dispensaries and vaccination operations were conducted, but the arrangements for vaccination need improvement, and the attention of the Chiefs has been drawn to the matter. There was an increase in primary schools,

though some of the States are still very backward in primary education. The work of the police and criminal administration, which continued fairly efficient, was lightened by a reduction in crime due to the good harvests of two years. The Raja of Moharbhanj manages his forests on a scientific system, but forest conservancy needs greater attention in most of the States. Settlements of the land revenue were in progress or were completed in eight States during the year.

Tributary States of Chota Nagpur.

14. Revised *sanads*, defining their status, powers and responsibilities, and fixing their tribute for 20 years, were granted to the Chiefs during the year. The succession to the Chiefship of Korea has been settled in favour of a cousin of the late Raja by a collateral branch of the ruling family. The Chief of Bonai died during the year, and was succeeded by his eldest son. The Commissioner visited the States of Gangpur, Sirguja, and Korea, enquiring in the last into the question of the succession. He also, on the suggestion of the Lieutenant-Governor, paid a visit to the Rajkumar College at Raipur in the Central Provinces, in company with the Raja of Gangpur, who has since sent five sons and a nephew to the institution for education. The existence of this excellent school had been hitherto unknown to the Chiefs of these States, and it may be hoped that the Raja's example will be hereafter followed by other Chiefs of Chota Nagpur. The general prosperity of the year was shared by the people of these States, and the usual tranquillity was nowhere disturbed. The administration of justice, which is under the Sessions and Appellate jurisdiction of the Commissioner and of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum for two States, was fairly satisfactory. In Gangpur, through which the Railway passes, the police were reorganised. The number of schools and of pupils in the States shows a decline in the returns submitted, but it would appear that many village schools have not been included, and care will be taken in future to make the returns more accurate.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

15. Four Acts were passed during the year, numbered Acts I, II, and III of 1898, and Act I of 1899. Act I extends to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta the provisions of the Police Act, V of 1861, which relate to the quartering of additional police in disturbed localities at the expense of the inhabitants and the levy of compensation from them for injury done to person and property in the course of disturbances. Act II was passed to facilitate the transfer of the export trade from the jetties to the Docks by empowering the Port Commissioners to undertake the same liability for the safe shipment of the goods from the Docks as they have been under in respect of shipment from the jetties. Act III amended the Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 for the purpose of facilitating the settlement of rents and of removing doubts which had arisen in regard to some provisions of that Act. Act I of 1899 is a General Clauses Act for the Province adapted from the similar Act previously passed by the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

Bills for amending the Salt Law in force in Bengal and for re-enacting, with important modifications, the Calcutta Municipal Act were also before the Council during the year. The latter has been passed into law in the current year. The original provisions, which were described in considerable detail in the report for 1897-98, have undergone much modification, the most material changes being in the constitution of the Corporation and of the General Committee, which is the working body. The number of members of the Corporation has been, in the result, reduced from 75 to 50, of whom 25 are to be elected by the 25 wards into which the Town is divided and 15 are to be appointed by the Government and 10 by the Chamber of Commerce, the Trades' Association, and the Port Commissioners. The number of members of the General Committee is fixed at 12, 4 of whom are to be selected by the 25 elected Commissioners, 4 by the 25 appointed Commissioners, and 4 by the Government.

POLICE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Constitution of the force and expenditure.

16. In continuance of the scheme for the substitution of Sub-Inspectors for head-constables for investigation work, 83 Sub-Inspectors were appointed and 65 head-constables abolished during the year. One hundred and forty-five constables were also appointed for Town work in the place of 156 town chaukidars dispensed with where such men could not be suitably employed. The measures taken to prevent the introduction of plague from other Provinces and to check the spread of the disease in outbreaks within the Province threw much additional work on the police, and a temporary force of 20 head-constables and 300 constables was sanctioned. The total police expenditure amounted to Rs. 50,92,753, or Rs. 2,62,495 less than in the previous year, the decrease being due to the withdrawal of special allowances which were granted as compensation for dearness of provisions while high prices prevailed.

Recruitment of investigating officers and education of the rank and file.

17. The investigating officers are mostly taken from the Training School at Bhagalpur, into which young men selected by open competition and officers already in the force are admitted. A training in criminal law, in the police law and rules, and in drill is given, and the results, as shown by the work of the men subsequently, have been satisfactory. The curriculum is to be improved. In the districts schools have also been started for the instruction of the constables, and the number of these increased during the year.

Conduct of the police.

18. The conduct of the officers sent out from the Training School is generally better than that of the old class of officers whose place they are taking, and an increase in the grant of good-conduct stripes indicates an improvement also in the conduct of the men. The number of charges of torture and extortion brought against the police during the past year was smaller than in the previous year.

Rural police.

19. Satisfactory progress was made in introducing the Village Chaukidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870, in the districts of the Burdwan Division, where the number of rural police holding service lands is very large. Proceedings for the

resumption of these lands, the constitution of village panchayats, and the payment of chaukidars in cash have been going on for years in that Division. The plan of appointing head-chaukidars or daffadars for a number of villages to supervise the ordinary chaukidars has been adopted, with good results, in many districts of the Province and will be extended. Rewards were more freely given to deserving chaukidars during the year out of the District Reward Funds created under the Village Chaukidari Act, and the use of fines as a punishment was at last perceptibly diminished.

The reorganization of the rural police in Orissa, which was much needed, is proceeding. The service lands have been resumed in the course of the settlement just concluded, and the Village Chaukidari Act will be generally introduced.

Plague disturbances.

20. The precautionary measures against plague gave rise to groundless alarm in the early part of the year that inoculation against the disease was to be forced on the people, and disturbances occurred. At Howrah a large number of coolies working at one of the factories attacked some men whom they took for inoculators, injuring three persons and driving a foreign sailor into the river, where he was drowned.

In Calcutta two medical officers on plague duty were followed into a house by a mob, and one was compelled to fire on his pursuers, wounding two men, one of whom subsequently died. Reserve and Military Police had to be brought from the districts temporarily to assist the Commissioner of Police. At Ghatal in Midnapore a serious disturbance, which the police had to quell by firing on the mob, also occurred with regard to the selection of a site for the erection of a hospital in the event of an outbreak of plague. A serious attack was also made at Champahati in the 24-Parganas, south of Calcutta, on a party of salt officers deputed to search for illicit salt, advantage having been taken of the prevailing feeling by the men suspected to raise a cry that the officers were inoculators. Gradually as the orders and policy of the Government came to be more fully understood, the general feeling of alarm subsided and disappeared, and the plague regulations have since been worked without opposition from the people.

Extension of provisions of the Police Act, V of 1861, to Calcutta, and strengthening of the Calcutta police.

21. It was stated in the previous report that, in consequence of the Chitpore riots of 1897, it was thought advisable to extend to Calcutta the provisions of the Police Act, V of 1861, relating to the quartering of additional police in disturbed areas and the levy of compensation for injury to person and property at the cost of the inhabitants. The Act to effect this purpose was passed during the year. Proposals for strengthening the Calcutta police, which were submitted to the Government of India, have since the close of the year also been sanctioned, and the Government trust that it will not again be necessary for the preservation of order in the city to call for military assistance or to bring in the armed police intended for other parts of the Province.

Criminal Courts.

22. Two favourable harvests having followed the famine, the number of offences against property fell considerably. The total number of all offences reported was 351,610 as against 355,448 in the preceding year, and the percentage of convictions was 64 as against 65·8, the latter percentage having been due to

the large number of petty theft cases during the famine of 1896-97. The total number of Stipendiary Magistrates outside the Presidency Town, including District Magistrates, was 437 as compared with 424 in the previous year. The number of cases disposed of by Stipendiary Magistrates was 158,871.

There were 192 Benches of Honorary Magistrates outside Calcutta, of which 170 were Independent Benches. The Honorary Magistrates tried 56,265 persons during the year, this number being 25·6 per cent. of the total number of persons tried by all the Magistrates' Courts in the Province, exclusive of the Courts in Calcutta. Under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, Act V of 1898, pleaders practising in any Court are disqualified from sitting as Honorary Magistrates within the jurisdiction of that Court. The Lieutenant-Governor has fixed three years as the period for which Honorary Magistrates are now to be appointed.

There were 1,768 cases for trial before the Courts of Sessions during the year as against 1,875 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions rose from 60 to 67, while the average duration of cases under trial increased from 50 to 55 days. The number of cases tried by jury was 1,161, and the Sessions Judges approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 1,048 persons and referred the cases of 67 persons to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The number of appeals decided by the Sessions Judges was 7,115, and 5,478 appeals by the District Magistrates. There was no material change in the number or result of these appeals.

Appointment of an Additional District and Sessions Judge for Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge.

23. Owing to the heavy work in the districts of Jessore, Khulna, Backergunge, Dacca, and Mymensingh, a proposal was made by this Government in 1897 for the appointment of another Additional District and Sessions Judge for Jessore, Khulna, and Backergunge, the existing Additional Judge being employed for Dacca and Mymensingh alone. This proposal was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in December 1898.

PRISONS.

Prisoners admitted into the jails, etc.

24. The reduction of crime against property, due to the return of favourable seasons after the famine of 1896-97, necessarily caused a decrease in the number of prisoners admitted into the jails during the year. The admissions, including under-trial prisoners and prisoners transferred from other jails of the Province, were 94,204 as against 116,270 in 1897, and there remained in the jails at the close of the year 18,743 prisoners as against 19,447 at the commencement. Of convicted prisoners alone, the number admitted was 35,996 as compared with 43,834 in 1897. These included 55 per cent. of Hindus, 40 per cent. of Muhammadans, 1·31 per cent. of Christians, and ·58 per cent. of Buddhists. Notwithstanding the reduction in numbers and transfers, some of the jails were overcrowded, and in regard to under-trial prisoners especially more accommodation is required at some stations. A considerable expenditure was incurred in jail buildings, part of which was required for repairs due to the earthquake of 1897.

Employment of prisoners; health and mortality.

25. The prisoners were employed on manufactures, jail buildings, jail duties, and gardening. The tendency has been to employ too large a proportion of them on the light duties of the jail and gardening, and orders have been issued to ensure the exaction of more penal labour from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The number engaged on the duties of prison officers and servants will be curtailed, and the gardens, which are much too large in some jails, will be reduced. The central jails have special manufactures, from which various departments of the Government are supplied with the articles prepared.

The diet scales for the prisoners, which have been carefully framed with due consideration to their requirements and health, remained unchanged during the year, and the same special care as in the past was given to the water-supply and sanitary precautions.

The general healthiness of the Province was reflected in the sickness and mortality of the jails. There was unprecedented immunity from cholera, and dysentery and diarrhœa were less prevalent. The admissions into hospital for these diseases were accordingly much fewer than in the previous year, and the mortality fell considerably. The death-rate of 22·5 per mille was the lowest on record, the average for the five years 1894—1898 having been 32·1. A few of the jails showed a high death-rate, attributable to various causes, but in three jails there were no deaths at all and only one each in eight, while at the Central Jails of Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, and Dacca the mortality was only 11·8, 12, and 13·3 per mille, respectively.

Reformatories.

26. The admissions into the Schools at Alipore and Hazaribagh were much fewer than in 1897, and the number may be expected to decrease further through the working of the provision of the new Reformatory Schools Act, which empowers the Courts, instead of sending juvenile offenders to the Reformatory Schools, (1) to discharge them after due admonition, or (2) to deliver them to their parents or guardians, on the execution of a bond for their good behaviour for any period not exceeding twelve months. The whole subject of the management of the Reformatory Schools, of the training to be given in them, of the assistance to be afforded to the boys in obtaining employment, and of the enquiries to be made regarding their pursuits after their discharge has been fully considered, and the first step has been taken of transferring the supervision of the schools to the Education Department, in order that they may not have the character of prisons in the future.

Depôt for the confinement of girl criminals.

27. At the instance of the Government of India a depôt has been established in a separate ward of the Bhagalpur Central Jail for the confinement of girl criminals sentenced to imprisonment for over three months.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Courts.

28. A continuous increase in civil litigation is observed since 1891, and in the past year the number of original suits instituted in all the Courts subordinate to the High Court was 591,793 as against 590,515 in 1897. Including suits pending at the commencement of the year, the Courts disposed of 608,763

cases, leaving 95,194 pending at the close of the year. The increase in litigation occurred in rent-suits. The number of appeals in the lower Appellate Courts rose to 21,381 from 18,668 in the preceding year, the ratio of appeals to appealable decrees being 28·23. In 54·8 per cent. of the cases the decrees were confirmed and in 19·3 per cent. reversed. The value of the property in suit did not exceed Rs. 500 in 17,068 of the appeals.

Two hundred and ninety-two Munsifs were employed during the year, and they disposed of 580,067 original suits and 307,115 miscellaneous cases. The Subordinate Judges (66 in number) disposed of 14,546 appeals, 27,930 original suits, and 16,140 miscellaneous cases.

The number of first appeals to the High Court was 707 and of second appeals 2,939. In 1,062 of the second appeals the value of the property was under Rs. 50. In reply to a request from the Government of India for his opinion on certain proposals for limiting the right of appeal in civil cases, the Lieutenant-Governor, while thinking that some of the particular suggestions which have been received are not of great practical value, has expressed himself in favour of limiting the right of second appeal by improving the status of the first Appellate Courts and giving finality to their decisions.

REGISTRATION.

Statistics.

29. Evidence of the greater prosperity of the Province after the famine is afforded in this Department by a considerable decrease in the number of deeds affecting both immoveable and moveable property, the people having been no longer under pressure to raise money by selling or mortgaging their lands or borrowing on bonds. The total number of deeds presented for registration during the year was 1,318,422, against 1,437,964 in 1897-98, and the total receipts of the Department were Rs. 14,69,534, leaving a surplus, after meeting all expenditure, of Rs. 5,71,075 as against Rs. 6,68,969 in the previous year. The figures for the triennial period (1896-97 to 1897-98) show that the advantage of registration is being more and more recognized, and that resort to the registering offices steadily increases. The number of these offices has risen from 304 to 428 since 1887-88, to meet the demand for increased facilities for registration, and petitions for the opening of new offices are from time to time received.

MUNICIPAL.

Calcutta Building Commission.

30. The Special Commission appointed by Government to consider the amendments which are required in the law relating to buildings and streets in Calcutta submitted a supplementary report, together with a draft Bill embodying their recommendations for the amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act. The report was published for general information. Some of the recommendations were embodied in the Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, which was passed into law after the close of the year. The principal recommendations have been the subject of correspondence with the Government of India.

Calcutta municipal loan.

31. The Corporation of Calcutta obtained the sanction of the Government of India to the raising of a loan of Rs. 4,00,000 in the open market at 4½ per cent. interest, repayable in ten years, to meet the cost of measures for the prevention of the spread of plague in the city.

Amendment of the Calcutta Municipal Act.

32. The Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the town and suburbs of Calcutta and to authorize the extension of the same to the town of Howrah considered the various opinions on the Bill communicated to them, and presented their report on the Bill as amended by them in the Bengal Legislative Council on the 26th April 1899. The Bill has since, after long and animated discussion, been passed. The principal changes have been mentioned in an earlier portion of this Summary.

Water-supply, Berhampore Municipality.

33. The water-works initiated at Berhampore by the late Maharani Surnomoyee, C. I., were in course of construction, and were finally opened shortly after the close of the year, and the provisions of Part VII of the Municipal Act were extended to the town in order to enable the Commissioners to levy a water-rate for the maintenance of the works when completed.

Improvement of the Darjeeling water-supply.

34. A rough scheme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,30,000, for the improvement and extension of the water-supply at Darjeeling was prepared by the Public Works Department and approved by the Sanitary Board. Since the close of the year the Darjeeling Municipality has undertaken to carry it out, and has received a loan for the purpose.

Financial position of the Darjeeling Municipality.

35. The financial position of the Darjeeling Municipality was investigated with a view to ascertain its ability to incur debt for the construction of material improvements. It was found that the Municipality was in a position to borrow over two lakhs more on the assumption that the municipal rates are levied at the maximum allowed by the law. The Municipality was at the same time called upon to raise the lighting rate and the tax on holdings, and either to reduce the water-rate or apply the surplus receipts to the repayment of the principal of the water-works loans.

Procedure to be followed in the enforcement of section 63 of the Bengal Municipal Act, 1884.

36. It was brought to notice by a case which arose during the year that the concurrent exercise by the Commissioner of the Division and the District Magistrate of the power of suspending a resolution of Municipal Commissioners under section 63 of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, gave rise to the possibility of contradictory orders being issued. In order to obviate this difficulty, an order was issued by Government directing that the action of the District Magistrate should be restricted to cases likely to lead to a serious breach of the peace, or to cause serious injury or annoyance to the public or to any class or body of persons; the power of interference in other cases being left to the Commissioner of the Division.

Amendment of the municipal election rules.

37. The rule prescribing the qualifications of candidates for election as Municipal Commissioners was amended so as to provide that any person disqualified under section 57 of the Bengal Municipal Act shall not be qualified to stand as a candidate for election as a Commissioner. The object of this was to remove a difficulty which had arisen in consequence of a person having been elected as a Commissioner of a Municipality who was holding a salaried appointment under the Municipality, and was thus disqualified under section 57.

Audit of Local Fund accounts.

38. A complete set of instructions for the guidance of auditors of Municipal and District Fund accounts, framed by the Accountant-General, was circulated for the opinion of certain selected officers and finally sanctioned by Government after considering the opinions submitted.

The Accountant-General brought to notice that the work of the local Audit Branch of his office had largely increased during the past few years; and in order to secure a thorough and efficient audit of the accounts of local funds, asked for sanction to the employment of an additional establishment at a cost of Rs. 15,368 a year. The proposal was sanctioned, and to cover the cost the fee for audits was raised from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

After some correspondence it was arranged that the Corporation of Calcutta should in future pay the actual cost of auditing their accounts in lieu of a fixed contribution of Rs. 5,000 a year as formerly.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Rules under section 138 of the Local Self-Government Act.

39. Rule 40 (*e*) of the rules made under clauses (*g*), (*l*), and (*m*) of section 138 of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act, III of 1885, was amended and a new rule [40 (*f*)] added. The effect of the rule as amended is that the sanction of the Commissioner and Inspector of Local Works is required for all new works for providing or improving drainage, but that in the case of works for improving the water-supply that sanction is only required to works costing more than Rs. 1,200.

Rules for the management of a Provident Fund.

40. Rules I, V, and VI of the Model Provident Fund rules were modified with a view to discourage the employés of local authorities from resigning without due notice. It was provided that in the event of any employé doing so, the local authority should be empowered to withhold the whole or a part of the contribution made by it to his account in the Provident Fund.

Formation of a Local Board at Chuadanga in the district of Nadia.

41. In consequence of the re-establishment of the Chuadanga subdivision, in the district of Nadia, the Local Board of that subdivision was revived and the number of members to be returned by each thana for the several Local Boards in the district redistributed.

Payment of interest by District Boards on capital raised for the construction of railways, etc.

42. The Government of India having noticed that in some cases District Boards, acting under the provisions of Acts by which they had been constituted, had guaranteed the payment, out of their revenues, of interest on capital raised for the construction of railways or other public works within the districts, it was directed that such guarantees should not be given without the special consent of the Government of India, and at a rate of interest to be approved by them. An exception was made in cases where there was a margin between the actual rate of cess levied by the Board concerned and the maximum rate leviable under the law, which would provide means for meeting any demand on account of the guaranteed interest. The considerations governing the granting or withholding of consent and the rate of interest to be paid were prescribed in each case as those by which the desirability of a direct guarantee from general revenues and the rate of interest to be guaranteed would ordinarily be determined.

SANITATION.

Mortality returns.

43. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, deaths from plague were shown separately in the weekly statement furnished by the Health Officer of deaths in the town of Calcutta.

Statistics showing the effect of disinfecting wells and tanks during cholera epidemics.

44. The statement showing the effect of disinfecting wells and tanks during cholera epidemics, which was prescribed by the Sanitary Commissioner, was revised during the year. It was directed that statistics should only be obtained for one village per thana at a time during an outbreak of cholera, in order that the figures obtained may be capable of exact verification.

Reorganization of the Sanitary Department.

45. Financial considerations rendered it impossible to proceed with the scheme for the reorganization of the Sanitary Department. It was found that it would be more costly than was originally estimated; the District Boards and Municipalities, on whom it was proposed to impose the greater part of the cost, were not in a position to bear the charge; and the condition of the Provincial finances rendered it impossible in the meantime for Government to assume it. Effect was, however, given to the proposal, which had already received the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that the Sanitary Commissioner should be made subordinate to the head of the Medical Department in Bengal, and that, in order to show that he was authorised to act as the representative of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, while preserving his own power of initiative, he should receive the additional title of Deputy Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. The necessary instructions were also issued regarding the distribution of inspections between the Inspector-General and the Sanitary Commissioner as Deputy Inspector-General, subject to the understanding that the special work of sanitary inspection, which was one of the primary duties of the Sanitary Commissioner, was not interfered with. As regards the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, it was decided that in the absence of the larger scheme all three appointments should be retained, and orders were issued accordingly for filling the existing vacancies when officers were available.

MEDICAL.

Professorships of Physiology and Pathology at the Medical College, Calcutta.

46. The departure of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Calcutta, on furlough gave rise to questions connected with the Professorships of Physiology and Pathology. Down to this time the chair of Physiology had been held by a whole-time officer, while that of Pathology was combined with the post of Resident Physician. It was decided that eventually both chairs should be held by whole-time officers, but that pending the provision of funds (1) the Pathology chair should be a full Professorship; (2) that that of Physiology should be attached to the post of either Resident Physician or Resident Surgeon as might be found convenient; and (3) that a junior officer should be appointed to the College as Resident Physician.

47. A scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants was under consideration during the year. The main features of the scheme were the formation of two additional grades, viz., a grade on Rs. 45, intermediate between two old grades on Rs. 35 and Rs. 55, and a senior grade on Rs. 70, the former maximum being Rs. 55. The period of service in each grade was also reduced from seven to five years. It was decided to give effect to the changes proposed by the scheme as soon as the condition of the Provincial revenues was such as to admit of this being done.

Pay and prospects of Civil Hospital Assistants.

48. In connection with the scheme for improving the condition of, and raising the standard of education in, the vernacular medical schools in Bengal, the course of study for Civil Hospital Assistants was extended from three to four years, and a revised curriculum and syllabus was drawn up, medico-legal work forming part of the fourth year's course.

Vernacular medical education.

49. The question whether the Calcutta Medical School has any right to grant the title of V.L.M.S. to its passed students was raised during the year. It was decided that a private medical school has no such right, and that the students of that school should not be admitted to any examination held under the authority of Government until it was proved that they had been really taught in a practical manner the subjects of the ordinary medical curriculum.

Right of a private school to grant the title of V.L.M.S. to its passed students.

50. The work of reconstructing the Presidency General Hospital was proceeded with during the year. The work was confined to the large men's block, which is to accommodate 186 patients. Rupees 2,94,618 were spent on this, and it was finished up to the level of the top of the second story, and the floors were being laid at the end of the year. This block will be finished by the end of the year 1899-1900, and then the infectious diseases ward, the nurses' quarters, the main kitchen, and the Superintendent's quarters will be taken up, and it is expected that these will be finished by the end of the year 1900-01. An application from the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association for endowing a ward for planters in the Presidency General Hospital in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress was sanctioned during the year.

Presidency General Hospital.

The report of the Committee appointed in 1897 to enquire into the management of the Hospital was considered, and arrangements were made for the appointment of a whole-time Superintendent debarred from general practice, for the appointment of a Steward, and for a thorough revision of the establishment. An improved scale of diet was also introduced at enhanced cost, and additional supplies of clothing, bedding, and appliances were provided.

51. Rules 10 and 11 of the Rules for the Management of Charitable Hospitals and Dispensaries were modified. The object of these changes was to apply in the case of Class III dispensaries (maintained by private agency) the rules which have hitherto been in force in the case of Class II dispensaries (maintained by local funds) in respect of the payments to be made for the services of a Government medical officer.

Rules for the management of dispensaries.

Production and supply of quinine in India.

52. The Government of India accepted the proposal made by the Government of Bengal that the Bengal Quinine Factory should, for the present, confine its supplies to Bengal, the Punjab, and Assam. It was also decided to send the Superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Calcutta, to Madras to arrange with the Director of Cinchona Cultivation there about the respective areas to which each Government should confine its purchases of bark.

Albert Victor Asylum for lepers.

53. The funds of the Albert Victor Asylum for lepers were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, and a revised scheme prepared for the future management of the Asylum.

Outbreak of *Kala Dukh* in the district of Purnea.

54. A peculiar and somewhat dangerous type of fever, called by the people of the locality *Kala Dukh*, was found to be prevalent in the Kishanganj subdivision of the district of Purnea. After a careful investigation by the Medical and Sanitary authorities, it was ascertained that the cause of the disease was malaria, which is rife all along the tract near the Terai, and the ravages committed by it were due to the fact that no kind of treatment is resorted to by the people at any stage of the disease.

PLAGUE.

55. At the commencement of the year Bengal was free from plague, but the four observation camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur, and Khurda Road, which had been established in the previous year to protect the Province from its advent, were maintained throughout the year. These were supplemented by other observation camps that had to be opened owing to outbreaks of the epidemic in Calcutta and other places. The first case of plague in Calcutta was discovered on the 16th April 1898. From this date to the 29th April there were 30 seizures, of which 24 ended fatally, and on the 30th April the Lieutenant-Governor at a meeting of the Legislative Council publicly declared its existence and enunciated the methods to be pursued in dealing with it. The main items were segregation and voluntary inoculation. At the appearance of plague in the town a panic set in, causing an extensive exodus from the city. To prevent the spread of the disease, disinfection arrangements were instituted; public hospitals erected, and house-to-house visitation was carried on by Vigilance Committees working in conjunction with the Medical authorities; while to guard against its diffusion into the towns and villages of the interior and other provinces, regulations were framed to provide for prompt measures being taken in case of an outbreak, and passengers from Calcutta were subjected to inspection at the frontier camps which had previously been instituted for the protection of Bengal itself. The outgoing sea-passenger traffic was subjected to inspection and examination in accordance with the Venice Convention. The number of cases increased in May and reached its highest point in June, when there were 77 attacks and 57 deaths. There was then a gradual decrease, and from the 18th September to the 10th October no attack or death was reported. Calcutta was accordingly declared free from plague. During the first outbreak there were according to the actual reports 227 seizures and 189 deaths. Outside Calcutta an outbreak of plague, short in duration, but of a virulent character, occurred

in the district of Backergunge. There were 11 cases, all of which ended fatally. The disease reappeared in Calcutta in February, necessitating the reimposition of the restrictions withdrawn in October 1898. The experience gained during the year had shown that the rules which required the removal of plague patients to a public or private hospital had led to a universal and most dangerous concealment of cases. Accordingly, in February 1899, instructions were issued withdrawing the orders for the compulsory removal of any person to hospital against his will, and directing that when a patient objected to go to a hospital, he should be treated in his own house, the premises being thoroughly disinfected after the termination of the case. Including suspected cases, the number of cases and deaths from plague during the first three months of 1899 was 893 and 818 respectively.

Outside Calcutta there were from January to March 1899 isolated outbreaks in ten districts, the most serious being in Saran and Darbhanga, where there were 93 and 47 cases respectively up to the end of March. The evacuation of infected houses and of the sections of the villages in which plague cases had occurred, the segregation of the sick and their attendants, the destruction of suspected bedding and clothes, and the burning of the houses of the patients in certain cases were the measures adopted to arrest the progress of the disease. In March 1899 orders were issued confining the operation of these measures to purely rural areas, where the means of segregation were easy. For certain large towns, including Howrah, Patna, Gaya, and Dacca, it was directed that the recently issued Calcutta rules described above should be applied; while for smaller towns of a really urban character it was left to the discretion of the local officers to decide whether the Calcutta rules or the village rules should apply, or some modification of the two.

To safeguard the interior of the Province against the increasing risk of infection from Calcutta observation posts or places of inspection were established on the lines of rail and steamer routes around Calcutta in addition to the inspection stations at Howrah and Sealdah. These observation posts were Pandua on the East Indian Railway, Bogoola on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bongong on the Bengal Central Railway, Kolaghat on the South-Eastern Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Siliguri on the Northern Bengal State Railway. Steamer inspection was established at Morelgunge, Khulna, Chandbally, Balasore, Goalundo, Ulubaria, and Diamond Harbour. Inspections at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur, and Khurda Road were also continued throughout the year.

MARINE.

Kidderpore Docks.

56. In the beginning of the year traffic at the Kidderpore Docks was thrown into confusion owing to circumstances which were unforeseen. The equipment of the Docks proved inadequate to meet the strain. Howrah Station having been closed for wheat and seeds in the beginning of May, all that traffic was sent to the Kidderpore Docks. This of itself would have severely tested the resources of the Docks, but, to add to the difficulties, only a very small portion of the goods was consigned to specified vessels. In numerous cases the consignments arrived without marks or labels and in advance of the invoices, and it was thus impossible to identify consignments. The custom also of selling railway receipts and the original consignee taking no further interest in the matter tended to increase the

confusion. On the abatement of the traffic in wheat and seeds another rush took place, as the coal traffic was able to avail itself of the wagons released from the wheat and seed trade. The coal traffic was, in its turn, again delayed by the block. The difficulties might have been mitigated, though they could not have been avoided, if the staff at the Docks had been numerically stronger and more efficient, but, unfortunately, though far too few for the work, they were still further reduced at this time by sickness, and the plague-scare and labour troubles greatly helped to accentuate the difficulties of the situation.

A careful enquiry was held by a representative committee appointed for the purpose into the causes of these blocks and the remedies to be prescribed. The result of their recommendations was that the Port Commissioners obtained the sanction of Government to build more receiving sheds, sidings, and coal berths; to make the coal jetties continuous; to purchase more wagons and locomotives; to erect another salt golah; to acquire some necessary land, and to increase their staff.

To meet the cost of these and other improvements, including the cost of a new dry dock, this Government obtained during the year the sanction of the Government of India to the issue by the Port Commissioners of a loan of 48 lakhs at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. During the year under review the above scheme was energetically taken in hand, and since the close of the financial year many of the items have been completed.

Improvement of the river Hooghly.

57. During the cold weather of 1898-99 Mr. Lindon Bates visited Calcutta with the intention of examining the river Hooghly to see whether the navigable channels could not be improved. Before leaving he delivered a lecture explaining the different causes which led to the formation of bars and the obstruction of navigation. At this lecture he stated certain facts connected with the flow of the river Hooghly, and proposed to cut away Fulta Point so as to have one continuous concave bank from Fisherman's Point to Hooghly Point. The removal of Fulta Point would, in his opinion, abolish the Nynan bar, and if it was accompanied by training works on the right bank, would, he thought, also remove the James and Mary bar. In the Moyapore and Royapore crossings, where the deep channels under the concave banks overlap each other, he suggested that an endeavour should be made to bring the contours closer, and to make the deep channels join as nearly as possible and thus reduce the dividing shoal to such narrow dimensions that a dredger could work on it with, and not athwart, the current. These measures were, he considered, possible by the use of the powerful hydraulic dredgers he has devised, and he offered to do the work for 150 lakhs, payment being made when the work was finished. If the Commissioners decided to do the work themselves with their own engineers, it might cost them 75 lakhs, and they would, when the work was completed, own dredgers to the value of 15 lakhs.

Mr. Bates added that two of his powerful dredgers were under construction for the Russian Government, and that trials of them would be held in Belgium in April next. He suggested that it would be an advantage if the Commissioners could send Mr. Apjohn and Captain Petley to see the trials.

It was decided to depute Mr. Apjohn to Europe and America for four months to witness the trials referred to, and to see the improvement works on the Mississipi. He was also authorized to purchase a Bates'

dredger on the best terms possible at a cost not exceeding 3 lakhs, including freight to, and cost of, erection in Calcutta, if after inspection he found the dredger satisfactory. These proposals were approved by Government.

Disposal of the Fort William sewage.

58. The question of the best means of disposing of the sewage of Fort William has been the subject of much correspondence between the Municipality, the Government of Bengal, and the Government of India. The existing system by which the solid sewage is carted along the Circular Road to the Badoor Bagan Depôt, and the liquid sewage is discharged into the river, has been considered a distinct nuisance both to the inhabitants of the town and to the shipping. Different proposals were considered from time to time, and it has been finally decided to construct a pail depôt within the fort and connect it with an underground sewer across the maidan with the municipal sewer at Dhurrumtollah. An estimate amounting to Rs. 55,090 has been sanctioned by the Government of India for the work. The system will also entail an annual charge of Rs. 10,600 for maintenance.

Construction of a jetty at Chittagong.

59. At the close of last year the terms on which the jetty, then under construction, should be made over to the Assam-Bengal Railway for working were under consideration. In March 1899 the following terms were finally arrived at—

1st.—That the work of landing and shipping goods at the jetty should be left in the hands of the Railway.

2nd.—That the whole of the fees or tolls for landing or shipping goods should be credited to the Port Commissioners, that body meeting all expenditure on upkeep and other charges.

3rd.—That the tolls levied on all goods should, in the first instance, be one-half of those levied at Calcutta.

4th.—That the berthing of ships at the jetty should remain in the hands of the Port Commissioners.

5th.—That the arrangement be terminable by six months' notice on either side.

These terms were submitted to the Government of India for approval, and it was added that the agreement was meagre; but as the arrangement was terminable at six months' notice, the Lieutenant-Governor approved of them, with the exception of that portion which referred to the rate of toll. He was of opinion that this reduced rate should not be sanctioned until the Commissioners could prove that the cost of working is cheaper at Chittagong than at Calcutta. The finances of the Port are not in a satisfactory condition, but trade is increasing, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is an important future for the Port.

New light at Kutubdia.

60. The cyclone which occurred at Chittagong on the night of the 24th October 1897 completely destroyed the light at Kutubdia Island, besides causing considerable other damage both at Kutubdia and Norman's Point. These damages have been repaired and a new 3rd order flashing light ordered from England. The new light arrived during the year, and has been erected at Kutubdia. It is found to be satisfactory.

Pilgrim traffic.

61. Owing to the continued prevalence of plague in India, the restrictions imposed by the Government of India on pilgrimages continued in force. The observation camp, which was previously at Raniganj, was moved to Chittagong during the year, as the latter place, being the port of departure, was a more convenient situation for it. All intending pilgrims had to travel to this camp, where they were kept under medical observation to ensure that no one suffering from plague or other contagious diseases should leave the port.

On the 27th January 1899 the S.S. *Mirzapur* left Chittagong with 740 pilgrims, and on the 27th February 1899 the S.S. *Jubeda* left with 705 pilgrims.

Rules under the Pilgrim Ships Act.

62. The rules framed by the Government of India under the Pilgrim Ships Act, XIV of 1895, which were published in October 1896, were subsequently modified in consequence of the strong representations of Foreign Governments. This brought them more into line with the Paris Conventions, which Her Majesty's Government had decided to ratify, subject to certain reservations regarding India, which were as follows:—(1) that Indian pilgrims should not be compelled to prove the possession of sufficient means for the pilgrimage and the return journey; (2) that the minimum deck space for Indian pilgrims, whether adults or children, should be 16 square feet, instead of two square metres; and (3) that the regulations regarding the Persian Gulf should not apply to British and Indian Governments or to British and Indian vessels.

Quarantine.

63. Owing to the outbreak of plague the provisions of the Venice Sanitary Convention were enforced against all vessels arriving from the ports of Hong-Kong and Mecca.

Fees for survey of vessels on Sundays and recognized holidays.

64. Since 1898 there has been a good deal of correspondence regarding the fees for holding surveys on Sundays and certain holidays. In the result a revised rule was sanctioned authorizing, in place of the fee of Rs. 20 per hour, an additional fee of Rs. 50 to be levied for all surveys made on Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, and Christmas Day. Half of this fee will be made over to the Surveyor.

Deck and load lines.

65. A further representation was made during the year to the Government of India with a view to assimilate the rules for marking deck and load lines with those of the Board of Trade. It was, however, decided by that Government that separate rules should be framed for vessels engaged solely in the Indian coasting trade, so as not to deprive them of the advantage which accrues to them from the meteorological conditions of the country. These rules were framed by the Engineer and Shipwright-Surveyor, and submitted to the Government of India.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Bengal Veterinary Institution.

66. The sanction of the Government of India was received in the course of the year to the advancement of the status of the Bengal Veterinary School to that of a college and to the extension of the course of teaching at that institution

from two to three years, on the understanding that no additional charge on Imperial Revenues would thereby be created. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture was desired to submit a scheme for the establishment of veterinary dispensaries in the mufassal with a view to the development of a local inspecting staff, and the resulting proposals are now under the consideration of the Government.

FORESTS.

Statistics.

67. An area of 13,730 square miles, equivalent to 9·06 per cent. of the total area of the Province, is now held under the Forest Department. Of this, 5,881 square miles is reserved forest, 3,816 protected forest, and 4,033 is unclassed. During the year the area was increased by 380 square miles, of which all but 1 square mile was protected forest. The Forest Department supplies timber, fuel, and bamboos to Government and private individuals, and besides this receives a small income from grazing. The financial results of the year show a surplus revenue of Rs. 4,85,994, the charges being practically 50 per cent. of the receipts. With a more active exploitation of the public requirements, it is to be hoped that the revenue under this head will steadily increase. A good commencement with regard to miscellaneous products has already been made by the Conservator. Fires are the chief obstacles in the way of forest administration, and special operations are undertaken to obviate the risk, as far as possible, in 2,089 square miles of forest. The number of fires this year was 143, affecting 73,169 acres, as compared with 215 of last year. Of these, 88 were in the specially protected areas. There were 307 cases taken into Court of breaches of the Forest Law; the majority of these were for illicit grazing. Fees amounting to Rs. 1,563 were received for grazing, but the actual estimated value of the grazing permitted either free or on reduced payment was Rs. 1,15,439.

Trade in *sabai* grass exported from the Sonthal Parganas and the levy of a royalty on it.

68. Early in the year, it was brought to the notice of Government that a large trade had sprung up in recent years in *sabai* grass, grown in the hills inhabited by the Paharias in the Sonthal Parganas. The grass is used in this country for the manufacture of paper, and the amount annually exported from Sahebganj alone is five lakhs of maunds, valued at eight or nine lakhs of rupees. This crop is produced almost entirely in the forest reserves, and the trade has been carried on by the Paharias on advances made by Hindu money-lenders of the plains. In 1823 Government made a declaration granting certain concessions to the Paharias living in these hills, but reserving to the Government the absolute property of these hills with the express object of preventing the intervention of middlemen between them and their Paharia raiyats. It thus became the duty of Government to interfere. The whole of the tract is a protected forest, subject to existing rights; and the claim of Government to a share in the proceeds of the sales of *sabai* grass has a double basis. In the first place, whatever rights the Paharias have in the hills are rights as between them and Government alone; no third party can have any rights derived from the Paharias, and the introduction of outside money-lenders is an encroachment not merely unauthorized, but distinctly against the express continuous policy of Government in these hills. Secondly,

the hills having been declared a protected forest, Government has a right to what may fairly be classed as a jungle product. Having regard to all these facts, it has been decided to levy a royalty of 1 anna per maund of *sabai* grass exported from the Sonthal Parganas; and with the sanction of the Government of India, rules have been issued since the close of the year to give effect to the decision. The question how the mahajans and other traders engaged in the business should be dealt with was under the consideration of Government when the year closed.

Forest surveys in Bengal.

69. In April 1898 the Conservator of Forests, Bengal, at the request of the Inspector-General of Forests, submitted detailed proposals for the survey of forest areas in Bengal during the next ten years. The proposals were approved by this Government and forwarded to the Inspector-General of Forests, who prepared a programme of forest survey work to be undertaken in the Bengal Presidency during the above-mentioned period. Accordingly the detailed survey of the Singhbhum forests on the 4-inch scale will be taken up by the Superintendent of Forest Surveys during the field-season of 1899-1900.

Working Plan for the forests of the Tista Valley Range, Darjeeling Forest Division.

70. The Working Plan for the forests of the Tista Valley Range, Darjeeling Forest Division, Bengal, was approved by Government, subject to certain remarks made by the Inspector-General of Forests. The Plan was brought into force with effect from the commencement of the forest year 1897-98.

The progress in the preparation of these plans for the Bengal forests has been distressingly slow. They are absolutely essential to the proper working of the forests. Till they are ready, the Forest Officer has the most indefinite knowledge of the contents of his forests, and without their assistance the Government is entirely unable to say whether too much or too little timber is being taken out of any particular area. Special pressure has been put upon the Department in this matter.

Angul protected forests.

71. In his Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1891-92 the Conservator of Forests drew attention to the necessity for providing fuel and fodder reserves, with special reference to the unreserved forests in Angul, and Government agreed that "the unreserved forests of Angul should be subjected to some form of forest management, the same leniency of treatment being extended to the neighbouring raiyats as in the case of the Khurda forest." Under the order of the Government of India the Inspector-General of Forests visited these forests. The policy which he advocated was—

(*i*) to encourage, rather than impede, the extension of permanent cultivation;

(*ii*) to ultimately reserve the unculturable spurs and ridges;

(*iii*) to gradually stop *jhuming*, but to do so at once on slopes of a gradient of more than 15° or perhaps 12°; and

(*iv*) to maintain a sufficient forest growth to provide the villagers with grazing and forest produce, and to act as an intervening barrier between permanent cultivation and the reserve.

To carry out this policy he recommended that certain areas should be constituted protected forests, to be managed under rules similar to those obtaining in Khurda, and Government accepted the view that the best course would be to constitute the forests "protected" under Chapter IV of the Indian Forest Act, their management being left exclusively in the hands of the Revenue officers. Notifications were accordingly issued after the close of the year under report, defining and declaring certain areas as protected forests and promulgating rules for their management.

Khurda Protected Forest Rules.

72. The residents in the Khurda Government estate at present enjoy the privilege of taking produce from the forests free of all charge; but in order to meet the expenses of protection, a fee of 6 pies per rupee on their rent is levied on them, under the provisions of Rule 6 (*ii*) of Management rules issued in December 1895.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Imperial works.

73. The most important Imperial work taken in hand during the year was the construction of an Imperial Meteorological Office, with quarters for the Assistant Meteorological Reporter, in the grounds of the Alipore Observatory. Both the Imperial and Provincial offices are at present located in a rented house in Russell Street which the Government of India decided to vacate at the termination of the lease in October 1899.

Collectorate offices.

74. In addition to the new building which was completed during the year for the accommodation of the treasury and tauzi departments of the Rangpur Collectorate, two other buildings were being erected there—one for the rest of the Collectorate staff and the other for the offices under the Magistrate. These will replace similar buildings which were wrecked by the earthquake of the 12th June 1897. The reconstruction of the Bogra Collectorate on the foundations and plinth of the old building, which were found to be in good condition, was also in progress.

Civil Courts.

75. A new building was under construction for all the Civil Courts at Rangpur, with the exception of the First Munsif's Court, at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,000. A new Judge's Court at Mymensingh and a treble munsifi at Nilphamari, estimated to cost Rs. 1,03,407 and Rs. 23,800, respectively, were under construction.

Subdivisional offices and residences.

76. The building known as the *Barakoti* at Sirajganj, formerly occupied as a residence by the Subdivisional Officer, was damaged in the earthquake of 1897. The upper story was dismantled in December 1897, and the roof of the lower story, which is to be retained for the subdivisional office, was also dismantled and the walls raised to the same level as those of the new room which is being added to the east of the building for the Joint-Magistrate's Court. A house was built for the residence of the Subdivisional Officer of Serampore, who has hitherto been obliged to rent a house for himself owing to the conversion of the subdivisional residence building into a subdivisional office in 1891.

Jails.

77. Additions and alterations, including the construction of an entrance gate with office and store-room, were executed to the subsidiary buildings of the Comilla Jail.

Police.

78. The old Mill Barracks at Dacca, rendered uninhabitable by the earth-quake, were dismantled, and a new barrack completed for the accommodation of 100 men of the Military and Reserve Police, while a second barrack to accommodate an equal number of men was begun. The reconstruction of the Police barrack at Rampur Boalia was also taken in hand.

Colleges and schools.

79. Since the reorganization of the Bihar School of Engineering there has been a considerable increase in the number and size of the classes, and, as the present building is too small for them, and has been condemned as unsafe, a new and enlarged school building, with the necessary subsidiary buildings, is under construction. The extension of the workshops is also being carried out, and additional machinery arranged for. The entire project, omitting the physical, chemical, and electrical laboratories, which it is proposed to construct hereafter, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,73,333, which will be met wholly from the invested fund of the school.

Hospitals and dispensaries.

80. In connection with the scheme for the reconstruction of the European General Hospital, Calcutta, the new block for men, which is the largest of the various buildings to be erected, had progressed up to lintel level of the first floor. The expenditure on the work up to the 31st March amounted to Rs. 4,00,655, against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,83,412, inclusive of fittings.

Churches and parsonages.

81. A parsonage in the compound of St. John's Church, Calcutta, for the Senior Chaplain, was nearly completed.

Miscellaneous.

82. A pilgrim camp was erected at Chittagong in connection with the plague.

Messrs. Kilburn and Company, who are the Agents of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, pressed for a 42 years' license in Calcutta, but this could not be agreed to, as it was contrary to the Act. They then asked for a promise that the license would be renewed after the first 21 years had expired, and the Local Government, after consulting the Calcutta Municipality, consented to renew the license for a further period of 21 years "upon such terms and conditions as the Local Government may determine."

The electric light as at present installed in Darjeeling houses was reported to be dangerous owing to the employment of a pressure of 220 volts alternating current. Mr. Reynolds, the Director-General of Telegraphs, strongly corroborated Mr. Meares' opinion that it is dangerous, but the Municipal Engineer of Darjeeling is of opinion that it is not so. In order to get an authoritative ruling in the matter, it was decided to refer the question to the Government of India with a view to obtaining an opinion from Major Cardew, late Electrical Adviser to the Board of Trade, England.

Establishment.

The insufficiency of the sanctioned scale of engineers has been represented to the Government of India and is still under consideration. The only addition made during the year has been in the appointment of Mr. J. W. Meares as Inspector of Electricity under a four years' covenant, with effect from the 1st April 1898. This appointment was rendered necessary owing to the starting of an Electric Supply Company in Calcutta, the establishment of electric

plant in Darjeeling, and the probability of further development of electrical work in the Province.

The question of what is the best system of carrying out Government work by the agency of District Boards is still pending and under reference to the Government of India. Preliminary rules framed with a view of increasing the financial and professional control of the Inspector of Works have been drawn up, and will come into force with the commencement of the ensuing year. These rules place the sanctioning of all but petty works in the hands of the Inspector of Works for the Circle, and give him a right to express his opinion with regard to the remuneration of the District Engineer. They provide for the Board's claims to payment for the services of a District Engineer on provincial works in the form of a definite allowance of 15 per cent. on all estimates, one-third of which may, with the joint concurrence of the Inspector of Works and the Commissioner of the Division, be paid to the District Engineer. These rules also establish a system of annual reports on District Engineers similar to that in force in the Public Works Department.

Military.

83. Sanction was accorded to estimates aggregating Rs. 26,250 for certain works in connection with the establishment of the Ordnance Proof Department at Balasore, and a sum of Rs. 21,316 was allotted for this purpose.

The work of constructing new quarters for the Military students of the Medical College, Calcutta, was started in May 1898, and brickwork up to third-floor level was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,10,234. Land for the building was acquired at a cost of Rs. 1,27,003, which was met from Provincial revenues.

On the 1st April 1898, the work of cutting a 3-feet trace for the Lungleh-Aijal Road was completed. Twenty-two miles out of a total length of 58 miles have been realigned, but to complete the work there remains a good deal of rock excavation to be done.

The improvement of the first section of the Lachen Road from the Tista Suspension Bridge to the Rungpo Junction was undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 60,312, with a view to adapting this route to the requirements of military traffic between Siliguri and Gantak.

Communications.

84. In connection with the improvement of the communications in the Duars of the Jalpaiguri district, projects for two roads from Ramsaihat Station to Nagrakata and to Gairkata for Rs. 68,945 and Rs. 19,500, respectively, received sanction, and expenditure up to an aggregate of Rs. 31,719 was incurred on them. The principal work in connection with the first-named road consists of blocking up the spill channels of the Jaldhaka river, which were a source of damage to the road, and the construction of a bund, protected by cribwork, on which to carry the road at a point where the rivers Jaldhaka and Diana join one another. The earthwork for the first five and on the 10th and 11th miles of the road was done, and quarters for the accommodation of the staff were provided. The work executed on the Gairkata Road consisted chiefly of raising the embankment along the first five miles from Ramsaihat.

A proposal to transfer the maintenance of certain portions of the roads in British territory in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur was made by the State Council of the Cooch Behar State. These were taken over and placed

in the Schedule of Public Works subject to the control of the District Boards and to be maintained by them, with effect from the 1st April 1898.

In the Eastern Duars a reconnaissance has been made for feeder roads from the station about to be opened at Jainti eastwards to the Rydak and westwards towards Paglapara with a view to starting work on them at an early date.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 1,44,610 for constructing a famine road from Tehatta to Katwa, in the district of Nadia, has been sanctioned by the Government of India, and an expenditure of Rs. 660 has been incurred.

The realignment of a portion of the Peshoke Road from the 3rd to the 6th mile, in order to improve the existing gradient and also to metal realigned portion, was taken up in October on a provisional sanction amounting to Rs. 16,000. By the close of the year this money was fully utilized and good progress made with the work.

Owing to increase of traffic it became necessary to improve and metal the Tirihana-Bagdogra Road in the Darjeeling Terai, and by the 31st March an allotment of Rs. 8,000, which was given for the purpose, was expended.

A new iron girder bridge is being constructed over the river Poonpoon, on the 331st mile of the Grand Trunk Road, to replace the iron suspension bridge, which has been condemned for many years past. It is to be of three spans of 61 feet; the old abutments are to be utilized, and two new rubble stone piers on well foundations of brickwork are to be built, the entire length of the bridge from abutment to abutment being 191 feet. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 33,474, of which Rs. 20,809 was expended up to the end of March last. The girders, which are being constructed at the Dehri Workshops, will soon be ready. It is anticipated that the bridge will be open to traffic by the end of June next.

The Lilajan causeway, situated on the 284th mile of the Grand Trunk Road, was considerably damaged by floods during the month of July last; extensive repairs have therefore been rendered necessary, and it has been considered advisable to somewhat increase the waterway. An estimate amounting to Rs. 24,364 has been sanctioned for carrying out alterations and repairs, and a sum of Rs. 5,099 has been spent during 1898-99. About half of the work on the east end has been completed.

The length of roads kept up by the Public Works Department was 1,703 miles, and the cost of maintenance for the year amounted to Rs. 6,29,976, which works out to an average of Rs. 370 per mile.

Railways.

85. The past year has been one of considerable addition to the mileage of the open lines of the Province. Including three opened in April 1899, which form part of the work of the previous year, the additions completed and opened for traffic during the year are as follows:—

			Miles.
Standard gauge.			
Bengal-Nagpur	Sini-Khargpur	...	99·5
	Khargpur-Kola-Balasore	...	107·25
	Balasore-Cuttack (Barung)	...	116·78
Eastern Bengal	Panchooria-Faridpur	...	14·59
	Belgachi-Ganges	...	2·30
East Indian ...	Maharajpur Branch	...	3·15
East Coast ...	Puri Branch	...	1·84
			345·41

	Metre gauge.		Miles.	
Eastern Bengal	Mymensingh-Singhjani	...	33·07	
	Brahmaputra-Sultanpur	...	24·85	
	Segowli-Raxaul	...	18·00	
			—	75·92
	Special gauge.			
	Ranaghat-Krishnagar	...	20·2	
	Torsa-Cooch Behar	...	3·22	
	Cooch Behar-Alipur	...	11 50	
			—	34·92
	Total	...	...	456·25

The mileage still under construction, much of which is approaching completion, shows a still larger total of standard-gauge lines. The last section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extensions, Kolaghat to Howrah, will be shortly opened. The Moghulserai-Gaya line had most of its earthwork and bridging completed, and will probably be ready for traffic, with the exception of the Sone bridge, during the first half of the same year. The branch of the latter line from Barun to the Daltonganj coal-fields was sanctioned late in the year and a beginning made on the earthwork. The connection between Gaya and Luckiserai, the South Bihar Railway, was approaching completion at the close of the year. A short branch from Khargpur to Midnapore was sanctioned and commenced late in the year. These lines will, when opened, add 328 miles to the standard-gauge mileage of the Province.

The more important of the metre-gauge lines in progress were—(1) The Bengal-North-Western Railway extension from Hajipur to Katihar. On this much of the earthwork and bridging is completed and platelaying has commenced. (2) The Brahmaputra-Sultanpur branch of the Eastern Bengal Railway, of which the two sections remaining unopened are expected to be finished before March 1900. (3) The Mymensingh-Jagannathganj extension. Of this, the last section will probably be completed by October in the current year. (4) The three extensions of the Duars Railway. These were started late in the year: on that from Deomoni to Lalmonirhat much of the earthwork has been done, and on the others—Malbazar to Hantuapara and Dam Dim to Bagrakot—work had just commenced at the close of the year. (5) The bridging of the Tista and Kaunia. Well-sinking had been begun, and the approaches were nearing completion.

The aggregate length of these metre-gauge extensions is 370 miles.

Of special-gauge lines, the only one now remaining under construction is the section of the Cooch Behar line in British territory from Alipur to Jaintia, a length of 20 miles. This will probably be shortly finished.

The gross total length of the mileage at present under construction is therefore 718 miles.

The only new project that has received sanction during the past year is the Khargpur-Midnapore branch, which forms the first step towards the construction of the Midnapore-Jherriah line.

A considerable number of projects have been under examination. Surveys have been in progress for the following important proposals:—

(*a*) A chord line to connect Burdwan and Howrah.

(*b*) A duplication of the Eastern Bengal Railway from Naihati to Calcutta.

(*c*) The completing link of the East Indian Railway grand chord from Gaya to Katrasgarh.

(*d*) A line from Ranaghat on the Eastern Bengal Railway to Katihar in the Purnea district, with a bridge over the Ganges at or near Godagiri.

The Assam-Bengal Railway has completed a survey for a branch from Akhaura to Bhairab Bazar, and carried out a reconnaissance of a line from Hajiganj to Shatnol, with a view to a ferry connection with Narainganj. The detailed estimates for the Midnapore-Jherriah line have been submitted for sanction, and the results of the Ranchi plateau survey (formerly called the Damuda Valley) are under consideration.

Revised estimates for the Hooghly-Katwa line have been prepared, and some additional survey work has been carried out to finally settle the best alignment for the proposed Bhagalpur-Bausi-Baidyanath line. Plans and estimates for the extension of the Bengal-North-Western Railway, Mansi-Baptiahi, Bettiah-Bagaha, Shikapur-Bairagnia, and Sakri-Jainagar are under revision, and sanction was given to the survey of extensions of the Dacca-Mymensingh line, but work on these had not commenced.

Projects for a connection between Faridpur and Munshiganj and for alternative connections between Kotchandpur and the Eastern Bengal Railway at Kisenganj or the Bengal Central Railway at Bongong have been under consideration.

With regard to the question of the entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into Calcutta, sanction was given during the year to the establishment of a wagon ferry at Shalimar. The proposals of a London Syndicate to provide Calcutta with a Central Railway and a permanent bridge over the Hooghly at Howrah were referred to a Committee for consideration.

The Bengal-North-Western Railway and the Segowlie-Raxaul branch suffered severely from flood damage during the past rains: additional waterway and raising of formation level have consequently been taken in hand. The repairs to damage caused by the earthquake of 1897, principally on the Eastern Bengal Railway and the Bengal-Duars Railway, have been practically completed.

The four minor lines constructed under the Tramways Act—the Tarkessur-Magra, Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhalla, and Ranaghat-Krishnagar—have been brought under the Railway Act during the year under review, and are all doing well.

IRRIGATION.

Area irrigated.

86. The three large irrigation systems which are classed as major works in Bengal are the Orissa, Midnapore, and Sone Canals. The areas irrigated by them are increasing. The increase fluctuates, more or less, according to the character of the season, but is nevertheless steady in progress. Thus the average area irrigated by these works during the five years ending March 1889

was about 493,000 acres; in the next five years the average was about 612,000 acres, and in the five years ending March 1899 it was about 666,000 acres. In the year of the famine (1896-97) the area irrigated was over 805,000 acres. This was a bumper year, but in the two years which followed it the area watered did not fall to its former level, but was over 700,000 acres in 1897-98 and over 734,000 acres in 1898-99. This increase in the irrigated area shows that the people are realising more and more that the use of canal water both assures their crop and increases its outturn.

Revenue.

87. The gross annual revenue from these same canals averaged in the first five-yearly period mentioned above about 13 lakhs of rupees, in the second about 15½ lakhs, and in the third about 17 lakhs, while the working expenses in the same periods were about Rs. 13,21,032, Rs. 14,19,681, and Rs. 13,69,160, respectively. This increase in revenue is a satisfactory feature. The net revenue, however, gives but a small return on the capital invested. In the year under review it was only 0·63 per cent., and in the previous one 1·11 per cent. One reason of this is the fact that the rates assessed in Bengal are only charged on the cultivator, whereas in other parts of India the owner pays his share of the enhanced revenue of the lands. In the Upper Provinces the water-rates average more than three rupees an acre, but in Bengal they are less than two rupees. Of late years there has been a very marked improvement in the collection of the revenue on these three canal systems. In the first of the three five-yearly periods mentioned above, the uncollected balance at the end of the year averaged nearly 6 lakhs of rupees; in the second period it was rather more than 3½ lakhs; while in the last period it was only about Rs. 36,000. At the end of the year now under review (1898-99), the outstanding uncollected balance is less than Rs. 6,000, while in the Orissa and Sone Canals there is no outstanding at all, the whole demand having been collected. This result, while it is eminently satisfactory from an executive and financial point of view, is even more satisfactory from an administrative point of view, as it proves that the people acknowledge and willingly pay for the advantages which the canals afford to them.

Those advantages were very emphatically brought home to the people in the districts commanded by the Sone Canals in the famine year of 1896-97. There the crops, although not so bad generally as those in North Behar, failed to a very large extent. Many of the unirrigated fields produced no grain at all, and the crop was cut and given direct to the cattle. This was not the case in the area irrigated by the canals. In that tract the canals saved from entire—or almost entire—destruction some 300,000 acres of rice crops, which, at the rates then prevailing, were worth at least 150 lakhs of rupees to the people—a sum which is more than half the entire capital cost of the canals. In addition to this the *rabi* crop, which was saved in that year, was worth about another 50 or 60 lakhs. It may be safely said that the people in the irrigated tracts were wealthy. They had more than an abundant crop for their personal use, and were able to sell the surplus at famine rates. The grain which was secured by the Sone Canals, in the famine year, for consumption in Behar was about equal in volume to half the total which was imported into Behar by Government, at enormous expense, in the famine of 1893-94.

88. *Tribeni, Dhaka, and Bagmati Canal schemes.*—These schemes were briefly described in the last year's summary. The complete reports and estimates submitted by the Superintending Engineer were sent to the Commissioner and Collectors of the districts concerned for an expression of opinion regarding their necessity for irrigation and as a security against future famine, as also with reference to their financial prospects. They reported very favourably on them, and recommended the works to be undertaken.

89. *Rajmahal drainage scheme.*—On the representation of the Civil Officers the scheme for the drainage of the portion of the swamp known as "Anno Sorobar" proper, lying to the north and west of the Tinpahar Railway line in Rajmahal, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,000 for removing the unhealthiness of the town caused by obstruction to the natural outlets. The work will be carried out under the Bengal Drainage Act, and the cost recovered from the persons interested.

90. *Re-transfer of the Kutubdia Embankment to the Civil Department.*—The maintenance of the Kutubdia embankment, which had been in charge of the Collector of Chittagong and which was transferred to the Public Works Department by the Civil Department for the purpose of repairing the heavy damage caused by the cyclone and storm-waves which swept over the Kutubdia island in the latter end of 1897, was re-transferred to the Civil Department at the request of the civil authorities of Chittagong.

91. *Permanent navigable channel across the bhil between the Madhumati and Kumar Rivers.*—In the summary for 1896-97 doubts were expressed whether the expenditure of some five to eight lakhs of rupees on this channel, in order to make it navigable all the year round, would be justifiable. A channel, which could probably be made at the cost stated, would not be suitable for the largest but only the smaller steamers and flats of the Steamer Companies. To make a channel suitable for the largest boats and open all the year round would entail a much heavier expenditure. It was suggested, in the year under consideration, to improve the existing channel to some extent so as to keep it navigable, for the small steamers, during the jute season, or at least during a portion of it. Accordingly, during 1897-98, Rs. 4,000 were expended in making a diversion in the 14th mile of the Bhil route. It is rather disappointing to find that the facilities which have been afforded by the expenditure (some Rs. 25,000 altogether), which has been incurred since 1894, have not led to the general use of the channel when it is open. In 1898 and 1899 the steamers did not use the channel at all, although it obviously presents great advantages. There is reason to think that it could be greatly improved, at comparatively moderate expense, if it is only kept open for a limited time when the neighbouring rivers are high; but if the improvements which have been carried out do not attract the traffic, it seems doubtful whether further expenditure is justifiable. The Chamber of Commerce and the Steamer Companies correctly represent the great advantages of this route, not only in itself in saving distance, but also as an alternative to the one mentioned in the next paragraph, and the matter is receiving the attention of Government, but, so far, the results which have attended the improvements actually executed are not encouraging.

92. *Improvement of the Angeria Creek.*—During the year 1897-98 the Managing Agents of the India General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, and also the Rivers Steam Navigation Company, Limited, drew the attention of Government to the deteriorated condition of the Angeria Creek in the

district of Backergunge, which, owing to its being gradually silted up, rendered the navigation of their steamers during low water a matter of danger and difficulty. This creek forms the only connecting link between the Eastern and Western Sundarbands, and also, with the exception of the outer route, which is not always practicable during the monsoon, is the only convenient communication between Calcutta and the eastern river-borne traffic. The shelving bank of the creek was cut away by hand during the cold weather in the worst places for a width of 30 feet and a depth of 1 foot below low-water level.

93. *Floods in the Cossye, Selye, Subarnarekha, Damodar, and Sikrahna or Boor Gandak Rivers.*—There were very high floods in the Cossye, Selye, Subarnarekha, and Damodar rivers in June 1898, and in the Sikrahna or Boor Gandak and Bagmati rivers in September 1898. The floods which occurred in the Cossye and Sikrahna rivers were extraordinary and unprecedented, and very disastrous in their effects. The Cossye floods did considerable damage to the embankments, canal works, and distributaries in the Midnapore district. An allotment of Rs. 60,000 was made for expenditure during the year on flood-damage repairs.

The Sikrahna floods submerged a large area of country in the Champaran and Muzaffarpur districts, washed away most of the river-protective works at Secunderpur and along the Daudpur embankment, and did considerable damage to the Champaran, Tirhut, and Turki embankments, as also to the District Board roads and bridges and railway embankments. The cost of repairing the damage done to the embankments was estimated by the Superintending Engineer at Rs. 21,450, while that for the district roads and bridges, etc., was about one lakh of rupees. A considerable sum of money was advanced for distribution as agricultural loans amongst those who were rendered houseless and had lost their crops.

The damage done to the embankments and canal works by the floods of the Selye, Subarnarekha, and Damodar rivers was not serious.

94. *Revised Water-rate Rules for the Eden Canal.*—Revised Water-rate Rules for the Eden Canal were framed in March 1898 on the lines of those for the Midnapore Canal, and were passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on the 22nd August 1898. The chief object of the revised rules was to remove the inconveniences and difficulties experienced in granting remissions, in filling tanks with canal water for domestic use, and in supplying water for manufacturing and other purposes.

95. *Revised Water-rate Rules for the Orissa Canals.*—In the early part of the year the Superintending Engineer, Orissa Circle, drew the attention of Government to the desirability of altering the rules for the Orissa Canals. The Subdivisional Officers are responsible for the supply of water to the leased fields and for the proper classification of the land included in the lease, and, therefore, the formal approval to it, as given by the permit, should naturally issue from their offices. It was decided that they, and not, as heretofore, the zilladars, should in future issue the permits. No forms of permits had been sanctioned for the supply of water under Appendices I, II, and III of the rules, and in the case of water supplied under Appendix II this is important. It was considered advisable to take the opportunity to have the rules completely revised, and, with this object, a draft set of new rules was drawn up. These having been approved by the Lieutenant-Governor were published in the Gazette, and finally came into force on the 2nd May 1899.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Financial Statement in Council.

96. The Financial Statement of the Government of Bengal for the year 1898-99, being the seventh statement that has been laid before the Provincial Legislative Council, was presented on the 8th April 1899 by the Hon'ble Mr. Baker and was discussed on the 15th idem, all the non-official members taking part in the debate. The main points they dealt with were the introduction of the village punchayat system for settlement by arbitration of petty civil and criminal cases; the Government share of the joint cost of collecting road and public works cesses; the excise revenue; the irrigation revenue and expenditure; the improvement of the prospects of the Munsifs; the supply of better diet for prisoners; the increase to the salaries of ministerial officers; and the grants made to local bodies for meeting expenses in connection with the plague. The Financial Secretary and three other official members having replied at length, the discussion was concluded by the President, who remarked on the necessity of sustained progress on carefully-settled lines in the construction of feeder roads to railways, and of putting the whole body of technical schools on a systematized and useful basis, on lines harmonious with, and leading up to, the higher curriculum of the Sibpur College.

Imperial finance.

97. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 13,01,79,961 as against Rs. 12,68,10,226 in 1897-98, and the charges were Rs. 3,04,41,556 as compared with Rs. 3,43,67,931 in the preceding year. The receipts in 1898-99 therefore showed an increase of Rs. 33,69,735 and the charges a decrease of Rs. 39,26,375, thus showing a total net surplus of Rs. 72,96,110. The increase on the receipt side was partly under Opium (over 17½ lakhs), due to the sale of a larger number of chests at a higher average price; under Salt (about 5 lakhs), owing chiefly to increased clearances of imported salt and a larger consumption of the locally-manufactured article consequent on a reduction in its price; under Excise (about 3½ lakhs), due to absence of scarcity; and under Customs (about 11¾ lakhs), owing chiefly to the larger realization on account of export duties on rice and paddy. The decrease on the charge side is due mainly to the absence of any expenditure under the head of Famine Relief.

Provincial finance.

98. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 9,22,000 and closed with one of Rs. 30,25,660, so that there was a surplus of Rs. 21,03,660. The total receipts aggregated Rs. 4,75,99,253 as against Rs. 4,66,23,713 in 1897-98, showing an increase of Rs. 9,75,540, which was due chiefly to the contribution of Rs. 17,00,000 made by the Government of India in partial restoration of the large sums which were spent from Provincial revenues on account of famine relief in the previous year. The increase would have been greater but for the contribution from Provincial revenues of Rs. 3,75,000 on account of the transfer of the South Lushai administration from Bengal to Assam, which was deducted from the Provincial share of Land Revenue. The revenue from stamps showed a decrease of nearly Rs. 3,00,000, while that under the head of Excise increased by Rs. 3,40,000. There were also increases of Rs. 1,25,000, Rs. 70,000, and Rs. 1,50,000 under the heads of Provincial Rates, Assessed Taxes, and Miscellaneous, respectively, against a decrease of Rs. 3,36,000 under Irrigation Major Works.

The total Provincial expenditure amounted to Rs. 4,54,95,593 as against Rs. 4,96,56,209 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 41,60,616. Of this sum, nearly 2 lakhs occurred under each of the two heads—Land Revenue and Courts of Law, about 1½ lakhs under Jails, Rs. 27,17,000 under Famine Relief, and nearly 3¼ lakhs under Irrigation Minor Works and Navigation.

Local finance.

99. No change took place in the number or character of the Incorporated Local Funds mentioned last year. The total receipts of all these funds amounted to Rs. 92,00,085, and the expenditure to Rs. 90,58,073, the balance being thus increased by Rs. 1,42,012. The total receipts of Excluded Local Funds, including municipalities and the Chittagong Port Trust, amounted to Rs. 31,37,862 and the charges to Rs. 29,99,091, showing a closing balance of Rs. 6,80,215 as against Rs. 5,41,444 the corresponding figures of the previous year.

Road and public works cess.

100. The current demand of both these cesses was Rs. 90,38,880 and the arrear demand Rs. 18,60,441, making the total demand Rs. 1,08,99,321 as against Rs. 1,07,38,687 in the previous year. The total collections amounted to Rs. 90,06,445. The gross rental on which cesses are levied rose from Rs. 13,11,68,432, the amount ascertained when the road cess was first introduced, to Rs. 16,53,73,177. Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Shahabad, Malda, and Hazaribagh.

Rules for dealing with cases of default of repayment of loans granted from public revenues.

101. During the year under review the Imperial Government prescribed certain rules regarding defaults in respect of loans made to local authorities, of which the following affect the powers of the Local Government:—

(1) A Local Government may not, without the sanction of the Government of India, remit the payment of interest falling due in ordinary course.

(2) It may, however, permit the postponement of an instalment in repayment of principal, subject to the condition that the amount of principal overdue at one time on one loan shall not exceed Rs. 5,000.

In view of these and other rules a circular was issued to all Commissioners of Divisions, enjoining on every local authority which receives a loan from Government the importance of making full and timely provision for the payment of the periodical instalments in the same way that it would be obliged to do if the loan had been raised in the open market.

Rules regarding the reappropriation of grants for regular and special contingencies without reference to Government.

102. During the year under report a set of rules was sanctioned by Government vesting disbursing and controlling officers with certain powers of making reappropriation of grants for regular and special contingencies without reference to Government. The object of these rules was to reduce the number of applications for extra grants under non-contract contingencies.

Prohibition of circulation of copper dumps in Government transactions.

103. It having transpired in the course of certain correspondence that a variety of copper dumps, better known as Gorakhpuri pice, was in circulation as a medium of currency in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions in Bengal, the Government of India in March 1899 after correspondence with this Government issued an order prohibiting absolutely the payment or receipt of copper dumps in Government transactions of any kind, including those of the Postal Department.

LAND REVENUE.

Statistics.

104. The total current demand on account of the three classes of estates amounted to Rs. 3,93,88,275, of which Rs. 31,65,981 was due on account of temporarily-settled estates, Rs. 39,02,484 from estates held direct by Government, and the rest (nearly $3\frac{1}{4}$ crores) from the holders of permanently-settled estates.

The total demand has been steadily rising by about a lakh a year, but in the year under report the increase was Rs. 4,70,118, of which nearly a half was from estates held direct by Government.

The total current collections were Rs. 3,80,34,415, being 96·56 per cent. of the current demand as compared with 96·34 of the preceding year. Of the balance, 94·9 per cent. was good and recoverable.

Taking the Province as a whole, the cost of management incurred by Government in managing the estates held direct was 6·3 per cent. on the current demand, which is slightly in excess of the standard 6 per cent. and an improvement on last year. In collecting these dues, moderation was shown as regards the use of the sale laws, only 8·3 per cent. of the estates which became liable to sale being actually sold, while Rs. 1,93,850 were remitted, of which Rs. 1,22,346 was on account of the damage caused in Chittagong by a cyclone and storm-wave.

The road and public works cess current demand was Rs. 90,38,880, which, owing to partial revaluation, was slightly in excess of that for the previous year. The total collections were 99·6 per cent. on the current demand. There was a marked increase, chiefly under the head of Cesses, of the number of certificates filed during the year for the realisation of Government dues, and the number of cases disposed of fell but little short of two lakhs. In only 3·2 per cent. of the cases, where the demand was realised, had the debtor's property to be sold.

Under Land Registration the figures show that new proprietors are to some extent reluctant to register their interests. As regards settlements, 118 original and 220 summary settlements and 4,162 resettlements were effected during the year, the whole resulting in an increase to the revenue of a little over $4\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs.

Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

105. With the amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act the necessity arose for the revision of the rules under section 189 of that Act, which regulate the procedure followed by Revenue Officers in the preparation of a record of rights and the settlement of rents. Since 1894, when the old rules were framed, much additional experience had been gained in the course of the Bihar, Orissa, and Chittagong surveys. This was utilized, and the new rules were completed and published in January 1899.

Rules under the Estates Partition Act.

106. On the passing of Act V (B.C.) of 1897, which came into force with effect from the 8th December 1897, it became necessary to issue revised rules and instructions for the guidance of officers employed in the partition of estates, in supersession of those issued under the old Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876. The amendment of the Act had excited wide-spread interest and evoked valuable criticisms which were utilised, with the experience gained during the working of the old rules, in the framing of the new. The opportunity was also taken of rendering the working of the Act more flexible by separating from the body of the rules a number of instructions capable of modification in accordance with local peculiarities.

Audit of tauzi accounts in Bengal.

107. In paragraph 90 of the summary prefixed to the last year's Administration Report it was mentioned that a small Committee had been appointed by this Government to consider and advise on the question of carrying out, in an effective and economical way, an annual audit of the tauzi accounts in this Province. The conclusions at which the Committee arrived were (*a*) that a partial audit would exercise a deterrent effect upon the tauzi establishment, and would be sufficient to prevent systematic frauds; (*b*) that an examination of the accounts of not less than two kists once in two years should be made for every district by an independent staff of auditors under the Accountant-General, Bengal; (*c*) that it was not necessary to check the accounts with chalans except where fraud was suspected; and (*d*) that it would be necessary to check the tauzi *goshwaras* with the quarterly returns, arrear lists, and Treasury accounts. The Committee were, however, unable to come to a definite conclusion as to whether the audit should be extended to the cess tauzi and other miscellaneous revenue accounts in a Collectorate office, or to formulate a detailed scheme of audit in accordance with the above conclusions, without previously ascertaining by an experimental audit the amount of work to be done, the difficulties to be encountered, and the rate of progress to be expected. Accordingly, Government sanctioned a small temporary establishment, costing Rs. 480 a month, for a period of three months for the purpose of making an experimental audit of the land revenue and cess tauzi accounts of the 24-Parganas and Hooghly Collectorates under the immediate supervision of the Examiner of Local Accounts, Bengal. The report on the result of this experimental audit has been submitted by the Board since the close of the year under report, and is now under the consideration of this Government.

Revision of the tauzi establishments in Collectors' offices.

108. Proposals for the revision of the establishments employed in the Tauzi Departments of Collectors' offices in Bengal were submitted by the Board in the course of the year. The revised scale proposed for each district was fixed on the basis of the number of kist accounts to be dealt with annually by each muharrir, this number being fixed at 3,200 for Bengal and 4,500 for Bihar; and as a result the strength of the establishment was raised in some districts and reduced in others, the net financial result being an increase in cost to the extent of Rs. 18,516 per annum. The proposals were accepted by Government; but as the state of the Provincial finances did not admit of the scheme being introduced at

once in its entirety, it was decided that the additional expenditure for the year 1899-1900 should be restricted to Rs. 5,000, the introduction of the reform being for the time confined to those districts in which it was most urgently needed.

Certificate Department establishments in district offices.

109. The question of the proportion of the cost of the certificate establishments to be borne by the District Boards was decided during the year. The establishment consists of a permanent and a temporary branch, the number of clerks on the former being calculated at the rate of 1,200 cases per clerk per annum, or 300 per quarter, on the basis of the requirements of that year between 1892-93 and 1896-97 in which there was a minimum number of cases for disposal. The cost of this permanent side will be borne by the District Boards in the proportion which the number of road-cess cases for disposal bore to the total number of certificate cases in that year.

The numbers of the temporary staff in a district are regulated by the number of cases above that minimum which are for disposal in each quarter, a temporary clerk being employed for 300 cases; and such proportion of the cost of this staff will be borne by the District Board as the number of road-cess certificate cases bears to the number of all certificate cases for disposal by the temporary staff.

SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

Working of the Land Records Maintenance Act.

110. The Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was brought into force in 1896 in the Hajipur thana of the district of Muzaffarpur and in the Bettiah thana of Champaran. It has also been extended to the Sujamutha estate, belonging to the Burdwan Raj, in the district of Midnapore, but has not actually been put in force pending the determination of the action to be taken upon the working of the Act in North Bihar. From the statistics of the registration of mutations of tenants' rights in Hajipur thana and at Bettiah, collected in 1897-98 and 1898-99, it appears that, while the average percentage of transfers which occur annually has been calculated by various officers at from 8 to 10 per cent. of the number of holdings, the percentages of the transfers registered during the past three years has not exceeded 3·5 in either of those agencies in any year. Government is now awaiting a further special report containing the matured opinion and final proposals of the Board of Revenue, based upon a comparison of the records of part of the Muzaffarpur district, made by Mr. Collin in 1885—87, and of part of the Darbhanga Raj, made by Mr. Finucane in 1878, with the records prepared in the present survey.

Recovery of costs of survey and settlement in Chittagong.

111. The Government of India having decided that a portion of the costs of survey and record of rights in Chittagong should be realised from the proprietors and tenants of the permanently-settled estates in that district, the total cost was found to be Rs. 16,66,932. From this, however, certain receipts had to be deducted, and the total amount for apportionment was Rs. 12,68,511. This was equivalent to a charge of fifteen annas ten pies per acre, towards which Government are contributing one-half and the other half is being paid by the proprietors and tenants of the permanently-settled estates in the proportion approximately of seven to five.

Palamau settlement.

112. During the year the final report of the survey and settlement operations in the Government estates of Palamau was received by Government. The estate as now settled comprises 399 villages with 13,244 tenants, of whom 292 are rent-free holders. The total area traversed is 272,000 acres, or 425·22 square miles, of which 187,520 acres, or 293·93 square miles, have been cadastrally surveyed. The total raiyati rental fixed at the last settlement was Rs. 40,843. This grew in the course of the period of settlement to Rs. 57,693, which was the rent actually paid by tenants as found at attestation. The rental assessed at the new settlement was Rs. 74,433; the increase on the attested rental, due chiefly to extension of cultivation, being 29 per cent. The incidence of the rent per acre is Re. 1-2-3.

The following sources of revenue are, in addition to the assessed rental referred to above, viz., the *mahua* trees (Rs. 3,270), the lac-bearing trees, *palas* and *kusum* (which were settled for 1896-97 at Rs. 10,087), and *kuth* (catechu), which produced Rs. 265 in that year. The term of settlement of the land revenue has been fixed at fifteen years, commencing from the *Fasli* year beginning in September 1896. The total cost of the survey and the settlement amounted to Rs. 1,19,552, equivalent to a rate of ten annas two pies per acre of the area cadastrally surveyed, and of seven annas per acre of the total area surveyed. The system of collecting rents through farmers was abolished, and direct management was introduced on the 1st April 1896, the local officers being allowed discretion to settle with such individual farmers as had special claims to consideration by virtue of long ancestral connection or on account of extensive improvements effected by them or by their predecessors. Extracts from the *jamabandi* have been given to the raiyats, and a *patta* is to be given to every raiyat who asks for it.

Orissa settlement.

113. The settlement operations in Orissa proceeded rapidly towards conclusion. In Cuttack the area under settlement was 2,273 square miles, including 5 permanently-settled estates, with an aggregate area of about 174 square miles, embracing 4,923 villages and (approximately) 800,000 tenants. The tenants whose rents were settled in the year numbered 164,000, and the number now remaining is only about 25,000. The records of 1,607 villages were finally published, leaving a balance of 882. Revenue amounting to Rs. 6,32,556 was levied, in accordance with the new settlement, in 2,735 estates, the increase of revenue due to the new assessment amounting to 55 per cent. of that previously payable.

In Puri, excluding the Khurda Government estate, the area covered by the operations has been 1,089 square miles comprised in 2,255 villages, of which 120 belong to the *ekrajat* revenue-free mahals and 167 to the *sataishazari* permanently-settled estates. During the year the assessment of fair rents was completed in the temporarily-settled estates, and the records of 413 villages were finally published, leaving a balance of only 140 villages. The newly-assessed revenue was levied in 328 estates, the old revenue being enhanced by Rs. 65,581, or by 33⅓ per cent.

In the Khurda Government estate, comprising an area of 913 square miles, settlement operations were completed during the year, but the final report has not yet been received by Government. The gross demand has been raised from Rs. 3,44,900 to Rs. 4,20,130, and the net revenue from Rs. 2,84,556 to Rs. 3,46,427, or by about 22 per cent.

In Balasore the area covered by the operations has been 1,733 square miles, comprised in 3,593 villages. With the settlement of fair rents for 44,417 tenants done during the year, this branch of the work was completed. The records of 1,076 villages were finally published, leaving a balance of 39 villages. Revenue as now fixed was levied in 792 estates, the original revenue being raised by Rs. 1,85,756, or 79½ per cent., and the almost universal acceptance of the new rates emphasises the lightness of the old ones, the original assessment, owing partly to the floods of 1831 and partly to the scantier population, being very low. At the time of the previous settlement Balasore was the most backward of the Orissa district, and has since made the most progress. During the currency of that settlement the assets increased 72 per cent., the increase due to extension of cultivation amounting to 40 per cent.

Extension of survey and record of rights under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act to North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur.

114. On the eve of his departure from this country, Sir Charles Elliott, in a Resolution recorded on the Survey and Settlement Reports for the year ending the 30th September 1895, expressed his opinion that the survey and the preparation of a record of rights in progress in North Bihar should, on their completion, be extended to the districts of South Bihar and of the Bhagalpur Division. He believed that the operations, so far as they had been carried out in North Bihar, had dispelled the fear and suspicions with which they had been at first regarded; that the raiyats were learning to regard the security given by the record of rights as a valuable protection of their tenures; and that the landlords had begun to realise that it gave not only a simple means of obtaining a legitimate and reasonable increase of rent, specially where cultivation had increased, but that it led to marked improvement in the punctual payment of rent and equally marked diminution of disputes. After obtaining the opinions of the Director of Land Records and the Commissioners of Divisions concerned, and, through them, of the local officers and several private gentlemen, the Board reported on the question in August 1897; but while they recommended that the operations commenced in the Narhan ward's estate in Monghyr should be extended to all that part of the Division which lies to the north of the Ganges, they were of opinion that the decision of the larger question should be postponed until 1898. It was also held by Government that the matter was not yet ripe for final consideration; and the Board were requested to cause enquiries to be made and to furnish information on the following, amongst other, points:—

(1) The extent to which the survey and settlement records of North Bihar had been found useful in forecasting the extent and intensity of distress due to the late famine and in carrying out measures to meet it;

(2) whether in the villages for which records were prepared by Mr. E. W. Collin during the experimental operations of 1885 and the following years in the district of Muzaffarpur the rent rates or individual rents had been enhanced in an illegal, arbitrary or unjust manner; if they had been so enhanced, in what way this had been done; whether the tenants submitted to such enhancements without a struggle, and, if they attempted to resist them, how it

was that Mr. Collin's records were not effectual to protect them; and whether the changes in possession in these villages were voluntary and legal, or arbitrary and illegal;

(3) how far the records of the present survey had been found effective by experience, so far as there was any, in enabling the raiyats to resist illegal practices and the landlords to realise their rents without difficulty; and

(4) how far these records were referred to by Civil Courts in cases in which the amount of the rent or any question of possession or title was in dispute.

The elaborate and careful reports submitted in November 1898, in response to this order, corroborated the anticipations of Sir Charles Elliott and demonstrated the remarkable results already achieved by the settlement operations in North Bihar. They showed that the settlement records, incomplete as they were at the time the famine arose, were of great use to the local officers in the organization of relief circles, and in the estimate of food-stocks and existing resources of the people; and there can be no doubt that, should a similar calamity occur in future, the completed records will form the basis of the whole work of famine enquiry and relief. Detailed enquiries were made in 100 of the 237 villages dealt with by Mr. Collin; and, although the operations of 1885 were universally regarded as a mere experiment and of little practical importance, the statistics collected clearly showed that where the raiyats had cared to resist, the landlords had failed to enforce their illegal claims; that there had not been much positively illegal enhancement or forcible relinquishment, and that cases of oppression on the part of the landlords had been confined to raiyats of low caste too weak to resist. As to the present records, enquiries were made in certain villages in the Hajipur thana, the records of which were four years old at the date of enquiry; and it was found that they had been carefully respected, scarcely any attempt having been made to interfere with the rights, or to tamper with the rents recorded. It was too soon to judge of the value which might be attached to the settlement records by Civil and Criminal Courts or of the assistance which the records might render to landlords in realising rents, but such information as could be collected showed that they were freely referred to by the Courts, and therefore they could not but be of great help to landlords in rent suits. A further important mark of the value of the settlement proceedings and of the appreciation felt by the parties affected by them was afforded by the great facility with which the costs of the operations were (and are still being) recovered. All parties were eager to obtain copies of the entries in the record in which they were concerned; and although some 10 lakhs of rupees had been recovered from many thousands of assessees, not a single complaint had been made. There was then no room for doubt as to the utility of the survey and record of rights; and as the conditions of those portions of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur which lie to the north of the Ganges closely resemble those of North Bihar, a recommendation was submitted to the Government of India in January last for the extension of the operations to those tracts, comprising an aggregate area of 3,683 square miles; and since the close of the year, this recommendation has met with the approval of the Supreme Government subject to certain conditions.

Survey and record of rights in Backergunge.

115. Raja Sir Sourendro Mohan Tagore applied for a survey and record of rights under section 101 (2) (*a*) of the Tenancy Act in respect of certain estates in pargana Chandradwip, in the district of Backergunge, in which he holds a share exceeding 15 annas. The lands are for the most part scattered blocks; and, as it was considered inconvenient for various reasons to treat them by themselves, it was suggested that the whole pargana, comprising 415 square miles, should be surveyed and settled. But it was found that the pargana also consisted of blocks scattered over several thanas, which have an aggregate area of 2,053 square miles; and as it was apprehended that the same inconveniences and legal difficulties would arise, the question arose whether the whole district, comprising 3,000 square miles, should not be brought under survey and record of rights. The disregard of human life displayed by the people of Backergunge in their land disputes has long been notorious, and so serious a complexion had matters assumed that Sir Alexander Mackenzie was forced to disarm the district in September 1896. Since then gunshot murders have almost entirely ceased; but though the number of murders has decreased, the same fierce quarrels constantly arise out of questions involving claims to land, and the decrease in murders has been accompanied by no appreciable decrease in rioting. The information furnished by the local officers was sufficient to convince the Lieutenant-Governor that the only possible means of pacifying the district was to go to the root of the evil, and, by giving landlords, tenure-holders, and raiyats a record of rights, to remove the excuse for the lawlessness and turbulence now so common. It was therefore recommended to the Supreme Government that a survey should be made and a record of rights prepared in respect of the whole district; and the measure has been sanctioned since the close of the year.

CUSTOMS.

Statistics.

116. The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,85,05,944 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,98,13,193, showing an increase of Rs. 13,07,249, or 3·4 per cent. The increase occurred under all the heads, the largest being under export duty, which advanced by Rs. 8,79,389. This was due to the unprecedented contraction in the shipments of rice in the preceding year on account of the famine.

Changes in the tariff.

117. An important change was effected in the tariff during the year under report by Act XIV of 1899, which was passed for the purpose of enabling countervailing import duties to be levied on bounty-fed articles, and which was by the orders of the Government of India made effective against all bounty-fed sugar. Since the close of the year, all machinery has been exempted from duty.

Working of the Merchandise Marks Act.

118. The number of cases in which goods were detained for infringement of the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act rose from 376 in 1897-98 to 395 in 1898-99. In 185 cases, as compared with 111 in 1897-98, the goods were released without penalty, while the number released with penalty was only 196 as against 252 in the preceding year. The amount of fines realised fell from Rs. 13,721 to Rs. 7,744.

Working of the Cotton Duties Act.

119. The number of Cotton Mills in the Bengal Presidency was 10, containing 456,408 spindles and 227 looms. The amount of cotton twist and yarn produced rose from 44,806,625 lbs. in 1897-98 to 45,517,686 lbs. in the year under report.

SALT.

Salt revenue.

120. Compared with 1897-98, there was an increase of Rs. 4,90,007, or 1·9 per cent., in the receipts and of Rs. 58,449, or 16·2 per cent., in the charges during the year under report. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558, or 1·7 per cent., and stood higher than in any of the preceding ten years except in 1896-97.

The consumption of salt in the Province rose from 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head of population was 4 seers and 15 chitaks as against 5 seers in 1897-98.

Prohibition of the manufacture of salt in the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Chittagong, Backergunge, and Khulna.

121. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the districts of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence under the law as it now stands.

Formation of a Salt Department in Bengal.

122. Subject to the modification noted below, the Secretary of State sanctioned the scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. He concurred in the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to afford the superior officers better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Since the close of the year revised proposals, based on this suggestion, were submitted to the Government of India.

OPIUM.

System of recruitment for the Opium Department.

123. The final orders of the Government of India were received in the course of the year with regard to the method of recruitment for the Opium Department—a matter which had engaged the attention of both this and the Supreme Government for some time past. It was decided that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces alone should nominate in future, and that there should be no maximum limit to the number of candidates to be nominated. Selection among nominated candidates would follow the results of a competitive examination to be held under the orders of this Government, which is responsible for the successful working of the Opium Department.

Introduction of the *assamiwar* system in the Bihar Opium Agency.

124. In the last year's report it was stated that the Government of India had accepted the proposal for the extension of the "intermediate" system of dealing with poppy cultivators to the Bettiah and Tirhut Sub-Agencies, the latter sub-agency having been formed by the amalgamation of the Hajipur and Muzaffarpur Sub-Agencies. To provide for the working of that system in the two sub-agencies mentioned above, and of the Benares *assamiwar* system in the Hazaribagh Sub-Agency, proposals for the revision of the staff and pay of the *kothi* and head-quarters establishments of those sub-agencies were submitted to the Government of India. That Government gave its sanction to the changes proposed for one year from the 1st September 1898. These involve on one side an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,804, and on the other the discontinuance of commission; and the net result is an increase of Rs. 14,529 a year in the expenditure.

It was desired, however, by the Government of India that an attempt should be made to find a basis for regulating the staff in the number of cultivating raiyats, the area of cultivation, and the items of accounts and settlements, and steps have accordingly been taken to ascertain this basis.

A report regarding the effect which the working of the "intermediate system" in the Aliganj Sub-Agency had on the settlements there of the year 1897-98 was furnished to the Government of India after the close of the year.

EXCISE.

Results of the year.

125. The gross excise revenue for the year was Rs. 1,34,27,228 as against Rs. 1,27,48,059 in 1897-98; the charges, Rs. 6,74,503, and the net revenue, Rs. 1,27,52,725, as compared with Rs. 6,77,203 and Rs. 1,20,70,856, the corresponding figures of the preceding year. The increase in receipts occurred under all the heads except rum, under which there was a decrease of Rs. 99,052.

The average incidence of the excise revenue per head of population was 2 annas and 10 pies as against 2 annas and 8 pies in 1897-98.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased slightly; the percentage of convictions did not change. The total amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 71,909 as against Rs. 66,528 in 1897-98, of which Rs. 52,533, or 73 per cent., were realized. A sum of Rs. 58,098 (or 80 per cent. of the fines imposed) was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise officers and informers—a percentage practically the same as that of the preceding year.

Amendment of the Bengal Excise Act.

126. A draft Bill to amend and consolidate the Bengal Excise Act, VII of 1878, revised in accordance with certain suggestions made by the Government of India, was received during the year from the Board of Revenue, to whom a further reference has been made.

Exportation of ganja to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

127. Formerly all ganja was exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh after payment of duty in Bengal, and the exporters took their ganja either from Naogaon in the district of Rajshahi, or from the golas in the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. The Government of India having decided that Bengal

ganja was to be exported in bond to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, rules were framed, in consultation with the Government of those importing provinces, to regulate the export of ganja from Naogaon. Similar rules to regulate the export of the drug from Patna are under consideration.

STAMPS.

Stamp revenue.

128. The total receipts, charges, and net revenue in 1898-99 under the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, and the Court-fees Act, VII of 1870, were Rs. 1,73,84,717, Rs. 4,81,913, and Rs. 1,69,02,804, respectively, as against Rs. 1,77,59,416, Rs. 5,04,745, and Rs. 1,72,54,671 in the previous year. The increase in receipts occurred in judicial stamps only.

The Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, as modified by subsequent amendments, was further amended by Act XIII of 1897. Since the close of the year, the new Stamp Act, which revised and consolidated the Act of 1879, came into force. The Court-fees Act of 1870 was also amended by Act XI of 1899.

INCOME-TAX.

Statistics.

129. Including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, the actual receipts of the year from income-tax amounted to Rs. 50,85,059 as against Rs. 49,46,973 in 1897-98. The final demand of income-tax in 1898-99, including penalties, fines, and arrears of previous years, was Rs. 52,67,536, as compared with Rs. 51,15,378 in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 1,90,627, and the net revenue was Rs. 48,94,432 as against Rs. 47,58,526 in 1897-98. Excluding the tax on the interest from Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of this tax was Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons as against Re. 1 to every 16·2 persons in the previous year. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons—the same as in the previous year.

EMIGRATION.

Colonial emigration.

130. In March 1898 the Government of India declared emigration to the Seychelles Islands, in which the Mauritius Labour Law, 12 of 1878, is in force, to be lawful under the Indian Emigration Act, XXI of 1883, and published the necessary notification.

Amendment of the Inland Emigration Rules and improvement of the arrangements under them.

131. The revised rules under the existing Emigration laws [Acts I of 1882 and I (B.C.) of 1889] and the improved arrangements under them, as well as the scheme for the segregation of infected batches of cooly emigrants, which formed the subject of discussion in the previous year, were introduced during the year under review with the sanction of the Government of India.

The question of the amendment of the law with the object of remedying the abuses in the recruitment and despatch of emigrants to Assam ended, after the close of the year, in the introduction of a Bill for that purpose in the Imperial Legislative Council.

EDUCATION.

Statistics.

132. From 1893 to 1896 there was a steady rise both in the number of schools of all classes and in the number of pupils attending them; but the effect of the famine was shown in the large decreases in 1897 and 1898. This year, though the rise in the number of schools is comparatively slight with regard to the number of pupils, the ground lost has been almost made up. In public institutions the number of pupils rose from 1,504,892 to 1,546,243, and in others from 119,923 to 122,542. The middle English schools have not shared in this general recovery, while the middle vernacular schools have lost further ground both in number and attendance. The percentage of boys at school is 28·6 of the population shown by the Census of 1891; but the increase in the number of pupils appears scarcely to keep pace with the increase of population. As regards female education, there was a loss of 85 schools and a gain of 87 pupils on last year. The number of Muhammadan pupils in public and private institutions rose from 445,179 to 452,298, and Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better than in the previous year in all the examinations except the Lower Primary Scholarship examination. There was an increase of 1 in the number of schools for the education of Europeans, but the number of scholars decreased from 8,220 to 7,935. The total net expenditure of the year was Rs. 1,11,12,906—an increase of 1·5 per cent. on the figures of last year. Of this, 46·5 per cent. is covered by fees, while the Provincial Revenues pay 21·4 per cent., the District Funds 10·2, and Municipal Funds ·8.

Subordinate Educational Service.

133. The scheme for the reorganization of the Subordinate Educational Service, referred to in paragraph 121 of the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1897-98, having received the sanction of the Government of India, took effect from the 1st October 1898.

The former Subordinate Educational Service consisted of seven classes, the minimum and maximum pay of which were Rs. 50—5—75 and Rs. 400—20—500 a month, respectively. The service has been remodelled by the exclusion of the higher and an increase in the number of the lower grades. In this service were included Assistant Inspectors of Schools, professors of colleges, head-masters of collegiate schools, and other officers of similar rank. It appeared desirable that the distinction between the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services, which was previously based on pay alone, should, for the future, depend on functions also. Accordingly, when the Provincial Service was reorganized, superior officers of the kind specified above were incorporated with the Provincial Service, the reconstitution of which dates from August 1896. To the remaining members of the Service were added a large number of teachers previously drawing a fixed pay of Rs. 50, and the whole was divided into eight classes, with pay ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. The effect of these arrangements was to give reasonable hope of promotion to all the members; and at the same time provision was made by the grant of special allowances for the prevention of loss to individuals. Moreover, it has been so arranged that

officers of merit can be promoted to the Provincial Service. There is no doubt that the new arrangements will secure to the members of the Service more rapid and regular promotion than could be hoped for under the old organization.

Bihar School of Engineering.

134. The reorganization of the Bihar School of Engineering was sanctioned with effect from the 1st July 1899. A scheme was drawn up and sanctioned for raising the standard of the school to that required for the education of Overseers.

It is hoped that in time this College may be the means of providing for Bihar a supply of Engineers in no way inferior to that furnished by the Sibpur College to Bengal.

STATIONERY.

Statistics.

135. The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,790 and Rs. 1,06,481 as against Rs. 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, respectively, in the previous year. The total value of different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, amounted to Rs. 28,20,829 as against Rs. 29,35,862 in 1897-98, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,15,033.

The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs. 61,702, while the substitution of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 5,820.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 35,385 and Rs. 47,470 as against Rs. 37,763 and Rs. 47,637, respectively, in 1897-98. The decrease in the receipts was due to a smaller demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while that in the charges is attributable to reduced expenditure under the head "Contingencies."

Printing.

136. The receipts of the Printing Department amounted to Rs. 76,164 and the charges to Rs. 3,56,929 as against Rs. 80,082 and Rs. 3,41,042, respectively, in the previous year. The total value of work done in the presses, including that done by outside agencies, amounted to Rs. 5,91,738 as compared with Rs. 5,90,339 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 1,399. After making allowances for the wear and tear of materials, house-rent, the value of inter-departmental services, the interest on the value of stock for the year, and the cost of convict labour, the profit and loss accounts of the presses show a net profit of Rs. 90,832 as against Rs. 1,01,633 in the preceding year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Reorganization of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers into one for Calcutta Port Defence Volunteer Corps.

137. During the year a scheme was devised, and sanctioned by the Government of India, for the conversion of the Calcutta Naval Volunteers into Port Defence Volunteers with a view to increasing their practical utility.

PART II.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1898-99.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1898-99.

CONTENTS.

I.—POLITICAL.

	Page.
Changes of Administration—	
Change of the name of the Lohardaga district	1
Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Executive Service	1
Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service	1
The Provincial Service	1
Creation of the post of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department	2
Extension to Calcutta of the provisions of Act X of 1861	2
The Salt Department	2
Recruitment for the Opium Department	2
Introduction of the assamiwar system in the Bihar Opium Agency	2
The Subordinate Educational Service	2
Relations with Tributary States and Frontier Affairs—	
Tributary States of Orissa—	
Administrative changes	4
General condition of the people	4
Public health, vaccination and dispensaries	4
Education	4
Public works	4
Excise	4
Forests	5
Settlements	5
Police and the administration of justice	5
Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur—	
Administrative changes	6
Tours	6
Crops and material condition of the people	6
Medical and vaccination	6
Education	7
Roads and communications	7
Excise	7
Police and administration of justice	7
Cooch Bihar	8
Hill Tippera	9
Sikkim	9
Bhutan	10

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements—	
Surveys	11
North Bihar	11
Sonthal Parganas	11
Settlements	11
North Bihar—Muzaffarpur	14
Champaran	14
Saran	14
Darbhanga	14
Hill Tippera	14
Chittagong	14
Palamau Government estates	14
Pataspur estates in Midnapore	14
Government estates in Backergunge	14
Ditto in Faridpur	14
Ditto in Noakhali	14
Sundarbans estates in Khulna	14
Ghatwali lands in Bankura	14
Government Estates—	
Sale of Government estates	17
Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in Government estates	17
New staples and agriculture	17
Education—	
Burdwan Division	17
Presidency Division	17
Rajshahi Division	18
Dacca Division	18
Chittagong Division	18
Patna Division	18
Bhagalpur Division	18
Orissa Division	18
Chota Nagpur Division	18
Roads and communications	18
Condition of raiyats	19
Wards' and Attached Estates—	
Revenue and cesses due to Government	20
Rent and cesses due to superior landlords	20
Collection of rents and cesses	20
Debts due by estates	21
Management charges and rates	22
Expenditure on improvements	22
Survey and settlement	23
Certificates	23
Civil suits	24
Condition of the tenantry	24
Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards	24
Estates taken in charge and released during the year	25
Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur	26

III.—PROTECTION.

	Page.
Course of Legislation	27
Police—	
Constitution of the force	30
Expenditure	30
Recruitment of investigating officers	30
Town Police	31
Rural Police	31
Rewards to Chaukidars	31
Railway Police	31
Temporary force	31
Special constables and additional and private police	31
Military Police	31
District Police Reserves	32
Casualties	32
Charges of torture and extortion by the police	32
Punishments	32
Conduct of the Police	32
Suicides and accidental deaths	32
Reported crime of the Province	33
False cases	33
Abstention from enquiry by the Police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code	33
Results of trials	34
Offences against the State and public tranquillity	34
Serious offences against the person	34
Ditto against property	34
Minor offences against the person	35
Ditto against property	35
All other cases	35
Railway Police	35
Remands	35
Previous convictions	36
Identification	36
Police Administration in the Town of Calcutta—	
Statistics of crime	36
Property stolen and recovered	37
Cognizable offences in the Town	37
Non-cognizable crime in the Town	37
Cognizable crime in the Suburbs	38
Non-cognizable crime	38
Suicides and accidental deaths	38
Working of the Arms Act	38
European Vagrancy Act	38
Fire-Brigade Act	38
Strength and discipline of the police force	38
Old offenders and anthropometry	39
Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate	39
Judicial work in the Court of the Northern Division Magistrate	39
Work of Honorary Magistrates	39
Destruction of life by wild animals	39
Rewards paid for destruction of wild animals	39
Mortality from snake-bite	40
Licenses for arms for destroying animals	40
Elephants' Preservation Act	40
Criminal Justice—	
Original Criminal Jurisdiction of the High Court	41
Courts of Session	41
Results of trials	41
Jury trials	42
Trials by Assessors	42
Magistrates' Courts—Presidency Magistrates	42
Courts outside the Presidency town	42
Appellate Jurisdiction—The High Court	44
Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court	44
Superintendence, reference and revision—High Court	45
Subordinate Courts	47
Criminal justice in the Sonthal Parganas	47

	Page.
Prisons—	
Prison population	48
Releases	49
Classification of convicts	49
Re-convictions, whippings, &c.	50
Under-trial prisoners	50
Civil prisoners	50
Jail buildings	50
Guards and escapes	51
Prison discipline	51
Mark remissions, convict officers	51
Expenditure	52
Expenditure on dieting	52
Employment of prisoners and manufactures	53
Average earnings in Central Jails	53
Quinine and its distribution	53
Subsidiary jails	53
Accommodation and food	54
Water-supply, sanitary improvements	54
Sickness and mortality	54
Principal diseases causing sickness and death	55
Jails with the highest mortality	56
Reformatory Schools—	
Statistics of population	56
Offences, punishments, and marks	56
Instruction and gymnastics	57
Character reports of released boys	57
Manufactures	57
Expenditure	57
Civil Justice—	
High Court—Original Jurisdiction	58
Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction	58
Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction	58
Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court	58
Classification of suits	59
Classification of title and other suits	59
Average value of suits	59
Decrees how executed	59
Calcutta Small Cause Court	59
Provincial Small Cause Courts	60
Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts	60
Results of Appeals	61
Appeals instituted and decided in the lower Appellate Courts	61
Pending files	62
Government *litigation*	62
Sonthal Parganas	63
Registration—	
Number of registration offices	65
Statistics of documents registered	65
Receipts and expenditure	64
Sale of raiyati holdings	65
Criminal prosecutions	65
Joint Sub-Registrars	65
Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act	65
Working of the Indian Companies Act, XI of 1882	65
Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government—	
Calcutta Municipality—	
Meetings and attendance of Commissioners	67
Proceedings of Commissioners	67
Finance	67
Loans	68
Assessment and collection of revenue	68
License Department	69
Market, lighting and printing	69
Litigation	69
Town and basti improvements	70
Engineer's Department	70
Health of the town	70

PAGE.

Municipalities in the interior of Bengal—
Number of municipalities, population and rate-payers 71
Results of elections held during the year . 72
Attendance at meetings 72
Assessments and taxation 73
Revision of assessments 73
Demands, collections, remissions, and outstandings on account of taxes . . . 73
Fresh imposts levied during the year . 75
Income and expenditure 75
Income 76
Tax on houses and lands 76
Tax on animals and vehicles . . . 76
Tax on professions and trades . . 77
Tolls on roads and ferries . . . 77
Water-rate 77
Lighting-rate 77
Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates 77
Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property . . . 77
Grants from Provincial and Local Funds 78
Expenditure 78
Office and Collection establishment charges 79
The prevention of fire 79
Street-lighting 79
Water-supply 79
Drainage 80
Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering, and latrines) . . . 80
Hospitals and dispensaries . . . 81
Vaccination 81
Public Works 82
Public Instruction 82
Loans 82
Audit of accounts and embezzlements . 82
Working of the Porters and Dandiwallahs Act 83

Working of District and Local Boards—
Constitution of District Boards . . . 83
Constitution of Local Boards . . . 83
Elections 83
Occupations of members 83
Powers of Local Boards 83
Union Committees 84
Financial results 84
Income 85
Provincial rates 85
Interest 85
Pounds 85
Education 85
Medical 85
Miscellaneous 85
Minor Works and Navigation . . 85
Civil Works 86
Contributions 86
Loans 86
Deposits and Advances 86
Expenditure 86
Administration 86
Pounds 86
Education 86
Special schools 87
Female medical education . . . 88
Medical 88
Sanitation 89
Scientific and other Minor Departments . 89
Stationery and Printing . . . 89
Miscellaneous 89
Famine relief 89
Civil works 89
Village roads 90
Water communications 90

PAGE.

Steam communications 91
Miscellaneous public improvements . 91
Railway feeder roads 91
Railways and tramways 91
Contributions 92
Puri Lodging-house Act—
Extension of the Act 92
Licensed lodging-houses 92
Income 92
Expenditure 92
Prosecutions 92
Public health 93
Water-supply 93

MARINE—
The Port of Calcutta—
Pilot Service 94
Shipping 94
Casualties 95
Enquiries 95
Financial 96
Examinations 96
Marine Survey 96
Calcutta Shipping Office—
Seamen 96
Deserters 97
Financial 97
Trust funds 97
Distressed seamen 98
Condition of seamen 98
Health of the Port—
Inspection of vessels 98
Sickness and mortality among European seamen 98
Sickness and mortality among the native floating population 98
Pilgrim traffic 99
Infectious diseases 99
Plague 99
Corpses and carcasses floating in the river . 99
Water-supply 99
Food 99
Conservancy 99
Lime-juice 100
The Calcutta Port Trust 100
Howrah Bridge—
Financial 103
Lighting 103
Traffic 103
Casualties 103
The Port of Chittagong—
Financial 103
Shipping 103
Foreign trade 104
Coasting trade 104
Principal articles of trade 104
Port appliances 104
Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko* 104
Health of the shipping 104
Pilotage Fund 104
Pilot Service 104
Seamen 104
Deserters 104
Trust funds 105
The Ports of Orissa—
Financial 105
Shipping 105
Trade 105
Steamer service 106
Seamen 106
Working of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 106

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

METEOROLOGY—
Observatories 107
Rain-gauge stations 107
Storm-signals 108
Departmental reports 108
Meteorological summary for 1898 . . 108
Cold-weather period—January and February 108
Hot-weather period—March to May . . 109
South-west monsoon season—June to October 110

PAGE.

North-east monsoon period—November and December 113
Pressure 113
Temperature 114
Humidity and cloud proportion . . . 115
Winds 115
Storms 115
Rainfall—
Pre-monsoon period 117
Monsoon period 118
North-east monsoon period . . . 120

WEATHER, CROPS, AND PRICES OF FOOD-GRAINS, AND MATERIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE—

Bhadoi crops 121
Winter rice 121
Rabi crops 121
Burdwan Division 122
Presidency Division 122
Rajshahi Division 123
Dacca Division 123
Chittagong Division 123
Patna Division 124
Bhagalpur Division 124
Orissa Division 125
Chota Nagpur Division 125
Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of food-grains and salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1898 to March 1899 127
Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1898 128

LAND RECORDS, AGRICULTURE, AND HORTICULTURE—

Land Records Establishment . . . 131
Scientific and National enquiry under Imperial control 132
Chemical analysis of soil. 133
Experimental farms 133
Silk experiments 133
Agricultural education 134
Agricultural exhibitions 134
Cost of agricultural experiments . . 134
Botanical Gardens 134

Veterinary—
The Veterinary College 135
Veterinary Infirmary 135
Veterinary dispensaries 135
Outbreaks of contagious disease . . 136
Rinderpest experiments 136
Horse and pony breeding in Bengal . 136
Cattle-breeding 136
Financial and general 136

FORESTS—

Settlements 137
Working plans 137
Buildings and communications . . 138
Breaches of Forest law 138
Forest fires 138
Grazing 139
Yield and outturn of forest produce . 139
Financial results 140

FACTORIES—

Number of factories and system of work . 141
Inspections 141
Sanitary arrangements and ventilation . 141
Vaccination of operatives 142
Water-supply 142
General health of operatives . . . 142
Wages and general condition of the operatives 142
Employment of women and children . 142
Fencing of machinery 142
Accidents 142
Prosecutions 142

MANUFACTURES, MINES AND OTHER INDUSTRIES—

Indigo 144
Tea 144
Rajshahi Division 145
Chittagong Division 145
Chota Nagpur Division 145

PAGE.

Coffee 145
Cinchona plantation 145

General account of manufactures and mines in the several Divisions—

Burdwan Division 146
Presidency Division 147
Rajshahi Division 147
Dacca Division 147
Chittagong Division 147
Patna Division 147
Bhagalpur Division 147
Orissa Division 147
Chota Nagpur Division . . . 148

TRADE—

Sea-borne trade of Bengal 149

Sea-borne and inland trade of Calcutta
Foreign trade of Calcutta . . . 149
Imports 150
Exports 151
Coasting trade of Calcutta . . 151
Inland trade of Calcutta . . . 151
Cotton, raw 153
Cotton goods 154
Cotton twist and yarn 154
European twist and yarn . . . 154
Indian twist and yarn 155
Cotton piece-goods (European) . . 156
Indian piece-goods 157
Indigo 157
Jute, raw 158
Gunny-bags 159
Gunny-cloth 159
Wheat 160
Gram and pulse 161
Rice and paddy 162
Miscellaneous spring and rain crops . 163
Hides 164
Salt 164
Saltpetre 165
Linseed 166
Mustard seed 167
Silk, raw 167
Sugar 168
Tea, Indian 169
Tobacco 170
Lac 170
Metals 170
Mineral oil 170
Machinery and mill-work . . . 171
Woollen goods 171
Wines and liqueurs 171
Hardware and cutlery 171
Other articles 171
Treasure 171

Inland and Sea-borne trade of Chittagong—
Cotton, raw 172
Jute, raw 173
Rice and paddy 173
Salt 173

Sea-borne trade of Orissa—
Imports 174
Exports 175
Country boat traffic on the Nadia Rivers . 175
Traffic carried by inland steamers on the Ganges, the Bhagirathi, the Jalanghi, and the Hooghly rivers, as well as along the Midnapore Canal and the Orissa Coast Canal 177
Boat traffic on the Midnapore and Hijili canals 178
Boat traffic on the Orissa canals . . . 179
Boat traffic on the Orissa Coast Canal . . 180
Traffic carried by inland steamers on the Brahmaputra and Meghna Rivers . . 181
Trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats 183
Statement of Bengal Railway traffic . . 184
External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan—
Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal . . . 188
Trade between Bengal and Nepal . . 189

PAGE.

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim 190
Trade with Tibet 191
Trade with Sikkim 192
Trade with Bhutan 193

PUBLIC WORKS—
Buildings and Roads 194
Imperial Works—
Military 195
Civil 195
Provincial Works—
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts . . 198
Judges' and Munsifs' Courts . . . 198
Subdivisional Courts and residences . 198
Excise buildings 198
Secretariat offices 198
Ecclesiastical buildings 198
Jails 198
Police buildings 198
Educational buildings 198
Medical buildings 199
Communications 199
Arboriculture 202
Miscellaneous 202
Accidents, storms, floods, &c. . . . 203
Administrative changes 203

IRRIGATION—
I.—Major Irrigation Works . . . 205
II.—Minor Works and Navigation . . 206
Irrigation and Navigation Works . . 206
Agricultural works 207
Orissa Circle 208
Major Irrigation Works—
Orissa Canals 209
Agricultural works 211
South-Western Circle—
Midnapore Canal 213
Hijili Tidal Canal 215
Orissa Coast Canal 215
Calcutta and Eastern Canals . . . 217
Nadia Rivers 218
Gaighatti and Baxi Khals 219
Eden Canal 219

PAGE.

Agricultural Works—
Drainage 220
Works carried out under the Drainage Act VI (B.C.) of 1880 . . . 221
Embankments 221
Orissa Embankments 222
Takavi Embankments under contract . 222
Takavi works 222
Sone Circle—
Major works 223
Minor Works and Navigation . . . 226
Madhuban Canal 226
Embankments 226
General 227

RAILWAYS—
Open lines of Railways and Tramways . 228
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway . . 228
Deoghur Railway 229
Tarkessur Railway 229
Tarkessur-Magra Light Railway . . 229
Howrah-Amta Light Railway . . . 230
Howrah-Sheakhalla Light Railway . . 230
Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway . . 230

TELEGRAPHS AND POST-OFFICES—
Telegraphs 231
Post-offices, &c.—
Post-offices 232
Postal lines 232
Correspondence 232
Insurance and value-payable post . . 232
Money-orders 233
Revenue money-orders 233
Official money-orders 233
Rent money-orders 233
British postal orders 233
Savings Bank 234
Government securities 234
Postal Life Insurance and endowment assurance 234
Privileged newspapers 234
Combined post and telegraph offices . 234
Criminal offences 234
Quinine 235
District dâk 235

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE—
Statement showing the Imperial receipts in 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98 236
Statement showing Imperial expenditure in 1898-99 as compared with that of 1897-98 237
Circulation of currency notes . . . 238

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL FINANCE—
Provincial 241
Local 244
Excluded Local Funds 245
Road and Public Works cesses . . . 247
Certificate procedure 248

LAND REVENUE—
Financial results 249
Collections, balances, and remissions . 249
Permanently-settled estates . . . 250
Temporarily-settled estates . . . 250
Estates held direct by Government . . 250
Road and Public Works cesses . . . 251
Remittance of Land Revenue and rent by means of money-orders . . . 252
Operation of the Sale Laws . . . 252
Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895 252
Compulsory measures for realisation . . 253
Land Registration 253
Partitions 253
Land acquisition 254
Kanungos and patwaris 254
Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act 254
Advances under the Agriculturists Loans Act 255
Relations between landlord and tenant . 255
The Bengal Tenancy Act 255
Rent-suits 256
Miscellaneous 256

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND—
Customs—
Import duty 258
Export duty 258
The value of trade 258
Opium—
Climatic conditions of the season . . 259
Cultivation 259
Irrigation and well advances . . . 260
Outturn and sales 260
Malwa opium 261
Expenditure 261
Saw-mills 261
Breaches of the Opium Laws . . . 262
The Assamiwar system 262
Packing of opium 262
Salt—
The salt trade 264
Imports 264
Clearances of salt 265
Consumption of salt 265
Inter-provincial trade 265
Working of the Salt Laws and Rules . 266
Salt in Orissa 266
Excise—
Revenue and charges 267
Revenue by Divisions 267
Revenue and consumption 268
Country spirit 269
Sites of shops 270
Country rum 270

PAGE.

Imported liquor 270
Tari 270
Pachwai 270
Ganja 271
Bhang, majum, and charas . . . 271
Opium 271
Methylated spirits 272
Offences against the Opium and Excise Laws 272
Miscellaneous 272
Stamps 272

Income-tax—
Assessments 275
Demands, collections and balances . 275
Coercive measures 275
Incidence of the tax 276
Expenditure 276

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

VITAL STATISTICS, SANITATION AND VACCINATION—
Vital Statistics—
Birth-rate 277
Death-rate 278
Ditto by age and sex . . . 278
Registration 279
Principal diseases 279
Small-pox 280
Dysentery and diarrhœa . . . 280
Other causes 280
Sanitation—
Expenditure on urban sanitation . 280
Precautions against plague . . . 281
Sanitary Board 281
Plague 281
Vaccination—
Strength of staff 284
Operations 284
Protection afforded to infants . . 284
Primary operations 285
Revaccinations 285
Recess work 285
Cost of vaccination 285
Protection from small-pox . . . 285
Method of vaccination 286

EMIGRATION—
Colonial Emigration—
Requisition and despatch of labourers . 287
Terms of engagement to intending emigrants 287
Recruiting operations 287
History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration 287
Sanitation and management of depôts . 288
Embarkation of emigrants 288
Returned emigrants 288
Administration of estates 289
Financial 289
Inland Emigration—
Contractors' emigrants 289
Special Local Agents 290
Certificated Garden Sardars . . . 290
Free emigrants 291
Execution of contracts 291
Transport 291
Casualties 291

MEDICAL RELIEF—
Calcutta Medical Institutions . . . 292
Eden Sanitarium 295
Charitable dispensaries—
Medical officers in charge of dispensaries 297
Inspections 297
Management by local bodies . . . 297
Patients 297
Indoor patients 298
Diseases treated 299
Surgical operations 299
Class and sex of patients . . . 299
Income and expenditure 300
Lunatic asylums 301
Chemical Examiner's Department . . 303

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION—
Number under instruction . . . 304
Ratio of pupils to population . . . 305
Schools classified according to their management 305
Financial results 305
Inspection tours 306
District Boards 306
Educational conference 307
University education 307
Cost of College education 307
Success at University examinations . 307
Secondary education 308
High schools 308
Drawing 308
Middle schools 308
Discipline and moral training . . 309
Boarding houses 309
Physical exercise 309
Primary education 310
Cost of primary schools to Government . 310
Comparison of cost of upper and lower primary schools 311
Primary Scholarship examination . . 312
School post-office 312
Training schools 312
Law classes 312
Medical institutions 313
Sibpur Engineering College . . . 313
Survey schools 313
School of Art 314
Female education 314
Education of Europeans 315
Muhammadan education 315
Education of aborigines 316
Private institutions 316
Sanskrit 316
The Text-Book Committee . . . 316

ART, LITERATURE, AND THE PRESS—
Bengal Library 318
Bengali books 318
Arabic books 318
Assamese books 318
Hindi books 318
Musalmani-Bengali books . . . 318
Sanskrit books 318
Urdu books 318
Uriya books 318
Bi-lingual publications 318
Tri-lingual publications 318
Quadri-lingual publications . . . 318
Periodicals 318
Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890 . . . 319

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

ARCHÆOLOGY 320

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL—
Ecclesiastical administration . . . 321
Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act . 321
A short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1898-99 321

STATIONERY AND PRINTING—
Stationery 322
Printing 324
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN 327
ECONOMIC AND ART MUSEUM . . . 328

INDEX TO MAPS.

Map—		Facing page.
1.	Cognizable crime generally in 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	33
2.	Serious offences against person and property in 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	34
3.	Dacoity in 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	35
4.	Minor offences against person and property in 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	36
5.	Police administration of the town and suburbs of Calcutta	38
6.	Map of the Lower Provinces of Bengal showing registrations affecting immoveable property per thousand of population	65
7.	Actual rainfall during the year 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	110
8.	The percentage variation of rainfall from the normal during 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	112
9.	Railways, canals, and canalized rivers in the Lower Provinces of Bengal corrected to 31st March 1899	204
10.	Cases of obstruction on the different railway lines in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	228
11.	Telegraph lines and offices in the Lower Provinces of Bengal corrected to 31st March 1899	231
12.	Percentage of cultivation under poppy in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1897-98	259
13.	Average produce per bigha in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1897-98	260
14.	Land under irrigation in the Bihar and Benares Opium Agencies during the season 1897-98	261
15.	Incidence of total excise revenue on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	267
16.	Distillery and outstill areas and Frontier Native States, not under Government excise control, and Chandernagore during 1898-99	268
17.	Incidence of revenue from country spirits on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	269
18.	Incidence of revenue from tari on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	270
19.	Incidence of revenue from pachwai on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	271
20.	Incidence of revenue from ganja on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	272
21.	Incidence of revenue from opium on population in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898-99	273
22.	Proportion of persons assessed to income-tax to total population for each district in 1898-99 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	275
23.	Incidence of taxation represented by number of persons assessed to each rupee of income-tax in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1898-99	276
24.	Average annual death-rates per thousand	278
25.	Mortality from cholera during the year 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	279
26.	Mortality from small-pox during the year 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	280
27.	Mortality from fever during the year 1898 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	281
28.	Extent of collegiate and secondary education for boys in 1898-99 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	307
29.	Extent of primary education for boys in 1898-99 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	310
30.	Extent of female education in 1898-99 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	314
31.	Extent of Muhammadan education in 1898-99 in the Lower Provinces of Bengal	315

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL, 1898-99.

I.—POLITICAL.

Changes of Administration.

Change of the name of the Lohardaga district.

In accordance with the local desire, the name of the Lohardaga district in Chota Nagpur has, by notification in January 1899, been changed to the Ranchi district.

Examination for the Provincial and the Subordinate Executive Services.

The examination of candidates for the Provincial and the Subordinate Executive Services was held on 4th and 7th April. Ninety-four candidates obtained permission to compete, and 88 appeared. Of these, 8 were Muhammadans and 9 Bihari Hindus. Seventy-seven candidates obtained one-third marks. Three candidates, one a Muhammadan, were selected as Probationary Deputy Collectors, and four candidates as Probationary Sub-Deputy Collectors.

Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service.

The scheme under which three Subordinate Judges have been appointed to act also as Assistant Sessions Judges was continued during the year. Two of these officers acted as District and Sessions Judges for portions of the year.

The Provincial Service.

The sanctioned *cadre* of this service was 266, but the extensive settlements undertaken in recent years and other demands of the Administration have necessitated the employment of a large number of additional officers. These could only be appointed to officiate as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and unless they were promoted from other substantive appointments, their services before confirmation in the sanctioned *cadre*, lasting for many years, did not count for leave or pension. This hardship was represented to the Government of India, and sanction was obtained to such officers counting for leave and pension the service rendered after two years of continuous officiating service or after the date of fully passing the departmental examinations, whichever is later. At the same time the opportunity was taken of putting the service on a more permanent and satisfactory footing; and since the close of the year the orders of the Government of India and the Secretary of State sanctioning the proposals of this Government have been received. A new eighth grade on Rs. 200 has now been added, and the *cadre* of the Service has been increased by 98 additional appointments to provide for leave vacancies and the deputation of officers on settlement and other special duties. These 98 are to be distributed as follows:—One in the fourth grade, 12 in the fifth grade, 29 in the sixth grade, 23 in the seventh grade, and 33 in the new eighth grade. The result of the changes will be that almost all the present Officiating Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors will be absorbed into the permanent *cadre*, and the prospects of members entering the Service will be improved both as regards promotion and leave.

Creation of the post of an Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department.

The duties of the Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department were hitherto performed by a member of the local Bar, who retained the right of private practice; but of late years the amount of legislation undertaken by this Government has increased, and for some time past the need has been felt for the entire services of the Assistant Secretary to assist in drafting laws and rules having the force of laws issued by the Government. The sanction of the Government of India was, therefore, obtained to the creation of the post of a whole-time Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department, and this appointment has now been filled by the former Assistant Secretary, who has resigned the privilege of private practice.

Extension to Calcutta of the provisions of Act X of 1861.

In last year's report it was noticed that, in view of the Chitpur riots, it was thought advisable to extend to Calcutta certain provisions of the Police Act V of 1861. A Bill for this purpose was passed in April 1898, and has received assent from the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. The provisions now extended authorise the quartering of additional police, at the cost of the inhabitants, in areas which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the award of compensation for injury to person or property in the course of disturbances.

Salt Department.

The Secretary of State sanctioned the scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts of Bengal outside Orissa. He concurred in the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to afford the superior officers better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Since the close of the year revised proposals, based on this suggestion, have been submitted to the Government of India.

Recruitment for the Opium Department.

The final orders of the Government of India were received in the course of the year with regard to the method of recruitment for the Opium Department—a matter which had engaged the attention of both this and the Supreme Government for some time past. It was decided that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces only should nominate in future, and that there should be no maximum limit to the number of candidates to be nominated. Selection among nominated candidates would follow the results of a competitive examination to be held under the orders of this Government, which is responsible for the successful working of the Opium Department.

Introduction of the *assamiwar* system in the Bihar Opium Agency.

In the last year's report it was stated that the Government of India had accepted the proposal for the extension of the "intermediate" system for dealing with poppy cultivators to the Bettiah and Tirhut Sub-Agencies, the latter sub-agency having been formed by the amalgamation of the Hajipur and Muzaffarpur Sub-Agencies. To provide for the working of that system in the two sub-agencies mentioned above, and of the Benares *assamiwar* system in the Hazaribagh Sub-Agency, proposals for the revision of the staff and pay of the *kothi* and head-quarters establishments of those sub-agencies were submitted to the Government of India. That Government gave its sanction to the changes proposed for one year from the 1st September 1898. These involve on one side an increase of expenditure amounting to Rs. 24,804, and on the other the discontinuance of commission; and the net result is an increase of Rs. 14,529 a year in the expenditure.

Subordinate Educational Service.

In paragraph 121 of the Bengal Administration Report for the year 1897-98 it was stated that the scheme for the reorganisation of the Subordinate Educational Service was under consideration. The scheme having received the sanction of the Government of India took effect from the 1st October 1898.

The former Subordinate Educational Service consisted of seven classes, the minimum and maximum pay of which were Rs. 50—5—75 and Rs. 400—20—500 a month, respectively. The Service has been remodelled by the exclusion of the higher grades and the increase in the number of the lower grades. In this Service were included Assistant Inspectors of Schools, Professors of Colleges, Head Masters of Collegiate Schools, and other officers of similar rank. It appeared

desirable that the distinction between the Provincial and Subordinate Educational Services, which was previously based on pay alone, should, for the future, depend on functions also. Accordingly, when the Provincial Service was reorganised, superior officers of the kind specified above were incorporated with the Provincial Service, the reconstitution of which dates from August 1896. To the remaining members of the Service were added a large number of teachers previously drawing a fixed pay of Rs. 50, and the whole was divided into eight classes, with pay ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250. The effect of these arrangements was to give reasonable hope of promotion to all the members, and at the same time provision was made by the grant of special allowances for

Relations with Tributary States, and Frontier Affairs.

TRIBUTARY STATES OF ORISSA.

Administrative changes.

No administrative changes of importance occurred during the year. The succession of Makund Singh to the Chiefship of Nayagarh, under the name and title of Raja Narain Sing Mandhata, was recognized, and the arrangement under which the State should be administered by a Government Agent until the young Chief becomes fit to assume the management was approved by the Government of India during the year. The Chief of Ranpur has died since the close of the year.

General condition of the people.

The rainfall was sufficient, and the outturn of crops good. The fluctuations in the prices of food-grains were slight, and the general condition of the people improved, owing specially to the bumper harvest of the previous year. An epidemic of rinderpest, however, caused considerable loss of cattle and buffaloes in eight of the States.

Public health, vaccination and dispensaries.

In spite of the appearance of small-pox and cholera in a few of the States, the public health is reported to have been generally good during the year. The total number of vaccination operations performed during the year was 27,695, of which 25,994, or 93·8 per cent., were successful, against 30,008 and 28,936, or 96·4 per cent., in the preceding year. The total number of patients treated in the dispensaries rose from 73,592 to 82,800, but there was a falling off in the number of indoor patients from 1,135 to 831. The expenditure on dispensaries amounted to Rs. 25,023, against Rs. 23,233 in 1897-98.

Education.

The number of schools in the Tributary Mahals rose from 1,314 to 1,395 and of pupils from 17,658 to 18,963, and the total expenditure on education increased from Rs. 90,619 to Rs. 96,550, the Government contribution amounting to Rs. 3,386, against Rs. 3,495 in the previous year. The increase is in primary schools. Keonjhar, Daspalla, Athgarh, and Khondpara are said to be still very backward in primary education. Considerable improvement in the financial condition of Keonjhar and Daspalla will result from the present land settlements, and it is expected that the Chiefs will not lose sight of the necessity of increasing the number of primary schools in their States. The number of schools for girls was nine, as in the previous year, but the pupils decreased from 670 to 657. Twelve girls passed the Primary Scholarship examination, against 17 in the previous year. The number of aboriginal students rose from 1,431 to 1,555. Special schools for the education of the aboriginals exist in Moharbhanj and Nilgiri.

Public works.

There were 901 miles of roads in the States at the commencement of the year. Twenty-five miles of new roads were constructed, and 714½ miles of the existing roads were repaired during the year. The total expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 2,17,525, against Rs. 1,97,609. The largest amounts spent on roads were spent in the States of Dhenkanal, Keonjhar, and Moharbhanj.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops in the Tributary States rose from 604 to 650, and the excise revenue from Rs. 76,892 to Rs. 98,328. The increase in shops is mainly due to the opening of 14 new shops in Keonjhar and 15 in Nilgiri. There were

278 shops for the sale of country spirit, yielding an income of Rs. 29,833, against 267 shops, with an income of Rs. 28,903, in the previous year. The income from opium shops, of which there were 98, against 88 in the previous year, was highest, being Rs. 37,978, against Rs. 33,249 in 1897-98. The revenue derived from the shops for the sale of *ganja* rose from Rs. 9,553 to Rs. 24,616, the quantity of Rajshahi *ganja* sold to the licensees increasing from 59 maunds and 13 seers to 73 maunds and 18 seers. The rapid increase of income from this source is inducing the Chiefs to exert themselves to put an end to the local cultivation of *ganja*.

Forests.

The Raja of Moharbhanj is the only Chief who has introduced into his State a system of forest conservancy on a scientific basis. The Forest Department organised by him appears to have worked well during the year, and the revenue obtained from the forest amounted to Rs. 1,36,461. The rules for the preservation of forests prescribed for the States under Government management have been introduced into Daspalla, except in the tracts inhabited by the Khonds. These people formerly enjoyed unrestricted forest rights in the areas occupied by them, and were induced to let out the forests indiscriminately to outsiders for timber and other produce. In their own interest, and with a view to prevent the denudation of the forests, it was directed by the Government in 1897 that they should not be permitted to grant leases to outsiders without the approval of the Raja and the Superintendent. They subsequently complained against that order to the Superintendent, who after enquiry has decided that they have no right to the forests in the tracts in their possession beyond using them freely for their own purposes, and that they are precluded from granting leases to strangers. Arrangements have accordingly been made in communication with the Collector of Ganjam to guard against the unauthorised exportation of timber to Madras.

Settlements.

Settlement operations were continued in the eight States which were under settlement in the previous year. Athgarh should be added to the list, as the settlement of that State is in progress. Of the eight States, Dhenkanal, Narsingpur, and Talcher are under Government management, and there are Government Agents in Nayagarh and Keonjhar. The settlement work in Dhenkanal was commenced in 1894, and up to the past year the assessment of 551 out of 1,085 villages is said to have been completed. The progress has been slow. The settlements of Narsingpur and Talcher have been completed, and the final reports are awaited. In Nayagarh the rate report is under preparation by the Government Agent. The settlement operations in Keonjhar are approaching completion, and are expected to result in a large increase of revenue, chiefly due to extension of cultivation since the previous settlement.

Police and the administration of justice.

The police force employed in the States increased from 141 officers and 803 men to 149 officers and 819 men, and the total expenditure incurred (excluding that of Athgarh and Athmallik, where the police are remunerated in land) amounted to Rs. 82,852, against Rs. 83,369. The total number of criminal cases under trial during the year was 4,832, against 5,432 in the previous year, and the number of persons implicated was 8,905 against 9,264. The decrease was most marked in cases relating to offences against property, of which there were 1,988, against 2,633 in the previous year. This is attributable to the good harvests of the past two years. Of the 8,905 persons brought to trial during the year, 4,989 were convicted, 3,567 were acquitted or discharged, 79 died, escaped or were transferred, and 270 remained under trial at the close of the year. The percentage of convictions was 56, the same as in the previous year. The number of cases committed to the sessions fell from 30 to 18, and of the 40 persons concerned, 21 were convicted and 17 acquitted. The total amount of fines imposed in all the States rose from Rs. 17,986 to Rs. 22,318, of which Rs. 19,261, or 86·3 per cent., were realised during the year. The jail population of the States fell from 2,019 to 1,671, the decrease being necessarily due to the reduction in the number of criminal cases. There was a falling off in the number of civil, revenue and miscellaneous cases from 30,988 to 25,689, of which 19,643 were disposed of and 6,046 remained pending at the close of the year, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 23,907 and 7,081 respectively.

The following statement shows the total demand and collection of revenue, as well as the total receipts and expenditure during the past year in each of the five States under Government management:—

Name of State.	Total demand.	Total collection.	Cash balance in hand at the commencement of the year.	Total receipts (columns 3 and 4).	Total expenditure.	Surplus.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Baramba ...	65,005	62,943	14,311	77,254	74,630	2,624
Dhenkanal ...	3,28,960	3,14,070	1,824	3,15,894	2,76,986	38,908
Narsingpur ...	67,447	59,459	24,171	83,630	42,912	40,718
Pal Lahera ...	44,694	45,705	8,353	54,058	50,289	3,769
Talcher ...	46,197	1,15,630	21,848	1,37,478	1,29,549	7,929

The financial results of the past year are satisfactory. The percentage of collections was over 90 per cent. in all the States except Narsingpur. Pal Lahera, which has paid off its debts, is now in a position to start a reserve fund. Dhenkanal and Narsingpur possess such funds.

Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Administrative changes.

The year was marked by the grant of revised *sanads* to the Chiefs under the signature of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, defining their status, powers and responsibilities, and fixing for a period of 20 years, with a moderate increase according to the circumstance of each State, the tribute of the seven States liable to tribute, and by the issue of a notification by the Government of India, regulating the jurisdiction of the Government and its officers in respect of criminal cases arising in the States. Since the close of the year it has been decided, after careful enquiry, that Sew Mangal Singh, a cousin of the late Raja of Korea by a collateral branch of the ruling family, is the rightful heir to the *gadi*, and his succession as Chief of Korea has been approved by the Government of India. Raja Indra Deo Bahadur, Chief of Bonai, died on the 3rd November 1898, and his eldest son succeeded under the name and title of Raja Chandra Deo. This succession also has received the confirmation of the Government of India since the close of the year. The Changbhakar State was administered by Lal Bajranj Singh, Manager and guardian of the minor Chief.

Tours.

The Commissioner visited Gangpur, Korea, and Sirguja during the year. While in Gangpur he paid a visit to Raipur, in the Central Provinces, in company with the Raja, and arranged, in personal communication with the Commissioner of Chattisgarh and the Principal of the Rajkumar College, for the education of the five sons and a nephew of the Raja in that institution. The Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum was on tour for 19 days in the Political States of Seraikela and Kharsawan.

Crops and material condition of the people.

The rainfall recorded at the head-quarters of Sirguja, Jashpur, and Gangpur was considerably below that of the previous year, and was also less than the average of the preceding three years. Seasonable distribution of the rain, however, led to a good outturn of the *bhadoi* or autumn crops and winter rice crops. The *rabi* crops suffered in all the States, owing to the absence of rain during the winter months. The prices of food-grains were on the average lower than those of the preceding year, and the people are said to have been in a fairly prosperous condition. The general health of the population was remarkably good during the year. Small-pox was prevalent only in Sirguja, and in a mild form in Jashpur, but there was a considerable reduction in mortality in all the States as compared with the previous year.

Medical and vaccination.

The arrangements for the treatment of the sick in the Chota Nagpur States leave much to be desired. There are no dispensaries in Korea and Changbhakar, the small income

of these States hardly admitting of expenditure on medical relief. In the remaining seven States* dispensaries have been established, but have not been worked with regularity. During the past year five of the dispensaries were open, the two which remained closed for want of medical officers being those at Jashpur and Bonai. It is clear that in most of the States the arrangements for the maintenance of the dispensaries in good working order have been unsatisfactory. There was an increase in the number of patients treated in the dispensaries at Suadi, Bisrampur (Sirguja), and Seraikela as compared with the previous year. The activity in vaccination during the past year is gratifying. The total number of operations performed rose from 19,594 in the previous year to 27,738, of which 25,190, or 90·8 per cent., were successful, against 17,948, or 91·5 per cent., in 1897-98.

* Sirguja. | Jashpur.
Bonai. | Udaipur.
Gangpur. | Seraikela.
Kharsawan.

Education.

The number of schools in the States fell from 79 to 70, and the number of pupils from 1,626 to 1,307. The number of aboriginal pupils, however, rose from 667 to 719. There was a decrease in the number of schools and pupils in Bonai, Sirguja, and Udaipur. Jashpur and Seraikela show an increase in the number of schools, but a reduction in the number of pupils, and Gangpur the reverse. In Korea, which was shown to have had no school in the past two years, the Commissioner himself found *pathsalas* in many villages. The total cost of education in the States amounted to Rs. 7,261, against Rs. 6,685 in 1897-98. The decline in the number of schools in some of the States indicates a lack of interest in education, but it is possible that, as in the case of Korea, all schools in existence are not returned.

Roads and communications.

Only 1½ miles of road were constructed in Bonai and 356 miles repaired in the other States, except Gangpur and Korea, where nothing is shown to have been done on public works. The total expenditure incurred on account of such works during the year amounted to Rs. 7,703, against Rs. 41,605 in 1897-98, which included Rs. 20,000 spent on a new jail at Jashpur and other large sums devoted to relief works during the scarcity.

Excise.

The total number of excise shops rose from 678 to 926, and the excise revenue from Rs. 36,347 to Rs. 47,765. The largest increase occurred in Gangpur, where the number of excise shops rose from 131 to 268 and the excise revenue from Rs. 8,406 to Rs. 17,356; enquiry is being made with a view to the reduction of the number of shops. The number of shops for the sale of country spirit increased by 103 in Gangpur, 66 in Sirguja, 32 in Korea, 5 in Kharsawan, 4 in Jashpur, and 1 in Bonai.

Police and administration of justice.

The total strength of the police force employed in the several States consisted of 99 officers and 474 men, against 117 officers and 375 men in the preceding year, and the total expenditure incurred for their maintenance rose from Rs. 27,538 to Rs. 38,152. Besides this salaried force, each State maintains a rural police of village *goraits*, who are remunerated in kind. An increase of expenditure from Rs. 9,084 to Rs. 16,836 in Gangpur is mainly due to the employment of better paid officers and the reorganisation of the force in the zamindaries of the State.

The number of criminal cases instituted during the year was 739, against 751 in the previous year. There were also 44 cases pending at the commencement of the year. Of the total number of 783 cases for trial, 733, or 93·6 per cent., were disposed of. The number of persons brought to trial was 1,608, against 2,201 in the previous year. Of these, 932 were convicted, 595 were acquitted or discharged, the percentage of convictions being 63·7 against 56 in the preceding year. The number of original criminal cases on the file of the Commissioner was 14, including 4 pending from the previous year. All these were disposed of during the year, and of the 28 persons tried, 6 were convicted and 22 acquitted. The number of cases committed to the sessions, including the two pending from the previous year, was 10, against 19 in the preceding year. In nine of these cases 13 persons were sent up for trial, of whom 12 were convicted and 1 died. The remaining case, in which two persons were implicated, has been disposed of since the close of the year. The total number of

prisoners confined in the jails of the Tributary States fell from 1,173 to 648, and the number of deaths from 183 to 20. The low rate of mortality is reported to be due to the generally better condition and health of the prisoners on admission and the absence of epidemics of small-pox and cholera, which carried off a large number of prisoners during the previous year. The Commissioner has laid down an improved scale of diet for the use of the prisoners in the Tributary States in future. The decrease in the number of escapes from 51 in the previous year to 18 is a distinct improvement, which may be partly attributable to the large reduction in the number of prisoners confined.

The number of civil cases instituted during the year rose from 525 to 574. In addition to these, there were 199 cases pending at the commencement of the year. The number of cases disposed of during the year was 579, against 515 in 1897-98. The total number of appeals filed before the Commissioner in criminal cases rose from 25 to 26, but those in civil and revenue cases fell from 55 to 54. Of the 18 criminal and 42 civil appeals disposed of during the year, the decisions of the lower Courts were confirmed in 8 and 24 cases and reversed in 4 and 6 cases, respectively.

Cooch Behar.

The Maharaja paid a visit to England during the year, both for the sake of his health and for the purpose of making further arrangements for the education of his sons. During his absence the administration was conducted by the Council, the most important questions being, however, referred to him for orders. At the end of the year Mr. Lyall, C.S.I., severed his connection with the State, after holding the appointment of Superintendent and Vice-President of the Council for three years. His valuable services were much appreciated by the Maharaja, and were noticed by the Government. He has been succeeded by Major Colvin, an officer of the Political Department of the Government of India, whose services have been lent to the Maharaja. Major Colvin joined his appointment on the 3rd April last.

The people commenced the year under favourable circumstances, the harvest of the previous year having been generally good. The early rice and jute suffered from excessive rainfall in May, June, and July, and the outturn of the former is estimated to have been 10 annas and of the latter 11 annas. The winter rice, however, gave a distinctly good crop, dstimated at 15 annas, The spring crops were fair, tobacco yielding 12 annas, mustard 14 annas, and cheena, kaon, barley, and wheat each 10 annas. Good rice crops were not, however, confined to the Cooch Behar State, but were general throughout Bengal, and the result was that little exportation took place and prices remained low. The jute market also was dull, and the crop realised poor prices. The year was, however, on the whole, one of general prosperity. The health of the people was exceptionally good. It was feared that the disturbance of the drainage of the country owing to the upheavals of the earthquake of 1897 might have an ill effect on the health of the parts affected, but it is now the popular belief that those parts have become less unhealthy.

The following statement compares the receipts and expenditure for the last five years:—

	Receipts.						Expenditure.				
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Household	.....	.....	44,681	26,742	8,271	Household	7,80,289	11,28,613	6,74,971	7,05,917	7,56,837
Land Revenue	12,38,116	12,35,949	11,66,407	12,18,495	13,12,217	Administration—					
Stamps	1,66,453	1,65,000	1,76,295	1,80,829	1,92,686	(a) Control	69,931	86,219	93,274	1,87,739	71,805
Excise	82,224	82,515	87,613	76,136	85,637	(b) General	4,35,244	4,00,169	4,28,767	5,34,327	5,36,198
Interest on investments	1,681	2,270	1,377	1,663	2,147	(c) Revenue	2,28,449	2,34,682	2,64,388	2,29,036	2,18,608
Sundries	9,716	17,117	5,852	5,903	69,282	(d) Law and Justice	48,683	46,925	48,102	49,659	50,071
Law and Justice ...	7,284	7,637	8,463	7,879	9,731						
Miscellaneous	* 27,422	29,950	40,051	46,784	42,938	Debottar	43,075	41,659	43,547	45,518	45,032
Debottar	1,11,251	1,12,972	1,03,480	1,07,909	1,19,285	Simla estate	.....	3,332	4,331	3,723	3,644
Simla Estate	.....	8,508	7,353	7,651	7,585	Darjeeling estate	24,572	25,591	76,741	96,631	1,59,290
Darjeeling estate ...	57,465	50,864	61,928	50,875	46,316	Chaklajat estates	2,46,791	‡2,29,713	2,42,795	2,43,403	2,50,352
Chaklajat estates ...	3,96,739	3,36,614	3,60,426	4,23,543	3,78,469	Panga estate	17,647	17,858	17,641	17,970	17,579
Panga estate	23,992	22,668	22,462	22,603	21,250	Cooch Behar State Railway	1,54,295*	1,35,399†	32,858	47,499	1,38,707‡
Cooch Behar State Railway	50,980	55,352	71,928	62,656	62,248	Extension of Railway ...	.....	.....	1,00,000	1,00,679	23,000
						Repayment of 3½ lakhs Government loan ...	.....	93,410	1,06,590	1,50,000	.....
Total ...	21,73,323	21,27,416§	21,58,266	22,39,668	23,58,062	Total ...	20,48,976	24,43,570	21,34,005	24,12,101	22,81,123

* Inclusive of Rs. 1,22,470 on account of repayment of railway loan.
† Ditto of ,, 1,09,000 ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto of ,, 1,00,000 ditto ditto.
§ Exclusive of ,, 3,50,000 received on loan from Government.

The receipts for the year again show a marked increase, the bulk of which is due to Land Revenue, while the heads Stamps, Excise, Sundries and Debottar also show substantial improvement. The increase is partly due to the prosperous condition of the people, but in the case of Land Revenue it is chiefly attributable to recent legislation, which has, first, so fixed the date of payment of the last revenue instalment as to admit of processes being issued against defaulters and recovery being made within the year, and, secondly, provided for summary sale of tenures on continued default, subject, however, to the right of the owner to redeem after the sale. The receipts on account of the Chaklajat estates in the Rangpur district show a considerable fall. Those for 1897-98 had, however, been abnormal, and the figure still remains in excess of that for either of the two preceding years. Under the head of Expenditure there is a considerable increase in connection with the Darjeeling estate, on account of the cost of construction of two new houses. The expenditure under the head of Public Works was largely incurred on repairs to the Palace in consequence of serious damage done by the earthquake of 1897 and improvements in the building. The arrangement under which Rs. 50,000 are allotted annually to the Communication Improvement Fund ensures the execution of work on roads and bridges. The State grant for education amounted to Rs. 76,286, out of which Rs. 31,202 was expended on primary education, Rs. 21,278 on an English school at Cooch Behar, and Rs. 20,806 on the Victoria College. The length of train mileage of the State Railway for the year 1898 was 38,374, against 22,740 in that preceding. The net earnings yielded a return on the capital outlay on the railway of 4·52 per cent., against 4·58 in the preceding year. On the completion of the Torsa bridge and of the extension of the line northwards into the Jalpaiguri Duars, where there are many tea-gardens, traffic will increase, and a more favourable return may be expected.

HILL TIPPERA.

In this State the season was favourable for the rice crops, but low prices reduced the gain to the people from the good harvests. In the hills the staple cotton and oil-seed crops suffered, causing injury to the tribes who live by the system of hill cultivation known as *juming* and loss of revenue to the State. The public health was good, the year being marked by an absence of epidemics. Medical relief appears to have been provided on a fairly adequate scale in nine dispensaries, which treated 31,408 patients, including 608 indoor. In education there was a decline in the number of pupils, but the grant of scholarships for the sons of Thakurs appears to have already had some effect in giving a very desirable stimulus to education among that class, containing the leading families of the State.

In 1897-98 the receipts of the State, including a balance of Rs. 96,084 from the previous year and remittances from the estates in the districts of Tippera and Noakhali, amounted to Rs. 8,72,518 in 1898-99: with a balance from the previous year of Rs. 1,85,089 and remittances from the estates, they were Rs. 8,81,392. The total expenditure was Rs. 6,87,429 in 1897-98 and Rs. 7,13,977 in 1898-99.

A balance of Rs. 1,67,418 remained to the credit of the State at the end of the past year. A decrease in the receipts within the State occurred mainly under the heads of Land Revenue, Toll on Cotton and Oilseeds, and Royalty on Elephants. The system of levying tolls on the produce of the hills as it comes into the plains is of very old standing, and dispenses with the maintenance of an establishment among the hill tribes. Good progress is being made in the survey and settlement of waste lands, this being a very promising source of revenue of the future. It is proposed to introduce a regular system of forest conservancy shortly. There are also other projects for developing the natural resources of the country, which, if carried out, may prove profitable to the State. The expenditure on general administration and on public works was adequate. The construction of important new roads, especially to connect with the railway, received due attention.

SIKKIM.

Negotiations are still in progress relating to the Sikkim–Tibet frontier.

The year was favourable to cultivation, and rice and Indian-corn, which are the chief crops, yielded very good harvests. Time is needed for the full recovery of the cardamom crops, many plantations of which were destroyed by landslips caused by the earthquake of 1897. The public health of the State

was good. In continuation of the efforts made to improve the condition of the Lepchas, favourable rates of rent as compared with the Paharias were fixed for them in the lower parts of the State.

The value of the trade between Tibet and India registered at Yatung in the past six years is shown in the following table, the figures including treasure:—

	Imports into British territory.	Exports from British territory.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	3,58,799	3,31,603	6,90,402
1894-95	6,38,954*	6,16,756*	12,55,710*
1895-96	7,07,063	8,61,087	15,68,150
1896-97	7,90,634	8,88,017	16,78,651
1897-98	8,79,720	8,23,340	17,03,060
1898-99	11,21,019	10,17,685	21,38,704

* For eleven months only.

The increase has been steady, and was greatest in the past year. If treasure is omitted, the value of imports was Rs. 8,91,195 in 1898-99, against Rs. 7,74,913 in 1897-98, and of exports Rs. 8,61,362 in 1898-99, against Rs. 6,37,840 in 1897-98. Phari in Tibet and Kalimpong in the Darjeeling district remain the two terminal centres of the trade. The most notable increases in articles of trade during the past year occurred in musk and wool imported from Tibet and in cotton piece-goods, coral, matches, mirrors and silk—Chinese and tusser—exported from British territory.

The receipts and expenditure of the State in the past five years have been—

RECEIPTS.

HEADS.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	44,611	46,406	53,178	54,939	37,392
Excise	3,841	7,013	12,818	16,098	13,680
Forests	12,673	16,261	6,806	9,070	7,425
Agriculture	7,591	6,574	8,380	8,003	1,181
Law and Justice	...	249	320	1,111	372
Recovery of debts ...	...	9,686	20,186	8,709	3,228
Miscellaneous	5,628	4,563	2,393	1,925	2,922
Total ...	74,344	90,752	1,04,081	99,855	66,200

EXPENDITURE.

Kazi's commission ...	9,437	8,926	7,881	11,374	4,289
Administration charges ...	8,682	9,538	7,446	9,434	10,546
Agriculture	3,302	3,124	6,814	3,621	1,979
Medical	...	1,330	1,171	1,033	1,376
Domestic	4,857	11,423	20,866	12,645	12,794
Education	...	1,458	1,268	2,529	1,832
Forests	9,341	7,542	2,524	5,325	4,797
Payment of debts ...	...	10,370	25,028	842	2,783
Miscellaneous	20,547	9,529	3,002	6,037	5,198*
Public works	34,724	49,636	37,901	24,133	44,257
Total ...	90,890	1,12,876	1,18,391	76,973	89,851

* Within this head are included the items "Survey," "Dâk Bungalows," and "Passed to Reserve Fund."

The large decrease in receipts was mainly due to failure to collect the whole of the land revenue within the year. The large falling off in receipts from cardamoms, shown under the head of Agriculture, is the result of the destruction of plantations already mentioned. The expenditure shows an increase due to a large outlay on the construction of the Maharaja's new palace—a building much needed. The small balance at present available should be largely increased before the end of the year by collections of arrears and of the current demand; and the necessity of securing an adequate permanent working balance as soon as practicable will not be overlooked.

BHUTAN. The relations of this Government with Bhutan continued to be friendly.

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Surveys and Settlements.

Surveys.

North Bihar.

The survey in North Bihar, mentioned in the summary paragraphs of last year's report, was continued. In Muzaffarpur and Champaran practically all the survey had been completed before this year. In Saran field survey was completed for 576 square miles, bringing the total area completed since the commencement of the operations in this district up to 2,446 square miles. In Darbhanga field survey for an area of 685 square miles was completed. The total area completed since the beginning of operations in this district is 1,754 square miles.

Sonthal Parganas.

The survey of an area of 705 square miles of permanently-settled tracts in the Sonthal Parganas was taken up during this year. The traverse survey of an area of 132 square miles was completed, and an area of 132 miles, comprised in 532 villages, was surveyed cadastrally.

Besides these, no important professional survey was made during the year.

Settlements.

As regards settlement operations in Government and temporarily-settled estates, there were conducted 118 original settlements, 4,162 resettlements, and 220 summary settlements, making in all 4,500. The net increase of revenue obtained was Rs. 4,77,676, against Rs. 1,47,717 in the previous year. The increase is chiefly due to resettlements in Orissa, which have been dealt with in the summary.

The progress made in settlements under the control of the Director of Land Records, Bengal, is shown in the statement appended.

Showing Progress made in the larger settlements under the control of

Division.	District.	Name of estate or tract under settlement.	Estimated area in square miles under settlement of revenue or rents.	Total number of villages.	Area cadastrally surveyed in square miles—			Number of villages in which records have been prepared for attestation—		Number of villages in which attestation has been completed—	
					Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

the Director of Land Records, Bengal, during the year 1898-99.

Number of villages in which the record of rights has been draft published under the Bengal Tenancy Act—		Number of villages in which the record of rights has been finally published under the Bengal Tenancy Act—		Estimated number of tenants in the villages in column 5.	Cost during the year.			Remarks.
Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.	Up to the end of the preceding year.	During the year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21

and Government estates.

					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,023	1,376	2,434	1,697	800,000(*a*)	...	2,49,626	2,49,626	(*a*) Number of tenants for whom rents have to be settled. Revised figures; includes 20,000 tenants in Derabisi.
1,909	261	1,702	413	310,000(*b*)	...	29,595	29,595	(*b*) Includes 53,000 ekrajat and sataishazari tenants.
1,342	13(*c*)	1,127	228(*c*)	197,324	...	11,872	11,872	(*c*) Of the remaining 22 villages, 14 are reserved forest and 8 are uncultivated lands.
2,938	604	2,478	1,076	475,079	...	85,639	85,639	
1,037	...	959	78	620,753(*e*)	...	51,040	51,040	(*d*) Revised figures as found after subsequent corrections. (*e*) Revised figure; includes 97 tenants assessed during the year.
...	10	...	7	8,815(*f*)	466	12,322	12,788	(*f*) The figures shown in column 17 represent all classes of tenants, whether directly under Government or not. The amount of cost shown in columns 18, 19, and 20 includes also the cost of estates settled under the Regulations.
26	2	26	1	8,113	10,304		10,304	The amount of Rs. 10,304 represents the entire land settlement charges of the district, including the cost of settlement under the old Regulations. It includes survey cost also.
...	53	...	...	5,303	5,488		5,488	
...	24	...	...	1,983	3,130	6,174	9,304	
10,325	2,346	8,726	3,410	24,27,370	...	...	4,65,656	

other than Wards' estates.

					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
								(*g*) Revised figures.
4,499	...	4,066	412	1,036,000	420*	73,954	74,374	During the year an area of 4·58 square miles was surveyed, of which 2·58 square miles represent portions of 3 villages which were omitted from the Muzaffarpur cadastral survey owing to changes in the Gandak river, and 2 square miles of *diara* land cadastrally surveyed and *khanapuried*.
2,361	580	1,815	1,026	428,970	109(*h*)	63,929	64,038	(*h*) On account of arrears.
2,290	1,163	1,523	917	600,900	1,01,818†	1,44,677	2,46,495	
284	1,020	...	274	1,113,823	1,26,189‡	1,23,042	2,49,231	
358(*k*)	1,148(*k*)	259(*l*)	1,245	183,000	...	80,358	80,358	(*i*) Excluding the area of one village as being an entirely urban area. (*j*) Excluding one village which is an entirely urban area.
11	...	...	11(*m*)	473	...	154	154	(*k*) Wholly.
4	...	3	1	849	...	32	32	(*l*) Exclusive of six villages in which final publication was revoked and done again during the year of report.
								(*m*) Final publication in all the 11 villages was revoked and done again during the year.
9	3	...	10	5,023	4,831		4,831	
...	11	...	11	3,957	1,617		1,617	
...	3	...	3	587	515		515	
...	1	...	...	648	1,312		1,312	
...	...	...	...	2,056(*n*)	2,288		2,288	(*n*) The figures given in column 17 represent number of tenants of 35 villages, of which the attestation has been completed. The number of tenants in other villages is yet unknown.
...	...	...	...	...	53		53	
...	...	...	...	...	70		70	
...	...	...	...	90,240	46,838		46,838	(*o*) Besides an area of 680 square miles of which a traverse survey was made.
9,716	3,929	7,666	3,910	34,66,526	...		7,72,206	(*p*) Excluding five villages of the Hardia estate and 14 villages transferred to district Saran.

spent on the survey of the Chapra Municipality.
Darbhanga Municipality, and of Rs. 582 spent on the Samastipur Municipality. Includes Rs. 2,878 incurred on the revision of *khanapuri* in Babu Guneswar Prasad Singh's area.

in connection with *badar* work.

North Bihar—Muzaffarpur.

The area under survey and settlement is 3,060 square miles, containing 4,505 villages. The records of 412 villages were finally published. Only two villages remain now. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 73,954.

Champaran.

During the year fair rents were settled for 8,855 tenants, resulting in the enhancement of their aggregate rental by 10·3 per cent. The records of 580 villages were published in draft, and those of 1,026 villages were published finally; this completes these two items of work. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 63,929.

Saran.

The area under survey and settlement is 2,622 square miles, containing 4,296 villages. The records of 741 villages were attested, and those of 1,163 and 917 villages were published respectively in draft and finally. Fair rents were settled for 4,019 tenants, whose existing rental was raised by 6·6 per cent. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,44,677.

Darbhanga.

This entire district is under survey. Field survey and record-writing were completed for 919 villages. The records of 888 villages were attested, and those of 1,020 and 274 villages were published in draft and finally. The expenditure on settlement amounted to Rs. 1,23,042.

Hill Tippera.

In the estates of the Raja of Hill Tippera the records of 1,148 villages were published in draft, and those of 1,245 were published finally. The rents of 14,827 tenants were settled, resulting in an increase of 22 per cent. in the case of raiyats and 61 per cent. in the case of tenure-holders. The operations are now being wound up.

Chittagong.

The area under survey and settlement is 2,068 square miles. The work done during the year consisted of the final publication of the records of 78 villages in Chittagong and of 30 villages in Noakhali. Fair-copying is the only work which remains to be completed. The figures show an enhancement of the revenue by Rs. 2,15,327, or by 55·9 per cent. The cost amounted to Rs. 51,040.

Palamau Government estate.

The final report was submitted on this estate.

Pataspur estates in Midnapore.

The final report on the settlement of the 18 temporarily-settled estates was submitted. The proprietors of seven of these estates have been reported to be recusant.

Government estates in Backergunge.

The settlements in the estates of Heshamuddin and Tushkhali and Protabpur were finished. In Kalupara the work has reached the stage of settlement of fair rents. Besides these the settlement in 45 estates was completed. The financial results of the settlements of these 45 estates were that an increase of Rs. 8,206 has been obtained on the previous revenue of Rs. 10,285. The total cost incurred was Rs. 10,304.

Government estates in Faridpur.

During the year the records of 40 villages were attested and those of 56 villages published in draft. Fair rents were settled in respect of 1 village, and 6 missing villages were identified and surveyed. The cost incurred amounted to Rs. 5,488.

Government estates in Gaya and Shahabad.

These settlements were both completed during the year.

Government estates in Noakhali.

The records of five estates were attested, and those of ten estates were published in draft and those of seven estates were published finally. Fair rents were settled for seven estates, and completion reports were submitted for seven estates. The final reports on the chars Badri and Lakhi were received. The total cost of the settlement operations was Rs. 12,322.

Sundarbans estates in Khulna.

These consist of seven estates with an area of 37 square miles. Initial record-writing was completed for the whole area, and the records of 24 villages were attested and published in draft. The cost incurred was Rs. 9,304.

Ghatwali lands in Bankura.

The settlement of these lands was expected to be finished in 1898-99, but the insufficiency of the maps in matters of detail and the issue of revised orders granting the ghatwals an allowance of 25 per cent. on the assessment have prolonged the work.

The following table shows the progress made in smaller settlements of Government estates under the Bengal Tenancy Act:—

Estates.	Estimated area in acres.	Total number of villages.	Area surveyed in acres during the year under report.	Total area surveyed in acres up to the end of the year under report.	Number of villages in which attestation has been completed.	Number of villages in which the records of rights have been finally published under the Bengal Tenancy Act.	Cost incurred during the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							Rs.
Government estates in the districts of Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Chittagong, and Monghyr.	66,467	1,165	25,265	59,486	1,099‡	1,045	68,225

Of the 325 settlement operations in the Presidency Division, 282, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 1,01,257, appertain to the Sundarbans. Many of the pending settlements in the Dacca Division were recently instituted. Of the 32 estates pending in Backergunge, nearly half were of recent date, having been instituted during the year.

Government Estates.

THE total number of estates under direct management during the year was 2,817, of which 239 were the property of private individuals managed by Government and the remainder the exclusive property of Government. The following statement exhibits the number of these estates by Divisions, the cost of management, and total collections during the year:—

DIVISION.	GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		PRIVATE ESTATES.		TOTAL.		Cost of management.	Percentage of cost on current demand.	Current collections.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.
	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.	Number.	Current demand.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
Burdwan	310	66,286	7	2,35,438	317	3,01,724	22,059	7·3	2,74,404	90·99
Presidency	213	3,55,917	42	13,731	255	3,69,648	18,638	5·04	3,17,930	86·00
Rajshahi	72	5,74,419	33	13,687	105	5,88,106	42,858	7·2	4,63,027	68·52
Dacca	685	4,14,339	101	1,19,954	786	5,34,293	28,326	5·3	4,80,895	90·00
Chittagong	243	7,30,877	29	17,052	272	7,47,929	65,153	8·7	5,07,188	67·74
Patna	214	2,36,179	17	24,114	231	2,60,293	29,131	11·1	1,94,360	74·66
Bhagalpur	125	2,94,071	5	15,656	150	3,09,727	7,714	2·4	2,67,983	86·52
Orissa	705	4,76,753	5	74,397	710	5,51,149	21,079	3·8	5,23,951	95·06
Chota Nagpur	11	2,39,615	.....	.....	11	2,39,615	10,456	4·3	1,96,001	81·79
Total ...	2,578	33,88,455	239	5,14,029	2,817	39,02,484	2,45,414	6·3	31,65,528	81·12
Total in 1897-98 ...	2,495	31,86,929	244	5,09,891	2,739	36,96,820	2,42,663	6·5	29,34,149	79·37

In 7 districts, namely, Birbhum, Bogra, Pabna, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, and Shahabad, as against 11 in the previous year, the cost of management exceeded 10 per cent. on the current demand, the standard aimed at being 6 per cent. The percentage of cost of management on the whole was 6·3, against 6·5 in the preceding year.

The current demand increased from Rs. 36,96,820 to Rs. 39,02,484 and the total demand from Rs. 45,29,909 to Rs. 47,57,376, out of which Rs. 37,32,854, or 78·46 per cent., were collected and Rs. 1,89,793 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,34,729.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ESTATES.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors.	1897-98 ...	80·45	82·02	80·77
	1898-99 ...	89·62	77·84	88·01
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor.	1897-98 ...	79·19	76·26	78·66
	1898-99 ...	79·83	65·11	77·09
Total ...	1897-98 ...	79·37	77·15	78·96
	1898-99 ...	81·12	66·32	78·46

The results were very poor in Patna, and there were very heavy arrears in Jalpaiguri. In Chittagong out of a total demand of Rs. 5,35,446, Rs. 1,50,701

remained unrealised in consequence of the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897.

Sale of Government estates.

During the year forty-two petty Government estates with an area of 441 acres were sold subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity of Rs. 1,190. The price realised was Rs. 3,987.

Grant for the management of miscellaneous and sanitary works of improvement in Government estates.

The amount placed by Government at the disposal of the Board for the management of, and for agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous works of improvement in, Government estates was Rs. 4,94,000. Of this amount, Rs. 2,13,267 was assigned for works of improvement. The total savings out of this allotment amounted to Rs. 26,756, as against Rs. 33,586 in 1897-98. The largest savings occurred in the Rajshahi Division (Rs. 9,583), Patna Division (Rs. 5,154), Chittagong Division (Rs. 3,530), and Bhagalpur Division (Rs. 2,667).

The following table shows the expenditure in each Division on agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous works of improvement in estates managed by Government:—

Divisions.	Amount expended—						
	On digging tanks and sinking wells.	On drainage and irrigation.	On planting trees.	On drainage and embankments.	On roads and bridges.	On sundry works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	5,720	9,820	265	104	2,191	1,307	19,407
Presidency	475	500	...	3,343	588	13,773	18,679
Rajshahi	6,284	1,094	...	...	3,625	14,136	25,739
Dacca	15,518	20	500	7,836	1,805	7,671	33,350
Chittagong	13,893	575	100	3,979	4,849	10,307	34,003
Patna	2,944	8,562	...	518	278	7,099	19,401
Bhagalpur	588	...	72	13	370	1,092	2,135
Orissa	3,139	3,271	1,366	800	6,305	3,070	17,951
Chota Nagpur	7,367	1,055	...	4,021	856	2,547	15,846
Total ...	55,928	25,797	2,303	20,614	20,867	61,002	1,86,511
Total for 1897-98 ...	63,174	18,329	1,622	41,135	20,264	53,881	1,98,405

In future five years' programmes of these works will be made in each district; this will ensure continuity and enable District Officers to spend to the best advantage the whole amount allotted to them under these heads.

New staples and agriculture.

The experimental cultivation of potatoes (Naini Tal and country) was tried in twelve districts, the result being failure in eight districts and success in four.

Among other crops, the experimental cultivation of wheat turned out a failure in Puri, but appears to have succeeded fairly well in Angul and Gaya.

The cultivation of Patna peas, radishes, etc., was partially successful in Chittagong. The cultivation of tobacco and English vegetables proved a failure in Faridpur. No new agricultural implements were brought into use, and no improvements are reported in agricultural machinery during the year. It is proposed to start a small farm and nursery in the Government estate of Tintanga by way of stimulating practical interest among the raiyats in the matter of agricultural improvements.

EDUCATION.

Burdwan Division.

As in the preceding two years, no special measures were adopted for the promotion of education in the scattered khas mahals of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura. But there are schools and pathsalas maintained by the District Boards.

Presidency Division.

In the 24-Parganas Rs. 3,535 was spent on the maintenance of 81 schools in Government estates.

In Nadia nine schools with 281 pupils were maintained by Government in khas mahals, and in Murshidabad eight primary schools with 276 pupils.

In Khulna 820 pupils were educated in 23 schools in Government estates during the year at a cost of Rs. 2,476, out of which Rs. 1,146 was contributed by Government.

Rajshahi Division.

In Jalpaiguri the number of schools decreased from 130 to 126 and the number of pupils from 2,812 to 2,746. There were 12 pathsalas in the Government estates of Bogra attended by 304 pupils. In Pabna the number of primary schools has increased by two.

Dacca Division.

As compared with the previous year, there was an increase of five schools in Faridpur and 19 in Backergunge and a decrease of one school in Dacca.

Chittagong Division.

The number of schools in this Division rose from 188 to 223.

Patna Division.

The following table shows the number of schools maintained in this Division:—

District.	One per cent. grant.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.
	Rs.			Rs.
Patna ...	642	19	535	607
Gaya ...	1,507	15	634	1,343
Shahabad ...	2,027	24	832	1,977
Saran ...	107	2	76	107
Darbhanga ...	202	2	112	244

Bhagalpur Division.

This Division shows an increase from 22 to 28 in the number of schools in Government estates.

Orissa Division.

Ninety-six schools attended by 1,741 pupils were maintained in the Government estate of Banki and in the Cuttack Town khas mahal at a cost of Rs. 1,375. In addition a number of schools are kept up by District Boards and private individuals. In Angul the full allotment of Rs. 737 was not spent owing to a girls' school remaining closed for four months. In Puri the full grant was spent.

Chota Nagpur Division.

In Hazaribagh 477 pupils received instruction in 20 schools, against 22 last year. In Palamau the number of schools and pupils decreased by 7 and 107 respectively.

Roads and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure incurred in connection with roads and communications in Government estates:—

Division.	Amount of 1½ per cent. grant for roads and communications.	Amount expended—			Remarks.
		On repairs.	On new works.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Burdwan ...	9,560	7,864	635	8,499	
Presidency ..	2,538	1,458	...	1,458	
Rajshahi ...	2,571	12,448	11,968	24,416	
Dacca ...	11,961	4,492	2,270	6,762	
Chittagong ...	11,773	13,625	77,230	90,855	
Patna ...	5,701	1,200	...	1,200	
Bhagalpur ...	1,940	2,123	...	2,123	Excess expenditure met by the District Boards concerned.
Orissa ...	7,395	9,296	2,819	12,215	
Chota Nagpur ...	2,749	3,707	...	3,707	
Total ...	56,188	56,313	94,922	1,51,235	
Total for 1897-98	61,545	1,12,702	50,054	1,62,756	

The 1½ per cent. grant was not received during the year in the districts of Burdwan, Birbhum, and Bankura. In Nadia the District Board have recently sanctioned the construction of a new road from Kushtia to char Kuruia at a cost of Rs. 11,184. In the Rajshahi Division the expenditure incurred in connection with roads in Government estates amounted to Rs. 62,879. In Gaya out of an allotment of Rs. 2,959, only Rs. 895 was spent on repairs to roads in khas mahals. In the Chota Nagpur Division the amount of Government contribution to the Road Cess Department was Rs. 1,170. In Singhbhum there is no 1½ per cent. allotment.

Condition of raiyats.

The condition of the raiyats in the khas mahals of Burdwan and Birbhum was good during the year in consequence of a plentiful harvest. In Bankura the condition of the tenants was bad owing to the partial failure of crops during the two or three years previous to 1897-98, and to the heavy floods of the river Darkeswar in July 1898. In the Ghatal subdivision of Midnapore the floods of last year did much damage to the winter crops, but the silt deposited on the lands made the soil unusually fertile, with the result that the *rabi* crops have been excellent. The condition of the raiyats in the Government estates in the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions was generally good. In Khulna the raiyats of certain tracts are said not yet to have recovered from the effects of the last famine and scarcity. Owing to the excellent outturn of food-grain during the last two years, the khas mahal tenants of the Dacca Division have generally been in prosperous circumstances. In Chittagong the condition of the raiyats is said to be generally improving, though they have not yet recovered from the effects of the cyclone of the 24th October 1897. The condition of the raiyats of the Government estates in the Patna Division was on the whole good. In Darbhanga the floods of 1898 did some damage to their crops. In Balasore the poorer raiyats have not yet recovered from the effects of the failure of crops. The condition of the raiyats of Government estates in other districts was generally good.

Wards' and Attached Estates.

THE total number of estates of all descriptions under the management of the Board during the year 1898-99 was 135 as compared with 141 in the preceding year, there being a decrease of four in the number of wards' estates and two in that of attached estates and others. This total was made up of 67 wards' estates, 59 estates managed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 6 trust, and 3 attached estates. Nine wards' estates and five attached estates and encumbered estates were under management for a portion of the year only.

Revenue and cesses due to Government.

The arrear demand from the estates under the management of the Board of Rs. 1,63,745, with the current demand of Rs. 55,42,104, made up a total of Rs. 57,05,849. Of this, Rs. 56,40,085 were paid, and Rs. 64,292 remained outstanding, the balance of Rs. 1,472 being remitted.

Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.

The current demand of rent and cesses due to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 3,66,110, which, with the arrear demand of Rs. 1,57,373, made a total of Rs. 5,23,483 for payment. Of this, Rs. 4,30,885 were paid and Rs. 7,065 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,533. The payments amounted to 117·6 per cent. of the current and 82·3 per cent. of the gross demand as against 96·4 and 72·5 per cent., respectively, in the preceding year. More than two-thirds of the balance was due from six estates only—the Sridharpur estate in Jessore (Rs. 38,458), the Satkhira estate in Khulna (Rs. 8,232), the Biru estate in Ranchi (Rs. 7,158), the Burdwan Raj (Rs. 6,676), the Kathamdiri estate in Hazaribagh (Rs. 3,098), and the Paigambarpur estate in Darbhanga (Rs. 2,375). Of the balance due by the Satkhira estate, Rs. 2,635 were paid after the close of the year, Rs. 2,562 have been recommended for remission as not payable by the estate, the payment of Rs. 900 was withheld, as the ward's right and interest in the tenure is being disputed in the Civil Court, and the remainder (Rs. 2,135) was unpaid only because the landlords or their agents did not attend to receive payment. The balance in the Burdwan Raj was due to *panchayats* who refused to receive payment of rent in consequence of changes in their *personnel*, or whose names and addresses were unknown to the Raj authorities. The balances due from the Sridharpur, Biru, Kathamdiri, and Paigambarpur estates could not be paid for want of funds.

Collection of rents and cesses.

The progress made during the last five years in the collection of rent and cesses due to estates under the charge of the Board (and this is in many senses the most important duty of the management) is shown below:—

Year.	Demand.			Collections.			Percentage on—		Remissions.	Balances.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Current collections on current demand.	Total collections on total demand.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	65,50,095	92,85,008	1,58,35,103	29,83,916	61,69,326	91,53,240	66·4	57·8	5,67,884	61,13,979
1895-96 ...	61,59,879	93,44,103	1,55,03,982	29,16,194	59,93,431	89,09,625	64·1	57·4	5,90,112	60,04,245
1896-97 ...	68,16,803	95,98,063	1,64,14,866	32,22,121	59,47,656	91,69,777	61·9	55·8	4,18,543	68,26,546
1897-98 ...	76,63,026	1,19,59,216	1,96,22,242	41,16,084	78,88,778	1,20,04,862	65·9	61·1	3,37,816	72,79,564
1898-99 ...	77,48,115	1,20,38,421	1,97,86,536	36,30,827	79,21,490	1,15,52,317	65·8	58·4	11,68,448	70,65,771

Comparing, however, total collections with the current demand (which, as stated in the Resolution of last year, is on the whole the best comparison), the results are as follows:—

Year.	Per cent.
1894-95	98·5
1895-96	95·3
1896-97	95·5
1897-98	100·3
1898-99	95·9

The increase in the arrear and current demands is chiefly attributable to the assumption of charge of the Lachmipur estate in Bhagalpur. The total collections on the aggregate of these estates fell short of a year's rent, and, having regard to the generally favourable circumstances of the year, were not altogether satisfactory. The percentage of current collections on the current demand for all estates was 65·8, and for estates in charge throughout the year 66 0. The success in rent-collection varied. In the Presidency Division the results were excellent. The collections were worst in the Rajshahi Division, where only 51·9 per cent. of the current demand was realised in estates under management for the entire year, and only 13·7 per cent. in estates under management for a part of the year. The collections in Rangpur were particularly bad.

The total remissions were Rs. 11,68,448, or nearly 10 per cent. of the current demand—a sum very much in excess of any previous year's total. This result followed from the orders which were issued in the Government Resolution for 1895-96, and re-affirmed in that for 1897-98, directing the classification of the arrear balances with a view to the separation of amounts which are really due and realisable from sums in reality fictitious and hopelessly irrecoverable, and requesting that the accounts might be cleared of outstanding demands of the latter description. In the Burdwan estate the unrealised balance due from the *khas* villages at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 8,49,593, including Rs. 25,935 barred by limitation. The corresponding figures last year were Rs. 8,98,832 and Rs. 80,062. In the Sridharpur estate, in which large arrears were discovered for the first time during the year under report, Rs. 3,99,469 were barred by limitation and Rs. 66,579 are said to be under valid objection on the part of the tenants.

At the close of the year a total amount of Rs. 70,65,771 in all was due to the estates under management as compared with Rs. 72,79,564 in the previous year, the reduction being entirely due to the great increase in the amount remitted.

Debts due by estates.

The estates which were under the Board's management for the entire year were indebted to a total amount at the commencement of the year of Rs. 1,18,50,502, while additional liabilities to the extent of Rs. 16,27,720 were ascertained to be due, or were newly incurred, during the year, making a total of Rs. 1,34,78,222. After deduction of the payments made, amounting to Rs. 13,69,464, and allowing for reduction of Rs. 9,122 by compromise, a balance of Rs. 1,20,99,636 remained outstanding at the close of the year. The increase in comparison with the amount due at the close of 1897-98 (Rs. 1,17,40,672) was mainly due to the inclusion of the figures for the first time of the debts due by the estates of Lachmipur in Bhagalpur (Rs. 5,26,096) and Pandra (1st and 3rd kismuts) in Manbhum (Rs. 2,53,140), and to the non-payment of debts during the year by the Hardi estate in Patna, and the Patkum and Barabhum estates in Manbhum.

The most notable failures to reduce debt occurred in Bettiah, Nawada, Patkum, Barabhum, Katras, Biru, and Sridharpur. The refusal of lessees to pay the rents due from them embarrassed the management of Patkum and Barabhum. In Bettiah 2½ lakhs of fresh debts were discovered during the year, and Rs. 1,60,525 were borrowed from the Bank of Bengal to pay the interest and reduction charges of the sterling loan. Consequently the balance of debts due increased by Rs. 85,000. The death of the Manager of the Nawada estate threw the office into confusion, and additional loans had to be taken. In Sridharpur Rs. 50,000 had to be borrowed, and the sale of out-lying property has been decided on in order to relieve the strain.

Management charges and rates.

During the year under report the management charges generally showed little variations from those in the previous year. The cost of management in the estates under the charge of the Board as a whole, excluding the cost of construction and repairs of office buildings, amounted to 7 per cent. of the total current demand for rent and cesses as against 6·9 per cent. in 1897-98.

The expenditure to be covered by the management rate, levied under Act X of 1892, was Rs. 1,53,422, in addition to which there was a deficit of Rs. 33,934 at the close of 1897-98. The gross income of the estates under management was estimated at Rs. 1,20,12,520, and the demand on account of the general rate levied under Act X of 1892 at Rs. 1,67,378. The actual demand, however, amounted to Rs. 1,67,315, which was less than the expenditure to be met by Rs. 20,041. In addition to the current demand of Rs. 1,67,315 as above, the year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 60,240. Of the total of Rs. 2,27,555 thus recoverable, Rs. 2,04,987 were realised and Rs. 2,626 paid in advance, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,942, the greater portion of which has been recovered since the close of the year.

The rate for the professional audit of accounts of estates with annual rent and cess demands of Rs. 50,000 and upwards was fixed for the year under report at one anna per Rs. 100 of the gross income of the Burdwan Raj, two annas for the Bettiah estate, three annas for the Hatwa estate, four annas for the Tikari estate, and seven annas for the 18 other estates concerned. The estimated income and expenditure were Rs. 19,547 and Rs. 21,550, respectively, but the actuals were Rs. 19,720 and Rs. 17,664, and as there was a balance of Rs. 1,550 from the previous year, there remained a surplus of Rs. 3,606. The decrease in expenditure was due presumably to the audit of four estates not having been undertaken during the year.

With regard to collections, the amount to be recovered was Rs. 22,955, and Rs. 15,113 were actually collected.

Expenditure on improvements.

During the last five years the following amounts have been spent on the various descriptions of improvements:—

Year.	Subscriptions and donations to schools.	Subscriptions and donations to dispensaries.	Maintenance in efficient condition of estates, buildings, and other immoveable property.	Improvement of land and property and benefit of ward.	Surveys and settlements.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1898-99	71,028	61,463	2,98,774	2,05,662	1,52,325	7,89,252
1897-98	72,948	64,515	3,64,778	2,18,905	2,25,591	9,46,737
1896-97	52,941	44,790	3,89,093	1,78,152	1,13,114	7,78,090
1895-96	52,306	38,699	4,11,228	1,83,880	1,69,240	8,55,353
1894-95	50,217	38,564	1,68,808	1,43,208	1,64,705	5,65,502

The following statement illustrates by Divisions the effect given during the year to the orders of Government, directing that (1) solvent estates under the charge of the Court of Wards should contribute 1 per cent. of the annual demand to education, and (2) at least 3 per cent. of the rental or such larger percentage on the surplus that remains after payment of Government revenue

and cost of management, etc., as the Board may determine, should be set aside for agricultural and sanitary improvements:—

Division.	One per cent. of the rental.	Three per cent. of the rental.	Expenditure on schools.	Expenditure on works of improvement.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	47,830	1,43,490	27,130	28,112
Presidency ...	1,923	5,769	2,397	2,928
Rajshahi	1,909	5,727	1,529	9,412
Dacca	1,565	4,695	545	4,718
Chittagong ...	2,812	8,436	746	4,523
Patna	21,925	65,775	20,716	85,711
Bhagalpur	3,493	10,479	3,060	11,654
Orissa	2,540	7,620	3,834	25,269
Chota Nagpur ...	927	2,781	1,030	9,629
Total ...	84,924	2,54,772	60,987	1,81,956

Survey and settlement.

The final reports on the survey and settlement of (1) the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, (2) the Monghyr portion of the Narhan estate, and (3) the Tikari estate and the Belkhara mahal, which is partly owned by the Tikari Raj, have been received, and the orders of Government have been passed on the first two. Excluding the estates included in the general operations in Chittagong, Orissa, and North Bihar, there were four other estates under survey and settlement subject to the supervision of the Board.

In the Burdwan Raj the registers prescribed for the maintenance of records were opened, and a special establishment has been entertained to keep these records correct up to date. The number of mutations effected during the year was 951, covering an area of about 2,820 acres transferred. In the Sujamutha portion of the Burdwan Raj estate, to which the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was extended in January 1897, the Manager has, in view of the records being defective in many particulars, been permitted to revise and maintain them by means of his local agency, pending the decision of the question of the maintenance of records in North Bihar and the amendment of the Act in connection therewith. In Maldwar mutations were not largely recorded on account of unwillingness on the part of the tenants to pay the fees. In the Dakhin Shahbazpur estate, where the rules in regard to the maintenance of records were brought into operation in 1897-98, nothing was done during the year under report with regard to field-to-field enquiries. Steps are being taken for the maintenance of records and maps in the Kanika and the Kujang estates; and arrangements for the maintenance of records and maps in the Madhupur estate in Cuttack are under the consideration of the Collector.

Certificates.

There was a large increase in the number of certificates filed during 1898-99 as compared with the previous year (7,246 and 4,914, respectively), the increase being chiefly in the Chittagong and Patna Divisions. In Noakhali and Chittagong coercive measures were necessary in a large number of cases in consequence of the withholding of payments by tenants on the excuse of low prices of food-grains. In the Patna Division the increase was chiefly in the Tikari, Mobarak Hossain's,

Bettiah, and Sheohar estates. In the last-named estate, with a rent-roll of less than Rs. 50,000, as many as 949 certificates were filed. In the Orissa Division no certificates were filed during the year. The number of cases disposed of was greater than in the previous year (6,530 as compared with 6,194). Out of the total demand covered by the certificates filed, only 37·5 per cent. was realised as compared with 39·7 per cent. during the previous year.

Civil suits.

Although the number of civil suits filed during the year decreased (from 3,903 to 3,533), there was an increase in the number of cases left undisposed of at the close of the year. In Chittagong, decrees were obtained in 72 cases for an aggregate of Rs. 13,632, but only Rs. 733 were realised.

Condition of the tenantry.

The estates under the Court of Wards are scattered throughout the Province, and, generally speaking, the measure of prosperity enjoyed by the Province as a whole was shared by the tenantry on those estates, and the relations between the managing agency and the tenants were satisfactory. The prospects of the current year are excellent.

Estates with a rent-roll of Rs. 50,000 and upwards.

The Burdwan Raj estate continues to be successfully managed by Raja Ban Bihari Kapur. The settlement of police service lands with the estate by Government continued, lands in 515 villages being settled with *patnidars* or others. The progress made in the settlement of holdings in the five *ghats* of the jungle mahals was not satisfactory, the total enhancement obtained up to the year of report being Rs. 1,166 only. The settlement of the ghatwali lands in Bankura still continues. As in the previous year, the progress made in the recovery of debts due to the estate was not rapid, and a balance of Rs. 89,431 remains unrealised out of a total demand of Rs. 1,28,819. As compared with the previous year, both receipts and disbursements show a decrease. The sum of Rs. 25,842 was spent on improvements as against Rs. 41,234 in the preceding year. The litigation on behalf of the estate was on the whole successful, but only 40·9 per cent. of the amount covered by civil and certificate decrees in favour of the estate was realised or remitted.

During the year under report the High Court have decreed both of the Sheohar appeals in favour of Maharani Janki Koer of Bettiah. The collections, and the management generally, were greatly hampered by the uncertainty engendered by the law-suits and by the rumours of compromises which were current; and in order to meet the interest on the sterling loan, it was necessary to borrow Rs. 1,60,525 from the Bank of Bengal. Still, with the advantages of a well-attested rent-roll and some cessation of litigation, it should be fairly easy to restore a balance in the accounts of the estate, especially when the realisation of the Bhopatpur loan begins.

In the Hatwa estate the collections were 96·5 of the current demand—a result inferior to that of the previous year, of which no satisfactory explanation has been given. The closing balance to the credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 9,41,299, and Rs. 10,02,591 were invested during the year in Government securities, of which and municipal debentures the estate now holds Rs. 38,75,485 in value. The cost of management (Rs. 79,737), excluding the commissions paid on collections in villages which are in lease, amounted to 7·2 per cent. on the current demand.

In the Tikari estate 95·8 per cent. on the current demand was realised, in comparison with 95·5 per cent. in the previous year. The closing balance of income over expenditure increased satisfactorily. The cost of management, which is 15·8 per cent. on the current demand, is high, though in explanation of this it appears that the greater part of the rent is derived from *khas* collections. An expenditure of Rs. 70,374 was incurred on works of improvement, including construction of wells, repairs to breaches in embankments, *gilandazi* or irrigation works, and an experimental home farm; but a large portion of that sum was really spent in the preceding year, the nominal expenditure of which was Rs. 20,604 only. Thus the nominal expenditure in the last three years has been Rs. 1,10,198, or an average of Rs. 36,733.

Kumar Hari Narayan Sing Deo succeeded to the Pachete encumbered estate in Manbhum on the death of his father, Raja Nilmoni Sing Deo, on 24th August 1898. The debts due by the estate at the close of the year amounted

to Rs. 7,80,302, the amount reported last year being Rs. 5,80,963. Presumably new debts have been brought to light. In the Khagra estate, where the cost of management is under 9 per cent., the collections were fair, being 99·7 on the current demand, and much progress has been made in writing off irrecoverable demands, while nearly 4 per cent. on the current demand was spent on works of improvement. In the Narhan estate in Darbhanga the cost of management increased from the already high rate of 15 per cent. to 16·1 per cent. In spite of this, collections deteriorated; little was spent on improvements, and arrears of rents increased. In the Syudpur estate in Khulna the collections were 113·3 per cent. on the current demand as against 97·2 per cent. in 1897-98. The realisations on the Kanika estate in Cuttack were satisfactory, amounting to 105·8 per cent. on the current demand; and Rs. 21,631, or 12 per cent. on the total collections, was expended on works of improvement. The collections in the Maldwar estate aggregated 101·1 per cent. on the current demand as against 95·1 per cent. in the preceding year; and the expenditure on works of improvement was Rs. 8,511, against Rs. 2,645 in the previous year. There are still, however, heavy arrears outstanding; and the same is true of the Satkhira estate, in which the collections were good, amounting to 128·8 per cent. on the current demand. The debts due by this estate at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,82,610, only a very slight reduction having been made in the year.

The condition of the Sridharpur estate was thoroughly unsound, and it has been decided to sell portions of the property. Its management will require the very careful attention of the Collector and Commissioner for some time to come. The collections in the Chittagong estate of Rajkrishna Banerjea were very poor, owing to the results of the cyclone; and they were not good in the Shahabad estate of Chandrakumar. Collections fell off in the Malighati estate in Midnapore. Great improvement has been already made in the affairs of the Paigambarpur estate, consequent on the alteration in the staff and system of management.

Estates taken in charge and released during the year.

The most important of the eight estates which came under the control of the Court of Wards during the year was Lachmipur in Bhagalpur, charge of which was assumed on 12th October 1898, the proprietress of the estate, Rani Makum Kumari, the eldest widow of the late Thakur Lalit Narayan Deo, being declared under section 6 (*a*) of Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 to be incompetent to manage her property, and her adopted son, Protap Narain Deo, being also declared under section 6 (*b*) to be a minor. The estate consists of properties in the districts of Bhagalpur and the Sonthal Parganas, the bulk of the property lying in the former district, the Collector of which has been appointed the Managing Collector. The rent and cess demands due to the estate are estimated at Rs. 2,19,218 and Rs. 4,417, respectively. The debts due by the estate are stated to amount to Rs. 4,69,963, for the liquidation of which it is proposed to pay Rs. 82,180 a year from the surplus profits of the estate. The late Mr. F. Braidwood was Manager of the estate from 1892 until his death since the close of the year. Babu Umacharan Bose, the ex-Manager of the Banaili Raj and a retired Deputy Collector, has been appointed tutor and guardian to the minor on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

The charge of the Deo estate in Gaya was assumed by the Court of Wards on the 21st December 1898 on behalf of the minor, Jagarnath Proshad Singh, who is seven years of age. It has an annual income of Rs. 79,959, and Mr. A. C. Wright, a Circle Officer of the Tikari Raj, has been appointed its Manager on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem.

Of the estates released during the year, the largest was that of the Courjon property in Noakhali, which was restored to the proprietress on 1st April 1898, after being managed for a period of 13½ years. The rent-roll, which stood at Rs. 59,841 at the time of the assumption of charge, had risen to Rs. 62,894 by the date of the release of the property. Of the total demand of Rs. 16,75,437 during the management of the Court, 98·8 per cent. was collected and Rs. 61,063 were remitted on account of diluvion and the consequences of the storm-wave of 1876. Debts to the extent of Rs. 1,37,741 were liquidated, and Rs. 20,000 were left outstanding at the date of release. The results were on the whole satisfactory.

Encumbered estates in Chota Nagpur.

There were 59 estates managed under Act VI of 1876 during the year in comparison with 60 during 1897-98. The collections of rent and cesses due to them are shown below:—

District.	Arrear demand.	Current demand.	Collections.	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Remissions.	Balances.	Advance collections on account of the ensuing year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh	60,475	1,41,192	1,35,273	95·8	16,989	49,405	39,481
Ranchi	33,157	94,623	85,789	90·6	8,031	33,960	335
Palamau	8,695	24,181	23,085	95·4	.....	9,791	.....
Manbhum	4,32,368	4,21,537	3,60,407	85·4	16,660	4,76,838	1
Singhbhum	1,25,306	94,976	1,01,105	106·5	20,288	98,889	5
1898-99 ...	7,10,001	7,76,509	7,05,659	90·8	61,968	7,18,883	39,872
1897-98 ...	5,76,680	6,94,680	6,46,612	93·0	27,288	5,97,460	32,095
Total for 1896-97 ...	4,64,463	6,43,382	5,72,554	88·8	53,928	4,81,160	26,261
1895-96 ...	3,96,785	5,99,313	4,85,420	80·9	36,021	4,74,657	32,962
1894-95 ...	3,13,958	3,96,274	3,77,228	95·1	15,662	3,17,342	34,501

The progress made in the repayment of the debts due by the estates is shown in the following statement:—

District.	Due at the commencement of the year.	Ascertained and incurred during the year.	Total.	Payments.	Reductions by compromise.	Balance due at the close of the year.	Total amount provided in the scheme for payment of debts, as shown in the Commissioner's annual report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Hazaribagh ...	7,06,543	41,752	7,48,295	1,39,411	5,516	6,03,368	1,46,060
Ranchi	2,48,103	1,45,373	3,93,476	35,994	.....	3,57,482	26,700
Palamau	1,00,854	39,277	1,40,131	17,977	.....	1,22,154	15,145
Manbhum	13,19,242	3,06,276	16,25,518	90,953	1,071	15,33,494	1,27,325
Singhbhum	1,52,582	19,554	1,72,136	31,756	.....	1,40,380	30,148
1898-99 ...	25,27,324	5,52,232	30,79,556	3,16,091	6,587	27,56,878	3,45,378
1897-98 ...	21,45,802	7,05,357	28,51,159	2,18,263	1,04,262	25,28,634	3,12,550
Total for 1896-97 ...	21,98,189	2,54,488	24,52,677	1,57,969	6,320	22,88,388	2,29,262
1895-96 ...	12,90,139	11,41,047	24,31,186	1,57,313	34,950	22,38,923	1,63,187
1894-95 ...	11,53,068	3,42,478	14,95,546	1,66,618	39,616	12,89,312	1,63,341

Although the payments of the debts due by the estates fell short of the provisions made in the sanctioned schemes, the relative proportion rose from 69 per cent. in 1897-98 to 91 per cent. in the year of report.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation.

FOUR Acts were passed during the year 1898-99, namely, Act I of 1898 (*to extend certain portions of the Police Act, 1861, to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta*), Act II of 1898 (*to amend the Calcutta Port Act, 1890*), Act III of 1898 (*to amend the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885*), and Act I of 1899 (*for further shortening the language used in Bengal Acts and for other purposes*).

Acts I and III of 1898 were described in the Administration Report for 1897-98. Briefly, the object of Act I was to extend to the Town and Suburbs of Calcutta the provisions of sections 15, 15A, and 16, which were inserted by Act VIII of 1895 in the Police Act, V of 1861, together with portions of other sections of a subsidiary character. The sections authorise the quartering of additional police, at the cost of the inhabitants, in areas which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the award of compensation to sufferers from the misconduct of the inhabitants of such areas. In one respect the Act goes beyond the sections referred to, in that it authorises the recovery of compensation from inhabitants of areas in which rioters reside when they come from a distance. The desirability of such legislation was brought to the notice of the Government in connection with the riots which occurred in the northern parts of Calcutta in June and July 1897.

Act III of 1898 was passed to clear up doubts and difficulties which had been specially experienced in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885. Provisions were also introduced to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale; and, as it had been found that the provisions of the law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rent were, in some respects, not clear or workable, the substantive law was amended so as to give effect to the intentions of its authors on these points.

Owing to the congested state of the jetties, due to the great increase of trade in the Port of Calcutta, it was decided to remove the export trade to the Kidderpore Docks; and the Port Commissioners gave an undertaking that they would assume the same responsibility for goods received at the jetties to be railed to the Docks for shipment as they had always done for goods shipped at the jetties. To enable the Port Commissioners to carry out this undertaking, Act II of 1898 was passed. This enables them to make special arrangements with respect to goods passing through their hands, by which they undertake a greater responsibility for loss, destruction or deterioration than that which is imposed upon them by section 112 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.

Act I of 1899 was passed to shorten the language used in future Bengal Acts, to provide for uniformity of expression in those Acts in cases where there is identity of subject-matter, and to introduce certain general rules of construction. The Act closely follows the General Clauses Act, X of 1897, passed by the Governor-General in Council.

In addition to these Acts, two Bills were under consideration during the year, viz., (1) a Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act, and (2) a Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal. Both these Bills were described in the Administration Report for 1897-98.

The Bill to amend the Calcutta Municipal Act has, since the close of the year, been passed as Act III of 1899. During the passago of the Bill

through the Council a large number of alterations were made, the most important of which are as follow:—

(*1*) The number of members of the Corporation has been reduced from 75 to 50, it being provided that 25 members shall be elected at ward elections, namely, one, instead of, as formerly, two, for each ward, and that 15 shall be appointed by the Government, 4 by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, 4 by the Calcutta Trades Association, and 2 by the Port Commissioners;

(*2*) the right which it was proposed to confer on the commercial Associations to select four members to serve on the General Committee has been transferred to the appointed Commissioners;

(*3*) the sections giving the Local Government powers of control over the municipal administration have been recast, so as to assimilate these powers generally with those vested in the Local Government Board in England and to make them more effective;

(*4*) the appointment of Vice-Chairman has been restored, this officer and the Deputy Chairman being placed on an equal footing and assigned a position intermediate between those of "municipal authorities" and "municipal officers;"

(*5*) the power to appoint officers filling the position of head of a department has been restored to the Corporation;

(*6*) the Corporation have been empowered to appoint Special Committees to consider matters which are reserved by the Act for the decision of the Corporation, and to delegate certain of their duties to such Committees;

(*7*) effective powers of financial control have been given to the Corporation, by declaring that every increase, transfer and reduction of a budget grant, and the making of any additional budget grant after the budget has been passed by them shall be subject to their sanction;

(*8*) the clauses as to the recovery of the tax on carriages and animals, the tax on professions, trades and callings, and the scavenging-tax have been recast, it being provided that these taxes may be recovered in the same way as the consolidated rate, namely, by the issue of a notice of demand followed by distraint, criminal prosecutions being resorted to only in exceptional cases or at the wish of the defaulter;

(*9*) greater prominence has been given to the gradual introduction of a continuous system of water-supply in place of the present intermittent system;

(*10*) the statutory allowance of filtered water has been raised from 3,000 to 4,000 gallons for every rupee paid as water-rate;

(*11*) the plan, which was proposed in the Bill as introduced in Council, of marking off portions of Calcutta into blocks for the purposes of ascertaining the quantity of filtered water used in excess of the statutory allowance, and of imposing a penal water-rate on the inhabitants of blocks in which an excessive quantity of filtered water is used, has been abandoned: in substitution for these provisions power has been given to cut off the supply of filtered water from any premises in which the fittings are found to be so defective as to cause waste;

(*12*) the building regulations have been recast, and such of them as relate to details of construction which may require alteration from time to time have been transferred to a schedule, power being given to amend the schedule by means of rules;

(*13*) the proposal that it should be left to the discretion of the General Committee to decide whether the material alteration of buildings should be subject to the same rules as the erection or re-erection of buildings has been abandoned, it being provided in the Act that alterations and additions shall generally be subject to those rules, with certain specified exceptions;

(*14*) the proposals for securing a more thorough registration of deaths have been abandoned, the provisions of the former Act, II of 1888, being restored.

In consequence of the first of these alterations, a fresh election of Ward Commissioners will be held in March 1900, so that there may be from the 1st April (when the new Act comes into force) only one Commissioner for each ward.

The proposal that the election by Ward Commissioners of members to serve on the General Committee should be made according to electoral divisions, which was mentioned in the Administration Report for 1897-98, was abandoned during the passage of the Bill through the Council.

Police.

Constitution of the force.

THE sanctioned staff of superior officers, including Inspectors, was the same as in the previous year. There was an increase of 83 Sub-Inspectors and 145 constables, and a decrease of 65 head-constables and 156 town chaukidars, these changes being mainly the result of substituting Sub-Inspectors for head-constables and constables for town chaukidars. As in the previous year, a considerable number of appointments of Sub-Inspector and head-constable was left vacant at the end of the year. The Sub-Inspectorships were reserved for passed candidates of the training school at Bhagalpur and the head-constableships for conversion into Sub-Inspectorships, in accordance with the scheme sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of the Police Redistribution Committee. There were also 183 vacancies in the ranks of constables, and these were due to difficulty in recruitment.

Expenditure.

The following compares the actual expenditure of the year with that of the preceding year under different heads:—

Sub-heads.	HEADS OF CHARGES.	Actual expenditure for 1897-98.	Actual expenditure for 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Inspecting agency	1,59,245	1,68,050	8,805	...
2	Pay of District and Assistant Superintendents ...	4,80,814	4,96,507	15,693	...
3	Pay of Executive Police and establishments, with good-conduct pay and batta allowances, etc. ...	36,14,954	34,04,497	...	2,10,457
4	Travelling allowances	1,27,481	1,33,255	5,774	...
5	Fixed boat establishment	65,438	67,701	2,263	...
6	Special, regular and contract contingencies ...	6,28,914	5,90,306	...	38,608
7	Government contribution to the Municipal and Railway Police	1,79,761	1,66,331	...	13,430
8	Bengal Military Police	52,957	66,106	13,149	...
	Total ...	53,09,564	50,92,753	45,684	2,62,495
	Net decrease ...	...	...	2,16,811	

A net decrease of Rs. 2,16,811 appears, of which Rs. 2,10,457 was due to the discontinuance of the allowance granted in the previous year as compensation for dearness of provisions. The budget estimates were again largely exceeded, although no large item of unexpected expenditure had to be met during the year.

Recruitment of investigating officers.

Five appointments of Inspector and 143 of Sub-Inspector were given during the year to students who had passed through the training school at Bhagalpur. Ten students after undergoing the course at the school failed to qualify for any appointment. Of the total of 158 students who thus passed

through the school, 82 were selected for admission into the school on the results of competitive examinations, which are held twice during the year, 13 were admitted by nomination without being required to appear at an open examination, and the remainder were selected police officers already in the service of Government.

Town police.

The total strength of the town police of the Province at the end of the year was 5,506 officers and men. This force was employed in providing police protection to 153 towns. A reduction was made in the number of town chaukidars and an increase in the number of constables, the total of constables being 3,109 at the end of the year against 2,094 at the beginning; that of chaukidars having been reduced from 2,182 to 2,026. The system of night patrol, which requires the police to be constantly moving and provides for a self-checking record of their movements, is now in force in nearly all the larger towns to which such a system is suited.

Rural police.

The total number of chaukidars decreased during the year from 166,222 to 161,967, the reduction being due to the abolition of a large number of chaukidars maintained under Regulation XX of 1817 and the appointment of a smaller number of chaukidars under the Village Chaukidari Act, VI (B.C.) of 1870. Satisfactory progress was made in the Burdwan Division in substituting these Act or salaried chaukidars for men paid mostly by service tenures. The Village Chaukidari Act has since the end of the year been extended to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, and Puri in the Orissa Division. A draft Regulation under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, for the re-organisation of the Sonthal Parganas chaukidari system has also been recently submitted to the Governor-General in Council. The appointment of dafadars to superintend the chaukidars has made much progress, there being 5,851 such men at the end of the year, against 3,646 at the end of the previous year.

Rewards to chaukidars.

The total sum paid in rewards to chaukidars rose from Rs. 32,946 in 1897 to Rs. 45,037 this year. In Jessore a system has been started of granting good-conduct allowances of one rupee per mensem from the Chaukidari Reward Fund to chaukidars who have done good work.

Railway police.

The total sanctioned strength of the railway police amounted to 675 at the end of the year, against 670 at the beginning; one Inspector and one head-constable having been added to the strength of the Assam-Bengal Railway Police, and one head-constable and two constables sanctioned for the Mymensingh-Jamalpur extension of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Temporary force.

The outbreak of plague necessitated the employment of a large temporary force of police. A staff of 3 Inspectors, 4 Sergeants, 52 head-constables, and 187 constables was employed at the Plague Observation Camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur, and Khurda, and at other places, and a temporary addition of 20 head-constables and 300 constables was made to the police reserves of certain districts as a precaution against any sudden demand for men arising from the presence of plague in the Province.

Special constables and additional and private police.

The total number of persons appointed was 612, of whom 529 were employed for some days in the Darbhanga district to assist in keeping the peace at the Sadar station and at the head-quarters station of the Madhubani subdivision on the occasion of the *Bakr-Id* and the *Muharram* festivals. The number of cases in which additional police were entertained under section 15 of the Act was 10, against 13 in the preceding year. Two Inspectors, 12 Sub-Inspectors, 37 head-constables, and 482 constables were supplied to private individuals at their own cost under section 13 of the Police Act.

Military police.

The sanctioned strength of the military police at the end of 1898 consisted of four companies, each one hundred strong, one new company having been since added for employment in the neighbourhood of Calcutta in the event of disturbances among the operatives employed in the numerous mills on the banks of the Hooghly. The three companies previously existing were maintained at their full

strength at Dacca, Dumka, and Bhagalpur, respectively. A detachment of the C Company was deputed from Bhagalpur for duty in Calcutta during the plague riots, and was of much assistance to the Commissioner of Police. On the occasion of the *Bakr-Id* a portion of the Dumka Company was sent to take its place at Bhagalpur, to be in readiness on the line of rail should any district require its help. Fortunately no such need arose.

District police reserves.

A temporary increase of 20 head-constables and 300 constables, to meet contingencies arising out of the plague, was specially sanctioned by Government. The extra force has been distributed at different head-quarter stations whence the men can be easily transferred when required. A permanent addition of one Sub-Inspector, two head-constables, and 30 constables was made to the District Police Reserve in Howrah as a supplement to the formation of a company of military police for the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

Casualties.

The percentage of casualties due to deaths, retirements, discharges, etc., was practically the same as in the preceding year, being 8·2 against 8·3 in 1897. The average daily percentage of sick in hospital to actual strength was 1·2, against 1·3 in the preceding year. These figures do not, however, represent the real proportion of the force rendered inefficient by ill-health. There are hospitals only at the head-quarters of the districts, and officers and men are frequently ill for short periods at police-stations in the interior, while others have to take leave owing to sickness.

Torture and extortion by the police.

Fewer charges of torture were laid against the police during 1898, the number being 13, against 23 in the preceding year. Two of these did not come before the Magistrates, there being no evidence. Of the remainder, only four were declared to be true cases of torture. The other cases were found to be false, either maliciously or through a mistake of fact, or to be offences under minor sections of the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in two cases. In one of the cases declared false, the complainant was prosecuted and convicted under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code. Charges of extortion were also fewer, there being 85 as compared with 149 in the previous year. Of these, 83 came before the Magistrates, and were disposed of during the year, with the result that 12 were dismissed under section 203 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 45 were declared to be false or due to a mistake of fact, and 9 ended in acquittal or discharge, 13 in conviction for extortion, and 3 in conviction on other charges. One case was withdrawn. In Mymensingh, where the very large number of charges against the police has been noticed in previous years as indicating systematic persecution, there were only 15 complaints of extortion in the past year, all of which were declared false by the Magistrates, against 27 in 1897.

Punishments.

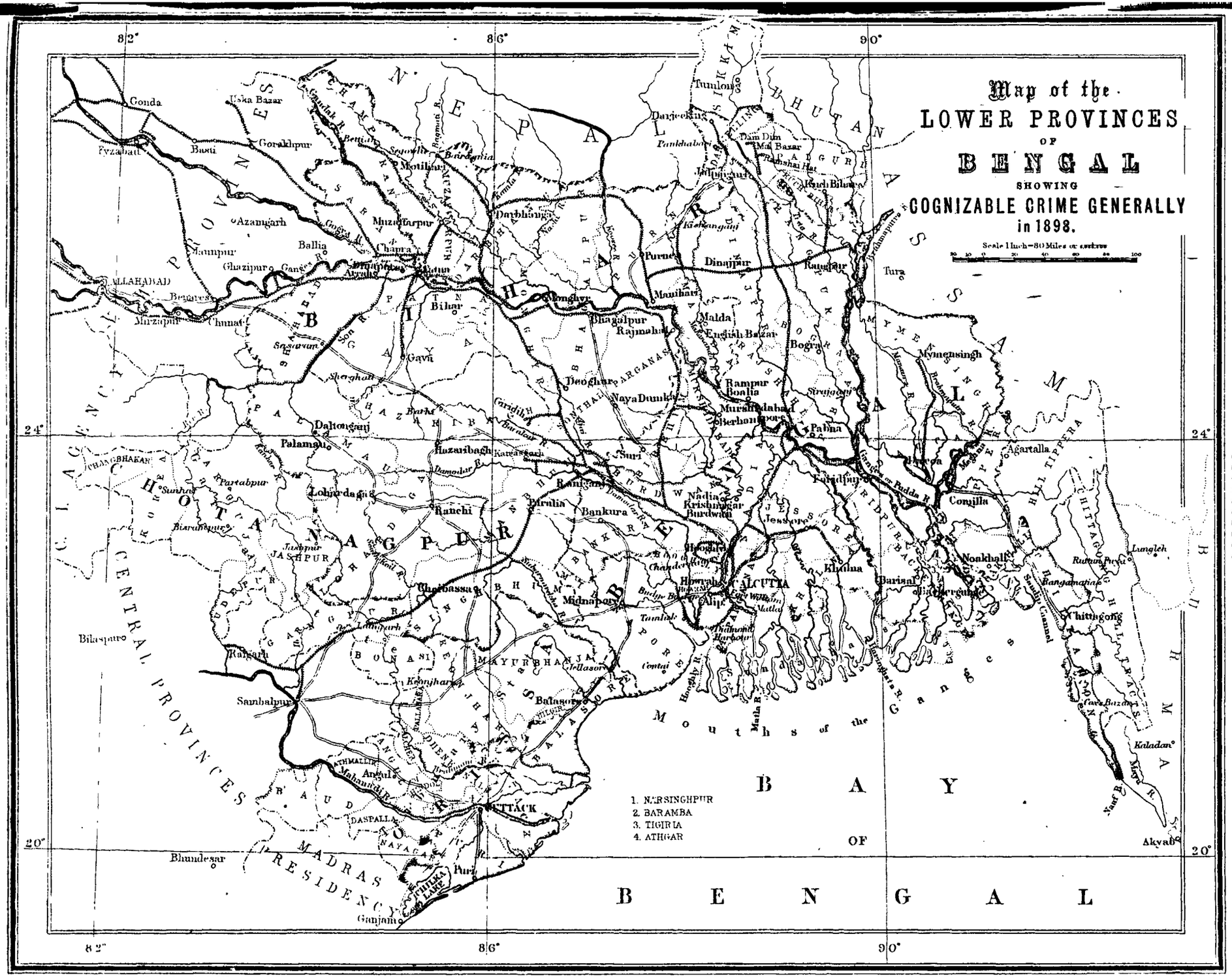
The number of officers and men judicially punished during the year under the Penal Code and Act VI rose from 334 to 418. The number fined departmentally rose from 1,471 to 1,764, the increase being most unsatisfactory.

Conduct of the police.

There was an increase of men wearing good-conduct stripes from 9,575 to 10,792. The increase in the number of schools for the education of the rank and file of the police, which has been more than doubled during the year, is satisfactory. These schools now exist at the head-quarters of 38 districts. As regards the conduct of the police generally, the reports of the local officers are, with some exceptions, favourable. Improvement is observed, and it will increase with the gradual removal of the bad officers and the close supervision which is exercised by the Magistrates and Commissioners and the superior officers of the Department. The discipline of the force, when deputed to maintain order on occasions of religious excitement, has always been good.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

The number of suicides was approximately the same as in the preceding year, being 3,362 against 3,366 in 1897. The number of accidental deaths was 33,670, against 46,412 in 1897. The bulk of the decrease is under the head "Drowning," which shows 11,093 less deaths than in the preceding year, the explanation



Reg. No. 254, Police Bengal.—July 99.—550 + 702.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

being that the cyclone and storm-wave in the Chittagong district caused an abnormal number of deaths under this head in 1897.

Reported crime of the Province.

The following statement shows the totals of reported crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, during each of the last ten years:—

Year.	Cognizable crime.	Non-cognizable crime.	Total reported crime of the Province.
1889	119,656	117,407	237,063
1890	117,443	116,554	233,997
1891	128,472	119,072	247,544
1892	146,185	121,624	267,809
1893	137,898	121,490	259,388
1894	140,902	118,070	258,972
1895	136,777	125,685	262,462
1896	147,433	129,439	276,872
1897	185,061	125,770	310,831
1898	171,993	129,935	301,928

The number of cognizable cases has, as expected, dropped since last year, when the abnormal increase was due to the famine, but the number this year is very largely in excess of that in 1896. The number of cognizable cases investigated by the police fell from 106,561 to 99,628—a decrease which gave substantial relief to the police, who in some districts, notably Mymensingh, bear a very small proportion to the population. In Mymensingh 5 additional Sub-Inspectors have been sanctioned for the last three years, and 5 additional officers have recently been deputed there on special work. Bengal holds the lowest place among the provinces for cognizable crime in proportion to the population, but the influx of labourers from Northern India and the increased facilities for movement that criminals have obtained by the opening of fresh railways point to the necessity of a good detective department—a necessity emphasised by the disappointing percentage of cases convicted to cases sent up; and the Inspector-General has been instructed to prepare a scheme for the strengthening of his reserve of selected officers suited for detective work.

False cases.

The following statement shows the number and percentage of cases declared maliciously false in each of the last five years, with the results of prosecutions instituted against complainants in such cases and the number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250 of the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Number of cases declared to be false ...	6,634	6,735	6,891	6,141	5,864
Percentage of cases declared to be false ...	4·7	4·9	4·6	3·3	3·4
Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted.	695	584	627	600	626
Percentage of prosecutions resulting in conviction.	29·5	33·3	35·2	37·8	38·4
Number of cases in which order was passed for payment of compensation to the accused under section 250, Criminal Procedure Code.	597	626	617	511	489

Abstention from enquiry by the police under section 157, Criminal Procedure Code.

The percentage of refusals for the Province as a whole was smaller in the past year than in the preceding three years. The views of the Government on this subject are that in petty cases, particularly of theft, which are unlikely to be successfully investigated and appear not to be the work of professional criminals, enquiry may, with advantage, be dispensed with, needless harassment to the people being thus avoided. When, however, there is reason to believe that the offences have been committed by professional criminals, enquiry and a visit to the spot are advisable, if only to convey to the criminals the knowledge that the police are active, and thus inspire fear of detection on a repetition of crime.

Results of trials.

The following table shows the number of persons convicted and acquitted in police cases and the percentages of convictions to acquittals in each of the last five years:—

Year.	Convicted—		Total.	Acquitted—		Total.	Total tried.	Percentage of convictions (column 4 to column 8).	Percentage of acquittals.
	By Magistrates.	By Courts of Sessions.		By Magistrates.	By Courts of Sessions.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1894	76,443	1,364	77,807	32,534	817	33,351	111,158	70	30
1895	72,831	1,357	74,188	31,707	1,080	32,787	106,975	69·3	30·7
1896	76,203	1,623	77,826	31,328	1,162	32,490	110,975	70·5	29·5
1897	87,989	1,747	89,736	31,137	1,344	32,481	122,217	73·5	26·5
1898	80,039	1,843	81,882	30,280	1,065	31,345	113,227	72·3	27·6

Howrah again heads the list of districts in the percentage of persons convicted to persons tried, the percentage there being 92, but the proportion of cases under class VI (Nuisances) is higher in that district than elsewhere. Ranchi has the most unfavourable percentage (53·4). The percentage of conviction before the Court of Sessions rose from 56·5 to 63·3, the best results being—Darjeeling (100 per cent.), Darbhanga (94·4), and Muzaffarpur (90·9), the worst being Rangpur (53·8). Attention has been called to the importance of supervision of trials in courts by the District Superintendent of Police.

Offences against the State and public tranquillity.

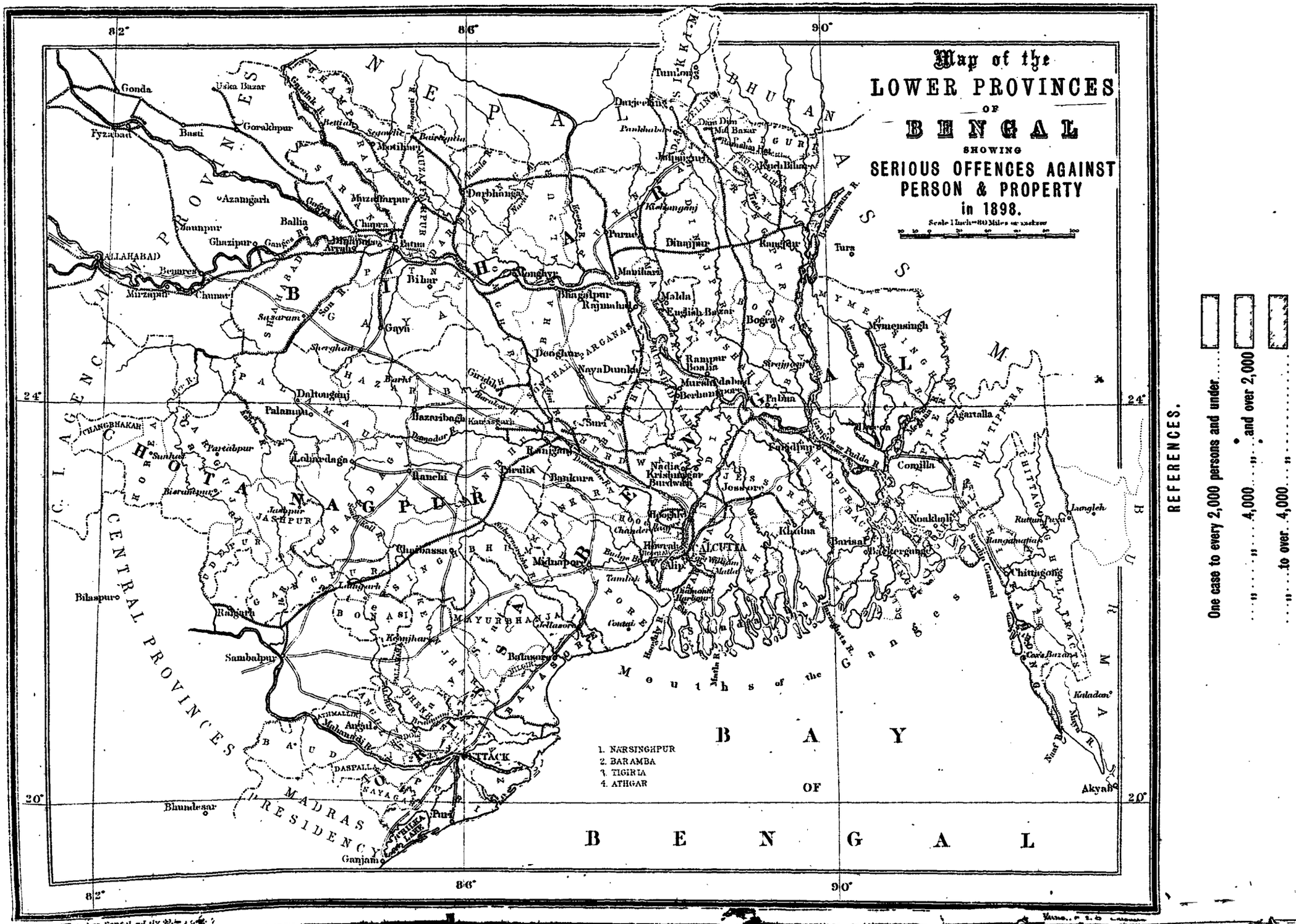
The offences relating to coinage show a marked decrease, the total of true cases being 176, against 255 in the preceding year. Out of these, 66 formed the subject of special report to the office of the Inspector-General of Police as being cases of importance, being ultimately returned as true. Seven were cases of counterfeiting Queen's coins, 20 of possessing false coins and moulds and instruments for coining, 36 of uttering counterfeit coins, and 3 of passing quicksilvered pice. Thirty-seven cases ended in conviction, and the 48 persons concerned in these were adequately punished. The number of cases of rioting show a marked decrease from 3,203 to 2,449, but as the returns have been prepared in a different form, it is impossible to compare the year's figures with those of the previous year.

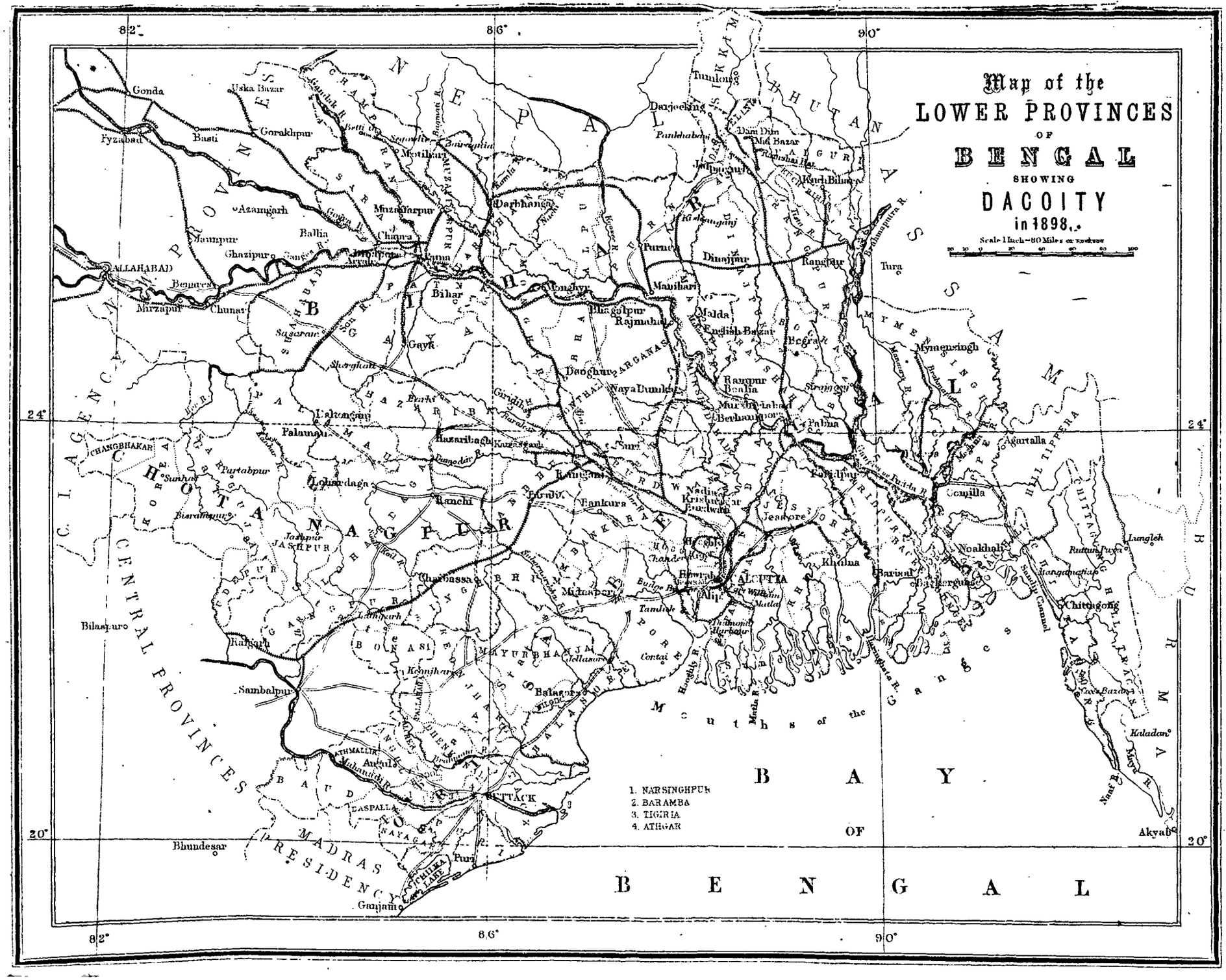
Serious offences against the person.

The total of offences under this head shows a decrease from 5,950 in the preceding year to 5,145 in the year under review. All heads of crime except three share the fall in numbers. Murders of all kinds decreased by 34 cases, the total being 388 against 422 in 1897. Sentence of death was passed in 38 cases as against 19 in the preceding year. Murders in Backergunge have for some years past necessitated special measures. In 1895 the total of murders in this district reached the large figure of 76, of which no fewer than 21 were by gunshot. No case of murder by gunshot was reported in the past year, but the number of other murders has again shown a tendency to rise. The total of murders of all kinds in this district in 1897 was 30, while that for the past year is 42. Of these, 7 were by poison. There were 37 true cases of drugging in the Province during the past year, against 41 in the previous year. Cases of rape show a decrease from 129 in the preceding year to 99 in the year under review. The prevalence of outrages on women in the Mymensingh district lately formed the subject of a special report from the Magistrate of Mymensingh and the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, and it was clear that, although the number of recent cases had been much exaggerated in published statements, Special measures for dealing with the crime were necessary. Five special Inspectors have accordingly been deputed to the district for the purpose of investigating such cases.

Serious offences against property.

Crime in this class shows a most satisfactory decrease, common to all the heads. The most important head is dacoity, and this serious crime decreased from 549 to 345 cases; Dacca alone, of all the Divisions, showing an increase of five cases. The great prevalence of this crime in the Chota Nagpur, Rajshahi, and Bhagalpur Divisions in 1897 was specially noticed in the last report. Each Division shows a marked reduction of cases in 1898. In Purnea, however, in the Bhagalpur Division, there was an increase of 13 cases over the number (17) in


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
SERIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST
PERSON & PROPERTY
in 1898.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or nearabout
REFERENCES.
One case to every 2,000 persons and under
" " 4,000 " and over 2,000
" " to over 4,000
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
Mouths of the
GANGES
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERA
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
MAYURBHANJ
BALASORE
PURI
CUTTACK
KHURDA
MIDNAPORE
HOOGHLY
CALCUTTA
NADIA
JESSORE
KRISHNAGAR
BURDWAN
BANKURA
RANCHI
PURNEA
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
RAJSHAHYE
BOGRA
PABNA
MALDA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
DACCA
MYMENSINGH
FARIDPUR
BARISAL
BACKERGUNGE
NOAKHALI
COMILLA
TIPPERA
SYLHET
CACHAR
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
DARRANG
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LUKHIMPUR
GOWALPARA
DARBHANGA
MUZAFFARPUR
CHAMPARAN
SARAN
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
GONDA
UNAO
ALLAHABAD
BENARES
MIRZAPUR
GHAZIPUR
AZAMGARH
BALLIA
JAUNPUR
SHAHABAD
GAYA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
SANTHAL PARGANAS
BIRBHUM
BANKURA
MIDNAPORE
BALASORE
CUTTACK
PURI
GANJAM
BHUNDESAR
BILASPUR
RAIGARH
SAMBALPUR
ANGUL
DHENKANAL
KEONJHAR
BONAI
GANGPUR
JASHPUR
SURGUJA
LOHARDAGA
PALAMAU
DALTONGANJ
HAZARIBAGH
GIRIDIH
DOMCHANCH
DUMKA
RAJMAHAL
MALDA
ENGLISH BAZAR
BOGRA
PABNA
RAMPUR BOALIA
MURSHIDABAD
BERHAMPORE
KRISHNAGAR
NADIA
BURDWAN
JESSORE
KUSHTIA
FARIDPUR
BARISAL
BACKERGUNGE
KHULNA
HOOGHLY
HOWRAH
CALCUTTA
ALIPORE
DIAMOND HARBOUR
KULPI
NOAKHALI
COMILLA
AGARTALA
CHITTAGONG
CHANDERNAGORE
SERAMPORE
TAMLUK
CONTAI
RAMGARH
TAMAR
KOLHAN
SINGHBHUM
MAYURBHANJ
BALASORE
PURI
CUTTACK
KHURDA


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
DACOITY
in 1898.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or Nearer
REFERENCES.
Districts with 20 cases and over
and under 20
10
5
2
1
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
HOTA NAGPUR
CHANGBHAKAR
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Sasseram
Gaya
Patna
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagulpur
Rajmahal
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chumparun
Purnea
Dinajpur
Maniharl
Malda
English Bazar
Berhampore
Rangpur
Boalia
Murshidabad
Baharampore
Pabna
Daoghur
Nava Dumka
Palamau
Lohardaga
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Kishnagar
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Fankura
Jessore
Faridpur
Comilla
Mymensingh
Agurtalla
HILL TIPPERA
Noakhali
Lungleh
Ruttun Puya
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Pankhabari
Dam Dim
Mal Bazar
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Tura
Bilaspur
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Balasore
Contai
Midnapore
Tamluk
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Alipur
Chandernagar
Hurdah
Chaibassa
Jashpur
Sirguja
Udaipur
Athmallik
Angul
Cuttack
Puri
Chilka Lake
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Mouths of the Ganges
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Rupnarayan R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Meghna R.
Kosi R.
Ganges R.
Sone R.
Damuda R.
Barakar R.
Koel R.
Karkai R.
Kanhar R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Rushikulya R.
Kangsabati R.
Haldi R.
Subanrekha R.
Jamuna R.
Karatoya R.
Tista R.
Teesta R.
Mahananda R.
Kankai R.
Kosi R.
Sankosh R.
Manas R.
Gadadhar R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Barakar R.
Kunur R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Kaimur Hills
Rajmahal Hills
Garo Hills
Khasi Hills
Jaintia Hills
Naga Hills
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Sunderbunds
Sunderbunds Canal
Hijli
Kulpi
Diamond Harbour
Jellasore
Pipli
Pooree
Kanika
Gunjam
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Akyab
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Lungleh
Ruttun Puya
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Barisal
Backergunge
Khulna
Noakhali
Comilla
Faridpur
Jessore
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Fankura
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Alipur
Hooghly
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Pooree
Kanika
Cuttack
Puri
Chilka Lake
Athmallik
Angul
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Jashpur
Sirguja
Udaipur
Bonai
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Chaibassa
Hurdah
Chandernagar
Hooghly
Howrah
Alipur
Midnapore
Tamluk
Contai
Jellasore
Balasore
Pooree
Kanika
Cuttack
Puri
Chilka Lake
Bhundesar
Ganjam
Gunjam

the previous years. This outbreak of dacoity was brought to the notice of Government, and special measures were taken. There has since been a considerable decrease in cases. The number of house-breaking cases in 1897 was 48,782, and this large figure was accounted for by the famine. The total for the present year is 33,473—a figure which is not only largely below that for 1897, but is also smaller than that for 1896, compared with which it shows a reduction of 2,805 true cases.

Minor offences against the person.

This class also shows a considerable decrease, the total for 1898 being 1,970, against 3,116 in the preceding year. There is also a reduction of 301 cases in comparison with 1896.

Minor offences against property.

There was a similar decrease in this class, not only compared with the preceding year, but also with the year 1896. The total number of cases, including serials 36 and 37, was 75,258, against 117,464 in 1897 and 82,433 in 1896. The great bulk of the cases falls under the heads of theft and criminal or house-trespass, and both show a large reduction. The improved circumstances of the people produced the usual effect in diminishing petty thefts.

All other cases.

The total number of cases under this head was 47,654, being an increase of 1,225 cases as compared with the previous year. Public and local nuisances show an increase of 1,476 cases, and offences against the Excise, Salt, Customs, and Arms laws also rose. The number of bad livelihood and vagrancy cases decreased from 4,904 to 4,331. The number of persons dealt with in these cases, however, was larger. The total of acquittals was 1,176 against 1,003, while convictions numbered 3,863, against 3,615 in 1897. This decrease in the number of cases with an increase in the number of persons dealt with is, no doubt, attributable to the alteration in the Code of Criminal Procedure, which permits the institution of proceedings against more than one person in a single case. The large number of acquittals, however, argues less care in the institution of cases. It appears also that the instructions regarding the trial of cases in the villages where the accused reside have not been generally complied with. Out of 4,373 cases, only 1,955 were tried in the villages. The number of persons registered for surveillance at the close of the year was 51,678, being an increase of 2,179 on the figure for the previous year. Out of this total, 5,223 had absconded and 8,650 were in jail.

Railway police.

The total number of cognizable and non-cognizable cases reported to the railway police during the year was 3,576, against 4,630 in the preceding year. Of these, 2,199 were true cognizable cases and 1,284 ended in conviction. There were 813 railway accidents, resulting in the death of 289 persons, against corresponding figures for the preceding year of 708 accidents and 326 deaths. Cases of obstruction increased from 21 in 1897 to 38 in the past year. The number of these cases on the Assam-Bengal Railway and the Patna-Gaya Branch of the East Indian Railway was marked. On the former line a small force of additional police has been quartered at the expense of the neighbouring villagers near the scene of one of the accidents.

Remands.

The following table compares the percentages of remands in the trial of cases sent up by the police during each of the last three years:—

	Percentage of A forms disposed of at first hearing.	Percentage of A forms remanded once.	Percentage of A forms remanded twice.	Percentage of A forms remanded thrice.	Percentage of A forms remanded four times.	Percentage of A forms remanded five times.	Percentage of A forms remanded six times.	Percentage of A forms remanded more than six times.	Pending.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1896	32·1	22·7	15·3	10·5	6·6	3·7	2·2	3·2	3·4
1897	34·5	22·7	15·3	10·4	6·2	3·9	2·3	3·5	·9
1898	32·8	20·6	15·0	10·6	6·9	4·3	2·5	3·9	2·9

The figures for the past year are not satisfactory even as compared with those for 1896.

Previous convictions.

The percentage of persons convicted of offences against property who were proved to have been previously convicted was 12·2, against 12·9 in the previous year.

Identification.

Reference was made to the central bureau in the office of the Inspector-General of Police in regard to 1,007 accused persons whom the local officers had been unable to identify: 31 per cent. were identified. The central office has records of 48,000 criminals, in 32,000 of which the data for identification consist of finger-prints, which are replacing anthropometrical measurements both in this Province and in other Provinces.

Statistics of crime.

Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta.—The following table shows the total number of cognizable and non-cognizable offences reported in the town and suburbs of Calcutta during each of the last five years:—

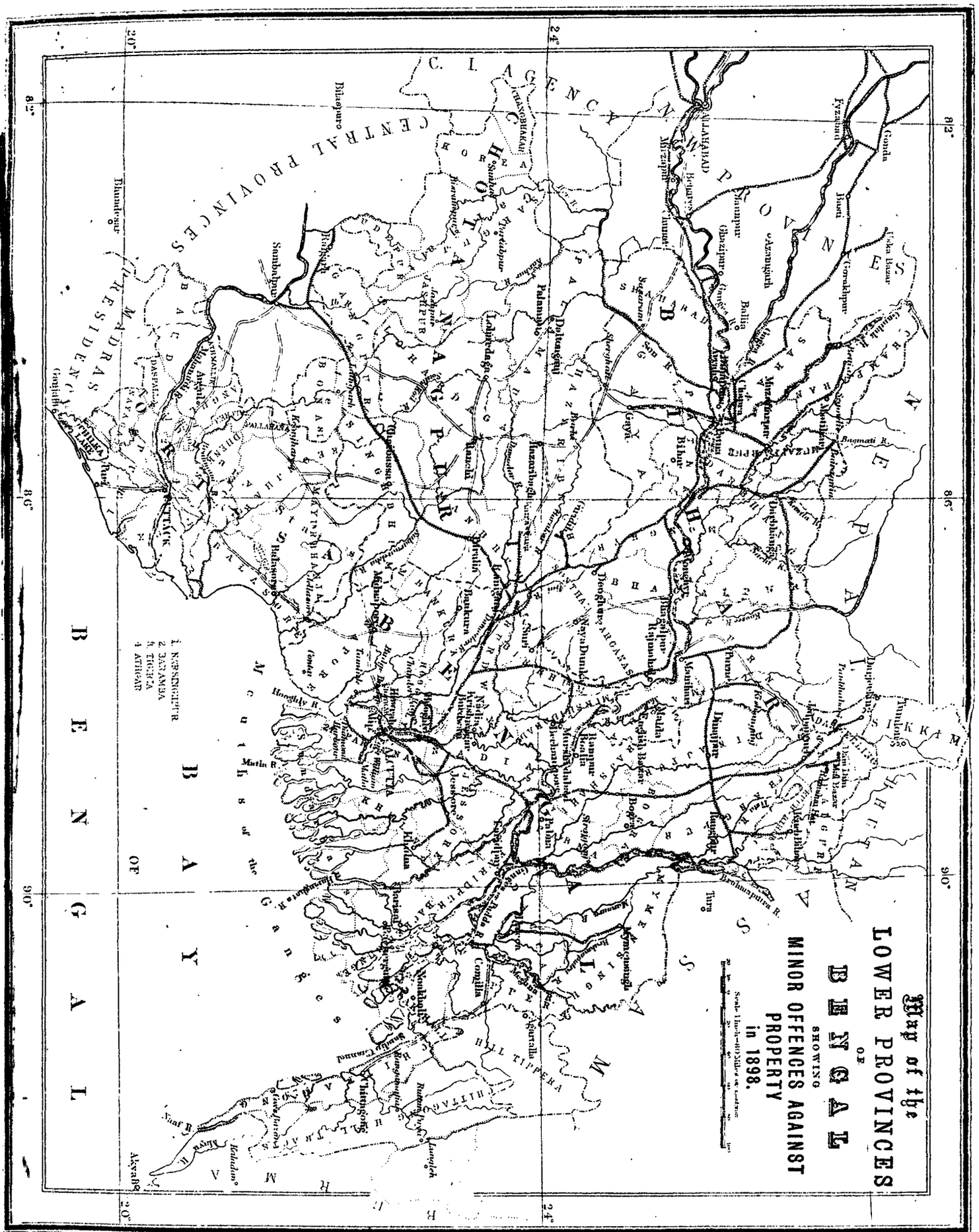
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Town	41,512	45,291	51,855	52,866	65,058
Suburbs	13,014	13,589	15,064	13,761	13,428
Total ...	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The abnormal rise in the town in 1898 is entirely due to an enormous increase in the number of applications for summonses under the Municipal Act; 33,105 having been received in the year under report, against 17,617 in 1897. Of these applications, no less than 20,106 related to failure to take out licenses for professions, callings and trades, and 3,252 to similar failure in regard to carriages and animals. The increase is explained to have been due to a large number of people having left Calcutta or changed their shops during the plague scare. But it appears from enquiries to have been due principally to the laxity of municipal subordinates. No less than 14,416 applications were made in the month of June 1898.

The table below compares the crime reported during the past five years in the town and suburbs together, showing separately cognizable and non-cognizable crime, and offences under the Indian Penal Code and under the municipal and other laws:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cognizable—					
Penal Code	7,492	6,836	8,116	9,109	8,786
Miscellaneous	23,316	24,392	26,714	28,019	26,708
Non-cognizable—					
Penal Code	6,277	6,760	6,608	6,259	5,479
Miscellaneous	17,441	20,892	25,481	23,240	37,513
Total ...	54,526	58,880	66,919	66,627	78,486

The total number of cases tried in the town and suburbs during the year was 42,600, of which 38,202, or 89·67 per cent., ended in convictions. Of these, the police sent up 29,390 cognizable cases and obtained convictions in 28,443, or 96·77 per cent. The Magistrates took up direct 2,138 cases and convicted in 798, or 37·32 per cent. Of 36,814 non-cognizable cases instituted in the town, only 8,810 were actually tried. The bulk of the cases which did not



REFERENCES.

One case to every 1,000 persons and under.... ☐

.... „ .... „ .... 2,000 .... „ .... and over 1,000 ☐

.... „ .... „ .... 3,000 .... „ .... „ .... 2,000 ☐

.... „ .... over 3,000 .... „ .... ☐

come on for trial were those under the Municipal Act for omission to take out licenses, of which the Chief Presidency Magistrate explains that a very large number was struck off because service of processes could not be effected, while many more were dismissed owing to the licenses being subsequently taken out.

The cases declared false in the town and suburbs during the year were 152 in number, the percentage of false to true cases being ·19. Out of 111 false cases in the town, prosecutions under the Penal Code were instituted in 15. In 10 of these convictions were obtained and fines were imposed, aggregating Rs. 77; in 4 cases the accused were discharged, and 1 case was withdrawn. Out of 41 false cases in the suburbs prosecutions were instituted in 8, in 7 of which convictions were obtained, fines aggregating Rs. 100 being imposed in 5 cases, and the accused in the remaining 2 being sentenced to two and three months' imprisonment, respectively. The number of prosecutions for false charges is again small, and the punishments awarded in the cases tried appear to be generally quite inadequate for so serious an offence.

Property stolen and recovered.

The value of property stolen in the town and suburbs was Rs. 2,76,460 against Rs. 3,06,963 in 1897, and the recoveries amounted to Rs. 1,82,350 against Rs. 1,72,629, the percentage on the property stolen being 65·95 against 56·23.

Cognizable offences in the town.

The total number of cognizable offences in the town was 25,796, against 26,592 in the preceding year. A decrease occurred in offences, both serious and minor, against the person and property under the Indian Penal Code, and also in offences under special and local laws. There were 10 cases relating to coinage and forgery of currency notes against 7 in 1897, two important convictions being obtained in respect of forged notes. Two riots were committed in connection with plague measures, in both of which convictions were obtained. In 2 cases of murder capital sentence was passed: in 1 the accused is still at large, and in the fourth the murderer was found to be insane. There was one case of murder by robbers, in which no clue could be obtained. Cases of grievous hurt decreased from 47 to 39, and cases of kidnapping also showed a reduction from 6 to 1. The number of robberies was 3—the same as in 1897. Burglaries were fewer than in the preceding four years, being 124 against 152 in 1897, 185 in 1896, 134 in 1895, and 141 in 1894. Detection followed in 73 cases, and 77 persons were convicted. Thefts also show a large decrease, the total being 1,060 against 1,700 in 1897. Of these, 857 cases were detected, 855 persons being convicted. There was a further decrease in the number of cases of criminal breach of trust, the total for the year being 153, against 187 in 1897 and 476 in 1896. Many cases of this class, which were of a civil nature, appear to have been formerly brought before the Magistrates. Action was taken against vagrants and bad characters under Chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, in 242 cases against 80 in 1897, and 235 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour against 85. The increase shows greater energy on the part of the police in a direction in which it was needed. The larger number of cases and of persons bound down possibly accounts in part for the decrease in burglaries and thefts. Offences against the Police and other Acts numbered 12,312, against 10,717 in 1897, and there were 108 prosecutions under the Shipping Act, against 70 in 1897. The cases under the Port Act were 784 in number, being approximately the same as in the preceding year. Prosecutions for cruelty to animals showed a decrease from 7,323 in 1897 to 6,636 in the year under review.

Non-cognizable crime in the town.

Three important cases of forgery were successfully prosecuted during the year. In one of them an attempt was made fraudulently to obtain possession of a large sum of money lying to the credit of a suit pending before the High Court. Several of these cases are under enquiry, and it appears that a number of persons have been engaged for some time in putting forward false claimants for money in deposit in the High Court. The number of cases under the Calcutta Municipal Act was nearly double that in the preceding year, as already shown. Bogus firms carrying on fraudulent business continue to decrease, the number at the end of the year being 42 against 57 at the end of 1897.

Cognizable crime in the suburbs.

There was a decrease in cognizable offences in the suburbs from 7,301 in 1897 to 6,419 in 1898. It was common to all classes of crime, except class I (offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice). There were 7 cases of counterfeiting coin, against 6 in the previous year. A serious riot occurred, in which two medical officers on plague duty were attacked by a mob. On their being followed into the second storey of a house, where they had been given shelter by the owner, one of the officers fired and wounded two men, both of whom died subsequently. Seven of the rioters were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. There were 3 murders against 4, and 29 cases of grievous hurt against 34 in 1897. Cases of hurt by a dangerous weapon fell from 38 in 1897 to 21 in the year under review. Burglaries and thefts showed a decrease from 127 and 631 cases respectively in 1897 to 71 and 330 cases in 1898.

Non-cognizable crime.

The total number of non-cognizable cases was 6,178, against 6,777 in the previous year. There was a decrease in the number of municipal cases from 5,270 in 1897 to 4,439 in 1898.

Suicides and accidental deaths.

There were 89 suicides during the year, against 101 in 1897. The number of accidental deaths was 329 against 331 in 1897. The police appear to have exercised greater vigilance in checking rash driving, 130 drivers having been prosecuted for this offence against 100 in 1897. The number of fatal accidents in the port of Calcutta was 87, of which 73 were by drowning.

Working of the Arms Act.

At the beginning of the year 3,249 fire-arms were in the hands of licensed dealers. The number imported was 3,715, and 1,311 weapons were purchased in the country. In all 5,309 weapons were sold, against 5,568 in 1897. The balance in hand at the end of the year consisted of 3,610 pieces. Importations of guns and rifles were smaller than in the previous year. The figures show that revolvers and pistols are imported in steadily increasing numbers year by year. Twelve prosecutions were instituted under the Arms Act during the year. The most important case was a prosecution of an officer of a German steamer for importing a number of revolvers and offering them for sale without a license.

European Vagrancy Act.

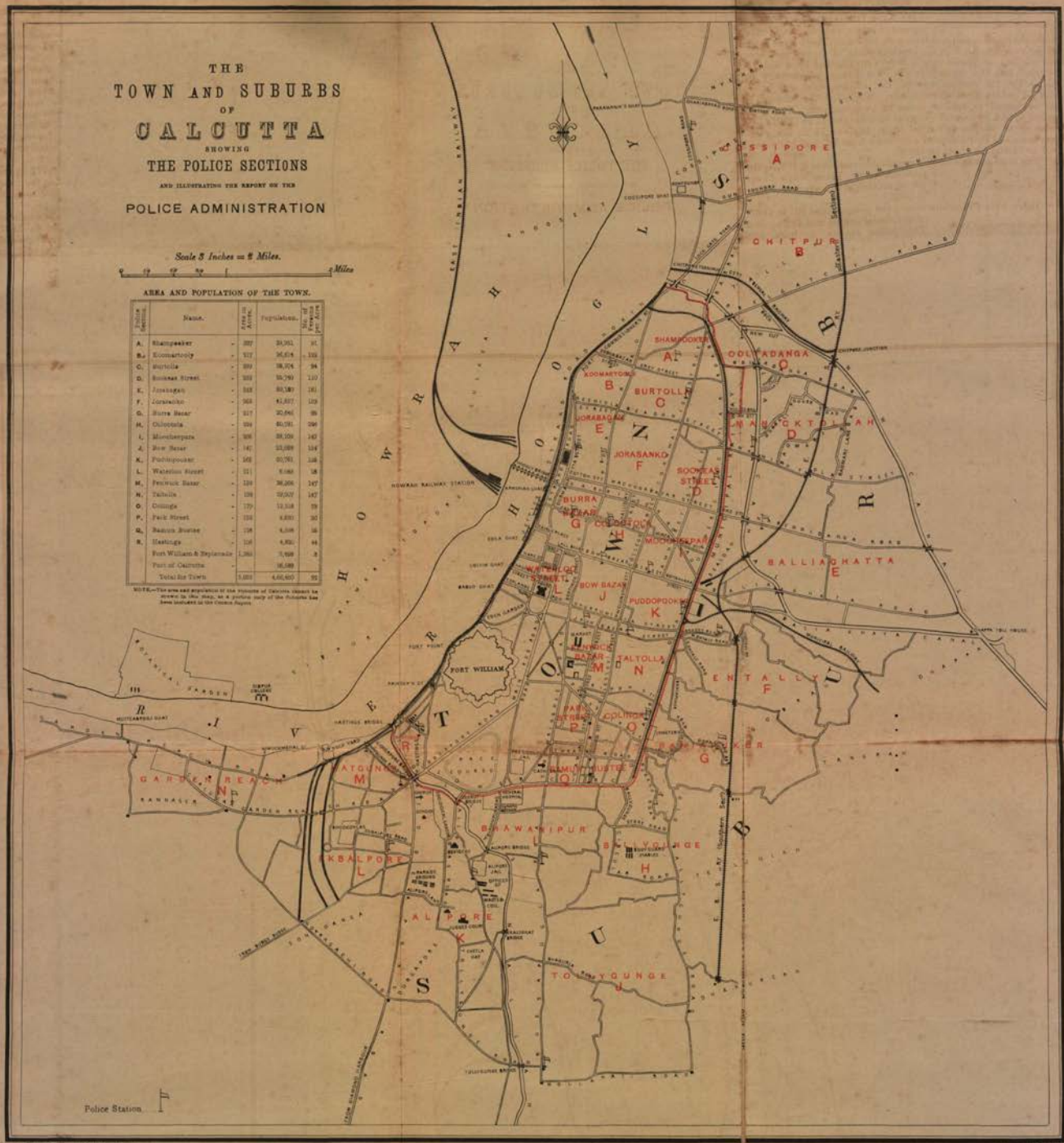
At the close of 1897 there were 17 European vagrants in the Work-house, and 48 were admitted during the year. Twenty-seven were released on obtaining employment. Altogether 11 persons were deported, after entering into agreements under the Vagrancy Act. Twenty-two seamen had resort to the Alms-house, and passages were arranged for them by the Superintendent.

Fire-brigade Act.

The brigade was employed at 40 fires during the year—13 in the town and on the river, 13 in the suburbs, and 14 in Howrah. The number of fires attended in 1897 was 32. The manual engines at out-stations rendered assistance in 10 fires. Eighty-nine other fires occurred in which the loss was trifling, being under Rs. 7 in each case. The estimated loss of property by fire during the year was Rs. 4,92,220, against Rs. 2,43,760 in 1897.

Strength and discipline of the Police force.

The sanctioned strength of the force at the end of the year was 3,004, against 3,007 on the last day of 1897. This number includes police permanently supplied to the Port Commissioners and other public bodies and private individuals. Sixteen members of the force were punished judicially during the year against 5 in 1897. Fifty-nine men were dismissed against 60 in 1897. The total of minor punishments was 501. There were 20 desertions, against 6 in the preceding year. Proposals were submitted to the Government of India during the year for sanction to a considerable increase to the strength of the force, and they have now been sanctioned. The necessity for a body of armed police was again felt in the past year, during the excitement which arose on the occurrence of plague and the adoption of precautionary and preventive measures. A large force of military and reserve police was brought down from the districts, and their presence in the city proved of great value to the Commissioner of Police in preserving order.


THE
TOWN AND SUBURBS
OF
CALCUTTA
SHOWING
THE POLICE SECTIONS
AND ILLUSTRATING THE REPORT ON THE
POLICE ADMINISTRATION
Scale 3 Inches = 2 Miles.
0 1 2 3 4 5 Miles
AREA AND POPULATION OF THE TOWN.
Police Section
Name.
Area in Acres.
Population.
No. of Persons per Acre
A. Shampooker - 337 20,951 91
B. Koomartooly - 317 36,614 115
C. Burtolla - 399 38,374 94
D. Sooneas Street - 333 35,740 110
E. Jorasangan - 343 60,380 161
F. Jorasanko - 363 41,837 109
G. Burra Bazar - 317 20,646 65
H. Chitpore - 394 60,781 246
I. Moochepara - 326 38,109 143
J. Bow Bazar - 147 23,089 154
K. Puddopooker - 168 20,761 118
L. Waterloo Street - 211 8,088 18
M. Penwick Bazar - 134 36,206 147
N. Taltolla - 128 22,907 147
O. Colinga - 179 12,518 79
P. Park Street - 133 4,830 30
Q. Bamun Bustee - 138 4,508 16
R. Hastings - 116 4,830 44
Fort William & Esplanade 1,265 7,698 8
Port of Calcutta - 16,589
Total for Town 5,033 4,66,400 92
NOTE.—The area and population of the suburbs of Calcutta cannot be shown in this map, as a portion only of the suburbs has been included in the Census Report.
COSSIPORE A
CHITPUR B
SHAMPOOKER A
COLTADANGA C
KOOMARTOOLY B
BURTOLLA C
JORABAGAN E
MANICKTOLLAH D
JORASANKO F
SOONEAS STREET D
BURRA BAZAR G
COLOOTOLA H
MOOCHEEPARA I
BALLIAGHATTA E
WATERLOO STREET L
BOW BAZAR J
PUDDOPOOKER K
PENWICK BAZAR M
TALTOLLA N
ENTALLY F
PARK STREET P
COLINGA O
PAMUNTBUSTEE Q
GARDEN REACH N
MATGUNGE M
BHAWANIPUR L
BALLYGUNGE H
AKBALPORE L
ALIPORE K
TOLLYGUNGE J
FORT WILLIAM
HOWRAH RAILWAY STATION
EAST INDIAN RAILWAY
HOOGLY
RIVER
TOWN
SUBURBS
Police Station

Old offenders and anthropometry.

The police kept surveillance over 744 released offenders. Out of 1,093 persons convicted of offences against property, and whose antecedents were unknown to the police, previous convictions were proved against 164—by means of anthropometry in the case of 27 and by finger-prints in the other cases. Previous convictions were proved against 480 offenders in all, against 517 in the previous year.

Judicial work in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted during the year and pending from the previous year was 10,903, against 11,986 in the previous year. A total of 11,963 persons was concerned in these cases, of whom 10,659 were convicted and 1,292 discharged. Appeals were preferred against the order of the Court in 27 cases. In 21 cases the appeals were summarily rejected, and in 6 they were dismissed. Motions were made to the High Court in 8 cases, of which 1 only was successful.

Judicial work in the Court of the Northern Division Magistrate.

The total number of cases instituted was 16,812, against 16,966 in the year preceding. Of 18,749 persons appearing before the Court, 17,989 were convicted, and 696 were acquitted or discharged. Appeals were preferred in 42 cases, and the order of the Lower Court was upheld in all except 1, which was remanded for re-trial. Motions were made to the High Court in 22 cases, and of these 1 was partially successful, the case being remanded for further evidence.

Work of Honorary Magistrates.

A total of 2,070 cases was transferred for trial to the Bench of Honorary Magistrates, against 2,493 in the previous year, and 2,599 cases to Honorary Magistrates sitting singly as compared with 2,944 in 1897. Of 6,475 persons who appeared before the Courts in these cases, 4,659 were convicted and 1,788 acquitted or discharged. Appeals were preferred in 14 of the cases, but the conviction was upheld in all. The High Court was moved in 6 cases, in 2 of which the order was set aside. The number of municipal cases which came before the Honorary Magistrates was 32,702. Of these, 16,890 were struck off, and of the 15,812 cases which came on for trial, 10,271 resulted in acquittal or discharge and 5,227 in conviction. The amount of fines imposed in municipal cases was Rs. 30,989-14, against Rs. 23,280-14 in the previous year. Out of this amount a sum of Rs. 22,257-8 was realised. The large number of cases struck off shows that much labour in issuing processes could have been avoided had the municipal staff been more energetic in compelling the taking out of licenses.

Destruction of life by wild animals.

The total number of persons reported to have been killed by wild animals during the year 1898 was 1,762 against 2,210 in 1897. The decrease is shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong. The total for 1897 was abnormal, and the figure for the present year approximates to those of the preceding years, though showing a slight increase, probably due to more accurate registration. Tigers caused 439 deaths, against 430 in the previous year. The Ranchi district heads the list with 85 deaths, and Singhbhum is next with 76 deaths, while Gaya reports 47 deaths, chiefly in the Nawada subdivision. There were 48 deaths in Monghyr and 50 each in Khulna and the 24-Parganas. Leopards caused 166 deaths, elephants 14 deaths, bears 48, and wolves 64. The head "Other animals" shows 1,024. The great majority of these deaths, viz., in Nadia 75 out of 80 deaths, in the Patna Division 160 out of 172 deaths, and in the Rajshahi Division 67 out of 84 deaths, were due to jackals. Alligators account for a large number of the remaining deaths under this head. The total number of cattle killed by wild animals is returned as 28,408 against 28,533 in 1897.

The total number of wild animals killed was 9,275 against 6,685 in 1897. The rise in the figures for Backergunge is striking—from 275 in 1896 and 1,083 in 1897 to 2,685 in 1898. This proves the success of the system of entrusting Government guns to the panchayats for the protection of their fellow-villagers. The bulk of the animals killed were pigs, which constantly damage crops.

Rewards paid for destruction of wild animals.

The total amount paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals was Rs. 11,750-7, against Rs. 16,635-12 for 1897. Nearly half the total amount of rewards was paid on account of tigers.

Mortality from snake-bite.

The number of deaths reported as due to snake-bite rose from 10,723 to 11,123. The increase is attributed in some districts to high floods and the prolongation of the rains. The total number of snakes killed rose from 28,277 to 36,745, while the amount of rewards paid fell from Rs. 573-1-6 to Rs. 546-3.

Licenses for arms for destroying animals.

During the year 407 licenses were issued against 302 in 1897. The total number in force, however, was only 1,806, against 2,188 in 1897. In Backergunge no licenses are issued, but Government guns are used by professional *shikaris* or hunters under authority granted by the District Magistrate. The number of such *shikaris* rose from 336 to 395 during the year.

Elephants Preservation Act.

No elephant is reported to have been killed during the year, and no license was granted or prosecution instituted under the Elephants Preservation Act, 1879, in any of the districts in which it is in force. The Magistrate of Cuttack reported that complaints were made of damage done to crops by wild elephants in parts of that district.

Criminal Justice.

Original Criminal Jurisdiction of High Court.

INCLUSIVE of 4 cases pending trial at the close of 1897, 49 cases committed by the Presidency Magistrates came before the High Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction. Of these, 45 were tried during the year and 4 remained undecided at its close.

Altogether 62 persons were tried during the year, of whom 39 (inclusive of three European British subjects) were convicted and 23 (inclusive of two persons committed by the Coroner of Calcutta) were either acquitted or discharged. The number of witnesses examined was 464 and the average duration of cases from commitment 34 days; the corresponding figures for 1897 were 390 and 29·6, respectively.

Courts of Session.

The following statement exhibits the number of cases committed to Courts of Session, or referred for confirmation of sentence under section 31 or 34 or section 123 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the number decided by such Courts during each of the last two years and the number remaining under trial at the close of each:—

	Committed or referred for trial.	Tried.	Untried (pending).
1897	1,875	1,835	324
1898	1,768	1,806	265

The average duration of cases under trial before the Courts of Session, that is to say, the period from date of commitment or reference to date of final decision, was 55·8 days as against 50·2 days in the previous year.

* Remaining at the end of 1897	647
Persons whose cases were received on transfer from another Court during 1898	17
Persons received on commitment or reference or on remand for retrial during 1898	3,367
	4,031

The total number of persons under trial by Courts of Session was 4,031,* as compared with 4,285 in 1897, 3,790 in 1896, 3,448 in 1895, 2,916 in 1894, and 3,427 in 1893.

Results of trials.

The following statement furnishes the results of trials, including cases referred under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before Courts of Session during each of the years 1897 and 1898:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage convicted.
1897	1,417	2,158	60·3
1898	1,132	2,355	67·5

The 2,355 persons shown above as convicted include 7 youthful offenders (5 in Tippera and 2 in Patna) who were delivered over to their parents or guardians under section 31 of the Reformatory Schools Act, VIII of 1897, and one person in the 24-Parganas, who was released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Inclusive of cases in which sentence of death was passed subject to confirmation by the High Court, 67·04 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted by Courts of Session, as compared with 59·9 per cent. convicted by such Courts in 1897.

The number of witnesses in attendance before Courts of Session was 22,977 as compared with 23,488 in the previous year, and the number examined during the year was 14,625 as against 15,023 examined during 1897, the number discharged without examination being 8,352 as compared with 8,465 in 1897. The proportion so discharged to the total number in attendance was 36·3 per cent. in the past year as against 36 per cent. so discharged in 1897.

Jury trials.

The system of trial by jury, which was extended to the districts of Chittagong, Jessore, Mymensingh, and Rajshahi in 1897, is reported to have worked satisfactorily in the first three districts named. The number of persons tried by jury during 1898 was 1,161, and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 1,018 persons and disapproved of it in respect of 113. In the case of 67 persons the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict so completely as to consider it necessary for the ends of justice to make a reference to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Trial by assessors.

The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors during the year under review was 1,890, with the result that in the case of 1,442 persons the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the assessors, in the case of 216 he differed from the opinion of one, and in the case of 232 he differed from the opinion of both the assessors. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 2,412, 1,865, 249, and 293, respectively.

Magistrates' Courts—Presidency Magistrates.

	1897.	1898.
Brought to trial	37,286	42,840
Determined	37,261	42,519
Pending	39	349

The statement given on the margin shows the number of cases brought to trial, determined and pending in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates during the last two years.

The aggregate number of persons under trial before the Presidency Magistrates was 52,816 as compared with 46,887 in the previous year. Of the persons tried, 13,932 were acquitted or discharged, 38,438 were convicted, one being released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 16 died, escaped or were transferred for trial to other Courts or Provinces, 57 were committed to the sessions, and 373 persons remained under trial at the close of the year. The number of witnesses examined was 25,997 in 1898, against 26,933 in 1897.

Courts outside the Presidency Town.

The following table shows the number of cases brought to trial and disposed of in the Courts of Magistrates outside of Calcutta during each of the last two years, as also the number remaining undisposed of at the close of each:—

	Brought to trial.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1897	166,695	166,356	4,380
1898	158,707	158,871	4,082

The number of cases disposed of was less than that disposed of in 1897, but it was greater than the number brought to trial, with the result that there was a decrease in the number of cases pending at the end of the year.

The following statement shows in detail the cases tried by Stipendiary and Honorary Magistrates and the number of these officers employed in each of the last two years:—

	Cases.
In 1897, 424 Stipendiary Magistrates—tried ...	116,489
„ 1898, 437 „ „ „ ...	110,133
„ 1897, 2,003 Honorary „ „ ...	49,571
„ 1898, 1,818 „ „ „ ...	48,367

Amount of work done by District Magistrates.

The number of trials held by District Magistrates during each of the last two years is given below:—

	Number of cases tried.	
	1897.	1898.
Cases referred under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code	255	134
Cases dealt with under ordinary powers	1,833	1,431
Cases dealt with under special powers under section 34, Criminal Procedure Code	61	37
	2,149	1,602

There was a marked decrease in the amount of judicial work done by District Magistrates during the year under report following a marked increase reported in 1897.

Average duration of cases.

The following table shows the average duration of cases decided during the last two years by the several classes of Magistrates:—

	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	
	1897.	1898.
Special and Honorary Magistrates	10·9	10·7
Benches of Magistrates	7·5	6·9
Stipendiary Magistrates other than District Magistrates...	10·3	10·5
District Magistrates	5·9	8·4
All Magistrates in the interior	9·6	9·7

The total number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was 226,670* in the past as compared with 236,062 in the previous year, 225,955 in 1896, 218,924 in 1895, 215,134 in 1894, and 220,586 in 1893.

*These figures include remnants from the previous year and double entries in some cases, *e.g.*, of persons referred to another Court for a higher punishment, persons transferred from one district to another, etc.

Total number of persons tried and with what results.

The total number of persons whose cases were decided during the year was 215,596. Of these, 133,092, or 61·7 per cent., were convicted, and 82,504, or 38·3 per cent., were either acquitted or discharged. The corresponding percentages for the year 1897 were 63 and 37, respectively.

Number of witnesses examined.

The number of witnesses examined in the Courts of Magistrates outside of the Presidency Town was 481,675 as compared with 498,719 in 1897, 483,660 in 1896, 476,208 in 1895, 475,490 in 1894, and 489,919 in 1893.

Sentences of whipping.

The total number of persons sentenced to whipping by all Criminal Courts in the Province was 2,235 in 1898 as compared with 4,030 in 1897, 2,266 in 1896, 1,846 in 1895, and 2,174 in 1894.

The number of convicted persons who rendered themselves liable under the provisions of Act VI of 1864 to a sentence of whipping either as a sole or as an additional punishment was 24,064 as compared with 34,019 in the preceding year. The proportion actually punished with whipping was 9·2 per cent. as compared with 11·8 per cent. in 1897, 9·1 per cent. in 1896, 8·1 per cent. in 1895, 8·6 per cent. in 1894, 7·6 per cent. in 1893, 6·8 per cent. in 1892, and 5·7 per cent. in 1891.

Reformatory Schools Act.

The following statement shows for the last ten years the number of youthful offenders sent to Reformatory Schools by the several classes of tribunals constituted in these Provinces:—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Magistrates in the mufassal ...	99	80	49	99	85	107	82	108	128	72
Presidency Magistrates ...	15	16	11	17	14	8	12	15	17	7
Sessions Judges ...	1	2	3	6	3	4	4	6	1	4
High Court ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
	116	98	63	122	102	120	98	130	146	83

In addition to the 83 youthful offenders shown above as sent to Reformatory Schools during 1898, 19 such offenders were delivered over to their guardians by Magistrates in Hazaribagh, Palamau, Cuttack, Hooghly, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Patna, and Saran instead of being sentenced to imprisonment. Five such offenders were also similarly dealt with by the Court of Session of Tippera and 2 by the Court of Session of Patna.

Appellate Jurisdiction—The High Court.

The following table shows the total number of appeals of all classes from the sentences or orders of Criminal Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal preferred and decided in the High Court during each of the years 1896, 1897, and 1898, as also the number pending at the close of those years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Preferred	895	985	935
Decided	854	1,009	937†
Pending	88	60*	56

* Revised figures.
† Two appeals abated in consequence of the death of the appellants.

The following statement shows the results of appeals as affecting the cases decided during each of the last three years:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Affirmed	706	759	801
Reversed	41	67	32
Varied	102	175	92
Remanded	5	8	12
Otherwise	4	3	2*

* Abated owing to the death of the appellants.

The results of admitted appeals for the last five years were as follows:—

		Percentage.				
		1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Orders of Lower Court	affirmed ...	59·53	49·82	55·21	43·99	60·26
	modified ...	20·23	20·92	27·29	28·39	23·35
	set aside ...	16·53	28·73	16·25	24·72	12·81
New trial ordered	... ...	3·71	·53	1·25	2·9	3·58

The results were distinctly more favourable to the Lower Courts in the past than in the preceding year.

Appellate Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The number of appeals preferred and decided in the Courts of Sessions Judges and of District Magistrates during the past two years and the number pending at the close of each of those years, respectively, were as follows:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Sessions Judges	8,706	7,132	8,721	7,115	275	280
District Magistrates ...	5,636	5,418	5,597	5,478	251	191

The figures given above include 69 appeals preferred by persons convicted in Backergunge, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Mymensingh, Saran, Champaran, and Tippera by the Assistant Sessions Judges employed in those districts.

The results with regard to the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates' Courts during the last two years are separately shown in the following table:—

	Courts of Sessions Judges.		District Magistrates' Courts.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Appeals rejected	4,947	3,440	1,996	1,435
Sentences confirmed	4,126	4,017	3,418	4,058
Sentences reduced or altered	1,724	1,436	674	822
Sentences annulled or proceedings quashed ...	2,161	2,304	1,460	1,569
New trial or further enquiry ordered ...	96	90	91	112
Otherwise disposed of	5	15	14	1

The appeals of 30·4 per cent. of the appellants in the Courts of Sessions Judges were rejected as compared with 37·8 per cent. in 1897 and 34 per cent.

in 1896. In the Courts of Magistrates the proportion was 17·9 per cent. in 1898 as compared with 26 per cent. in 1897 and 21·2 in 1896.

Ratio of appellants to persons having the right of appeal.

The proportion of persons who had a right to appeal and exercised that right was 27·6 per cent. as compared with 27·8 per cent. in 1897. The corresponding proportion for 1896 was 26·6 per cent., for 1895 25·2 per cent., and for 1894 28·3 per cent.

The decisions of the Lower Courts were affirmed in the appeals of 12,950 persons, or in the case of 67·1 per cent. of those whose appeals were decided during the year, the proportion for 1897 being 70·12 per cent., for 1896 68·8 per cent., for 1895 67·2 per cent., and for 1894 69·2 per cent.

Superintendence, reference, and revision—High Court.

The following table shows the number of cases referred from the districts to the High Court during the past year:—

	Pending from 1897.	Filed in 1898.	Decided in 1898.	Pending at the close of 1898.
References under—				
Section 307 of Act X of 1882 and Act V of 1898	3	44	43	4
Section 374 of Act X of 1882 ...	4	53	49	8
„ 432 „ „ ...	...	2	2	...

Besides these cases, three cases were referred to and disposed of by the High Court during the year under report under section 341 of the Code of Criminal Procedure regarding three persons who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings of the Court.

The following statement shows the number of cases relating to the Lower Provinces of Bengal dealt with by the High Court during the past year in the exercise of its powers on revision:—

	Remaining over from 1897.	Filed in 1898.	Decided in 1898.	Pending at the close of 1898.
Cases referred under section 438 ...	24	310	313	21
„ dealt with „ „ 435 ...	59*	908	907	58
Total ...	83	1,218	1,220†	79

* Revised figures.
† Two applications abated owing to the death of the accused.

The following statement shows the results of proceedings on revision:—

Courts whose orders were the subject of revision.	Affirmed.	Reversed.	Varied.	New trial ordered.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Courts of Session	23	15	7	3	48
District Magistrates' Courts	49	29	...	12	90
Other Magistrates' Courts	631	283	75	88	1,077
Total ...	703	327	82	103	1,215

In 57·8 per cent. of the total number of orders dealt with on revision the High Court refused to interfere, while the orders of the Lower Courts were set aside in 26·9 per cent. The corresponding percentages for 1897 were 47·2 and 31·8 respectively; for 1896 53·3 and 26·6; for 1895 54·3 and 31·9, and for 1894 55·2 and 28.

In the following statements the orders passed by the High Court as a Court of Revision in the cases referred to it under section 438 and in cases taken up by it *suo motu* under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure are separately shown:—

Cases referred to the High Court under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and dealt with during 1898.

Officers making the references.	Cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.	Cases in which the High Court interfered— By enhancing the sentence.	By reducing or altering the sentence.	By setting aside the order sent up for revision or by quashing the proceedings.	By directing a new trial.	Otherwise disposed of.	Total.	Percentage of cases in which the High Court declined to interfere.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District Magistrates ...	17	3	2	10	6	1	39	43·58
Sessions Judges ...	54	2	17	156	44	1	274	19·71
Total ...	71	5	19	166	50	2	313	22·68

Cases dealt with by the High Court on motion under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure during 1898.

Class of officers whose orders were objected to.	Cases in which the High Court rejected the application.	CASES IN WHICH RULES WERE GRANTED BY THE HIGH COURT— And finally discharged.	And made absolute: In their entirety.	To the extent of: Modifying the orders complained of.	Directing a new trial.	And dealt with otherwise than shown in the preceding columns.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Magistrates ...	502	108	146	52	50	3	861	*Percentage of the total number of cases decided in which the High Court declined to interfere or eventually did not do so.*
Sessions Judges	14	1	14	4	3	...	36	Per cent.
								Orders of Magistrates, columns 2, 3 and 7 (502 + 108 + 3) = 613 out of 861 ... 71·1
								Courts of Sessions Judges, columns 2 and 3 (14 + 1) = 15 out of 36 ... 41·6
Total ...	516	109	160	56	53	3	897*	

* In addition to these, 10 cases were dealt with on review of sessions statements.

It will be seen from the above statement that, as regards cases dealt with by the High Court on motion, 28·9 per cent. of the orders passed by Magistrates and 58·4 per cent. of those passed by Sessions Judges were reversed or otherwise interfered with by the Court. The corresponding proportions for 1897 were for Magistrates 39·3 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 50· per cent.; for 1896 they were for Magistrates 35·6 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 47·7 per cent.; and for 1895 they were for Magistrates 31·2 per cent. and for Sessions Judges 61·6 per cent.

Subordinate Courts.

The following statement shows the number of applications for revision preferred and disposed of in the Courts of Sessions Judges and District Magistrates during each of the last two years, as well as the number pending at the close of those years, respectively:—

	Preferred.		Decided.		Pending.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Courts of Sessions Judges ...	2,274	2,441	2,270	2,474	143	110
District Magistrates' Courts ...	1,990	2,001	2,006	1,998	75	78

Number of applicants for revision.

The number of persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made to Courts other than the High Court was 9,799 in 1898 as compared with 8,272 in 1897, 7,731 in 1896, 8,534 in 1895, and 8,194 in 1894.

Unsuccessful applicants.

The applications of 6,381, or 64·2 per cent. of the persons whose applications were decided during the year, were either rejected summarily or after the issue of a rule. The proportion in 1897 was 65·8 per cent., in 1896 67 per cent., in 1895 65·6 per cent., and in 1894 64·5 per cent.

Criminal justice in the Sonthal Parganas.

During the year there were 7,049 persons under trial in the Criminal Courts of the Sonthal Parganas, of whom 4,082 were convicted. The largest numbers were under the heads of Local and Special Laws, Theft (1,030), Criminal force, and Criminal trespass. There were 332 appellants before the Deputy Commissioner. The appeals in 208 cases were rejected, and the sentence reversed in 51 cases and enhanced in 5. Out of 34 appeals before the Commissioner the sentence was reversed in only one case. One hundred and forty persons applied to the Deputy Commissioner for revision of orders passed against them, and in two cases the sentence was reversed, and in fifteen cases a new trial was ordered. Thirty-seven persons applied for revision to the Commissioner, of whom seven were wholly or partially successful, and three cases were pending at the close of the year.

Prisons.

Prison population.

THE following table shows the total number of prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of the Province during 1898 and the preceding ten years:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number of prisoners of all classes in jails and subsidiary jails on the last day of previous year	13,210	13,985	15,048	15,211	16,609	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,907	18,750	19,447
Total number admitted during the year	81,136	84,639	80,959	87,925	95,523	91,842	91,740	85,957	92,701	116,270	94,204
Total ...	94,346	98,624	96,007	103,136	112,132	109,636	109,270	102,779	109,608	135,020	113,651
Total discharged ...	80,361	83,576	80,800	86,546	94,338	92,106	92,448	85,871	90,858	115,573	94,908
Balance at the end of the year	13,985	15,048	15,207	16,590	17,794	17,530	16,822	16,908	18,750	19,447	18,743
Daily average of all classes	13,731	15,026	14,777	15,916	17,180	17,724	17,344	16,929	17,499	19,554	18,968

The number of prisoners in the jails on the 1st January 1898 was high, being 19,447 against 18,750 on the same date in 1897. The admissions during the year, however, showed a considerable decrease compared with the previous year (94,204 against 116,270), and the year accordingly ended with a jail population smaller by 704 than that with which it commenced. The average daily population was less by 566 than in the preceding year, but higher than that of any other year of the preceding decade. The number of admissions in the above statement includes prisoners received by transfer from other jails of this or another Province and under-trial prisoners as well as convicts. Of the under-trial prisoners, again, a considerable number (after conviction) are included also among the convicts. If convicts alone are taken, the following figures show the admissions in each year:—

1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11
30,995	33,542	32,886	34,814	38,538	37,265	36,178	33,246	35,843	43,834	35,966

The admissions in 1897 were the largest of the period on account of the famine. The reduction in 1898 was marked, but the previous fluctuations indicate that further reduction is possible if the condition of the people remains normal.

The following table shows the districts which furnished the highest ratio of convicts per mille of population:—

District.	Population.	Number of convictions.	Ratio per mille of population.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	681,560	1,996	2·92
Singhbhum	545,488	819	1·50
24-Parganas	1,892,033	1,861	·98
Darjeeling	223,314	209	·93
Angul	170,058	146	·84
Puri	944,998	749	·79
Khulna	1,177,652	885	·75
Birbhum	798,254	592	·74
Manbhum	1,193,328	843	·70
Bogra	766,635	535	·69
Hooghly, including Howrah ...	1,797,921	1,204	·66
Faridpur	1,823,543	1,161	·63
Backergunge	2,153,965	1,324	·61
Chittagong	1,290,167	790	·61
Sonthal Parganas	1,753,775	1,054	·60
Ranchi	1,128,885	623	·55
Patna	1,772,352	964	·54
Gaya	2,138,331	1,151	·53
Monghyr	2,036,021	1,086	·53
Grand Total for whole Province for 1898.	71,069,670	35,996	·50

The lowest ratio (·22) is shown by Darbhanga, and the next (·29) by Dinajpur.

Releases.

The following table compares the number of releases under the various heads during the last five years:—

	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Released on expiry of sentence ...	29,169	25,907	26,867	31,832	39,045
„ on appeal ...	1,997	1,911	1,733	2,064	1,993
„ under remission rules ...	4,529	4,971	5,090	5,307	5,219
„ on medical grounds ...	67	57	57	28	25
„ on other „ ...	5	...	8	3,978	73

The ratio per cent. of prisoners released on appeal in 1898 (4·54) was lower than that in any of the preceding ten years; but in several districts, notably Noakhali (14·60), it was high. The number of death sentences to which effect was given during the year was 36.

Classification of convicts.

Of 35,996 convicts admitted into jail, 19,743, or 54·84 per cent., were Hindus, 14,117, or 39·22 per cent., Muhammadans, 474, or 1·31 per cent., Christians, and 210, or ·58 per cent., Buddhists. The ratio per mille of Hindu convicts to the total Hindu population was ·436, and in the case of Muhammadans it was ·602. The number of juveniles was 375, or 1·04 of the total jail population, against 1·3 in the previous year. The figures for 1897, however, included juveniles up to the age of 16, while the age-limit has since been reduced to 15. The number of women admitted was 1,366, against 2,030 in the previous year. The cultivating classes furnished 60·25 of the total admissions, against 54·90 in 1897 and 58·87

in 1896. The percentage of illiterate convicts was 88·98, against 90·96 in the previous year. Of the rest, 7·95 per cent. were able to read and write against 6·39, and 3·06 were able to read only against 2·65.

The following table classifies the convicts admitted in 1898 and the previous year according to length of sentence, showing the percentage for each class on the total number convicted:—

Length of sentence.	1897.		1898.	
	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.	Number of admissions.	Ratio per cent. to total number sentenced.
1	2	3	4	5
Not exceeding one month	15,603	35·6	12,192	33·9
Over one month, but not exceeding three months	9,696	22·1	7,755	21·5
Over three months, but not exceeding six months	7,321	16·7	5,822	16·2
Over six months, but not exceeding one year	6,319	14·4	5,628	15·7
Over one year, but not exceeding two years	2,806	6·4	2,517	7·0
Over two years „ „ five „	1,345	3·1	1,301	3·6
Over five „ „ „ ten „	464	1·1	463	1·1
Over ten years	14	·0	7	·0
Transportation for life	148	·3	161	·5
Ditto for a term	69	·2	87	·3
Sentenced to death	49	·1	63	·2
Total ...	43,834	100·0	35,996	100·0

The famine of 1897 led to an abnormal number of petty offences against property, which were punished with short terms of imprisonment. There was thus a decrease in the proportion of short-term and an increase in that of long-term sentences in the past year.

Re-convictions, whippings, etc.

The number of admissions of persons ascertained to have been previously convicted was 4,344, against 5,247 in the previous year. Though, however, the total was smaller, the ratio per cent. to all admissions was higher, being 12·06 against 11·97 in 1897.

Under-trial prisoners.

The total number of under-trial prisoners, including those in confinement on the first day of the year, fell from 48,715 in 1897 to 38,120 in the year under review, the reduction being obviously attributable to the decrease in crime. Of these, 18,280, or 47·9 per cent., were ultimately convicted, against 26,844, or 55·10 per cent., in the previous year, when a larger proportion of petty crime came under trial. There was a further increase in the average period of detention in trials before the Courts of Session. It was 39·99 days in 1894, 44·35 in 1895, 46·01 in 1896, and 47·54 in 1897, while in 1898 it rose to 53·35 days. Some improvement in this respect is observed in the case of prisoners on trial in the Magisterial Courts. In 1897 the average period of detention was 16·17: in 1898 it was 14·10 days.

Civil.

The average daily number of civil prisoners was 48·97, against 49·61 in the previous year and 57·83 in 1896. There was no death and no escape among this class of prisoners.

Jail buildings.

The total amount spent on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,96,810. Of this sum, Rs. 1,71,713 were spent by the Public Works Department and Rs. 25,097 by the Jail Department. Further repairs of buildings damaged by the earthquake of

1897 had to be carried out at the Dacca, Mymensingh, Rangpur, and Dinajpur Jails at a total cost of Rs. 36,284. The most important original works were the construction of a third double-storied barrack in the Bhagalpur Central Jail, additions to the Buxar Central Jail, including two new double-storied wards to hold 200 prisoners, and the construction of new jail buildings at Angul. No money was available for the provision of additional cells, and the number of cubicles in sleeping wards was not added to.

Guards and escapes.

The only change during the year affecting the warder service was an increase of the allowance granted to warder recruits from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per mensem. The number of offences committed by warders shows a satisfactory decrease, the total of criminal offences being 47 against 64 in 1897, and of departmental offences 1,717 against 1,868. Out of the total of 1,764 offences, 518 were dealt with by censure or warning, 238 by extra drill, and 908 by fine. The number of escapes was 28, of which 3 were from central jails, 16 from district jails, and 9 from subsidiary jails. Ten were from inside and 18 from outside the jail walls. The latter are attributed to negligence on the part of warders in charge.

Prison discipline.

The following table classifies offences committed by convicts during the year according to the nature of the offence and the punishment awarded :—

1	2	3	4										5
			Offences dealt with by Superintendent—										
			A		B		C		D		E		F
Year.	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny and escapes.		All other breaches of Jail rules.		Total.		Grand Total.
			Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	
1898	17,183	52	17,335	1,243	4,021	598	633	293	12,935	1,376	34,924	3,515	38,439
1897	17,366	72	16,034	1,110	3,673	914	536	306	14,680	1,153	34,923	3,483	38,406

With a reduced average daily population as compared with the previous year, the total of offences showed a slight increase, the figure being 38,439 against 38,406. A fall, however, occurred in the offences dealt with by the Criminal Courts from 72 to 52, and the totals of major and minor punishments do not show much difference in the two years. A marked difference is observed in the number of whippings, which shows a large increase in 1898, being 327 against 232 in 1897. The proportion of floggings to the total number of punishments was high in the Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Bankipore, and Chittagong Jails, but the Inspector-General reported that in each of these cases satisfactory explanations were submitted by the Superintendents. At Jalpaiguri ten prisoners were flogged for a brutal assault on a convict-warder. At Gaya and at Bankipore prisoners combined to do short work, and the Superintendents found it necessary to resort freely to corporal punishment in order to preserve discipline. On the other hand, 14 out of the 48 jails record no flogging, while in 4 others there was only one case.

Mark remissions : convict-officers.

Out of 5,234 prisoners released during the year, who were sentenced to terms of one year or upwards, and thus eligible for remissions under the mark system, 15 failed to earn any remission as against 13 out of a total of 5,319 eligible in the previous year. The mark earnings of each convict are now explained to him at the Sunday parades in a way in which he can understand them, and this should have a good effect on prison discipline. A daily average of 971·96 men and 8·59

women were employed as convict-officers during the year. The ratio per cent. of male convict-officers to daily average population was 5·79, against 5·38 in 1897. The average ratio per cent. of convict-officers punished daily to average number employed was ·58 compared with ·6 among the total average number of convicts.

Expenditure.

The gross expenditure on jails and subsidiary jails during the year as compared with 1897 is shown in the following statement:—

	1897.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment	4,94,829	4,72,787
Dietary charges	7,42,835	6,17,309
Hospital „	95,644	93,483
Clothing and bedding	74,981	63,239
Sanitation charges	32,736	37,194
Moving prisoners	47,623	38,738
Miscellaneous services and supplies ...	63,995	67,431
Travelling allowances	7,386	7,265
Contingencies	44,433	44,050
Charges on live-stock, tools and plant ...	31,603	23,151
Petty construction and repairs	24,340	25,097
General supervision	53,559	49,748
Total ...	17,13,964	15,39,492
Public Works Department ...	1,68,332	1,66,823

The reduction in dietary charges necessarily followed the decrease in the daily average population and the fall in the prices of the principal articles of diet due to good harvests. In the important items of hospital and sanitation charges, it is evident that economy was not sought during the past year. The average gross cost of the prisoners per head shows a decrease from Rs. 87-10-11 in 1897 to Rs. 81-2 in the year under review. Excluding subsidiary jails, the cost per head was Rs. 76-8-8, against Rs. 83-1-8 in 1897. Deducting cash earnings by convicts sentenced to labour, which were higher in 1898, the net cost per head was Rs. 58-3, against Rs. 73-8 in 1897.

Expenditure on dieting.

The following table compares the expenditure per prisoner on diet in each jail during the past two years:—

	1898.	1897.		1898.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Presidency—*European*	124 7 2	127 9 0	Comilla	31 5 10	31 15 0
Darjeeling	46 11 6	49 14 8	Daltonganj	31 0 0	36 4 5
Dacca	40 8 11	45 14 6	Gaya	30 11 1	34 7 11
Dinajpur	39 10 0	43 6 3	Barasat	30 10 9	41 2 7
Angul	39 8 4	.....	Barisal	30 3 6	35 0 6
Hooghly	38 9 9	40 15 5	Chittagong	30 0 5	39 5 9
Jalpaiguri	37 0 8	48 6 5	Bankipore	29 9 6	38 6 4
Bogra	37 4 0	39 2 7	Berhampore ...	29 10 9	34 14 7
Presidency—*Native* ...	36 8 0	37 3 9	Bankura	29 6 5	36 15 8
Burdwan	36 4 3	48 13 0	Purnea	29 1 6	34 7 6
Midnapore	36 0 1	44 12 4	Muzaffarpur ...	28 9 9	39 0 1
Noakhali	35 6 7	29 14 5	Balasore	28 4 6	32 11 9
Mymensingh	34 8 11	37 2 8	Ranchi	28 3 9	35 3 1
Hazaribagh	34 0 2	40 11 11	Arrah	27 13 0	25 9 6
Chapra	33 12 5	37 14 5	Suri	27 12 7	37 15 0
Rangpur	33 6 7	32 3 11	Monghyr	27 12 2	30 11 5
Faridpur	33 3 6	36 1 5	Cuttack	27 9 1	30 10 5
Krishnagar	33 2 6	40 5 2	Chaibassa	26 7 4	32 3 0
Buxar	33 1 11	38 1 4	Motihari	26 0 0	34 15 11
Pabna	32 12 0	39 11 6	Puri	25 5 8	22 10 1
Purulia	32 9 10	33 4 10	Rampur Boalia ...	25 5 7	30 9 9
Bhagalpur	32 8 4	39 9 3	Malda	24 11 9	22 13 7
Alipore	32 7 11	39 9 2	Naya Dumka ...	23 7 3	31 11 8
Jessore	31 12 0	35 9 4	Darbhanga	22 7 9	32 11 6
Khulna	31 11 2	29 2 10			
			Average ...	32 12 0	38 0 8

Excluding the European Presidency and the Darjeeling Jails, the expenditure was highest at Dacca, the high cost being attributed to the issue of animal food, which was considered necessary throughout nearly the whole year by the Medical Officer. At Dinajpur, Hooghly, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, and Burdwan also much animal food was given.

Employment of prisoners and manufactures.

The average number of prisoners under sentence of labour on working days was 16,970·22, and of these, 6,968 were employed on manufactures, the rest, exclusive of the sick, convalescent or infirm, being employed on jail duties (6,011), or gardening (1,114), or jail buildings (1,000). The large number employed on jail duties and gardening has attracted the attention of Government, and orders have been issued to reduce the number employed on these light tasks to a minimum. The total cash earnings for the year amounted to Rs. 3,78,319-19-12, against Rs. 1,99,342-10 in 1897, the average earnings per head of the prisoners sentenced to labour being Rs. 22-5, against Rs. 11-10 in the previous year. The average earnings thus show a marked increase, but they were below those of 1895, when they reached Rs. 30-13.

Average earnings in central jails.

The following table compares the average earnings per prisoner sentenced to labour in each of the central jails for the last two years:—

	1898.	1897.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Buxar	91 5 0	93 2 0
Presidency	85 0 0	79 4 0
Alipore	81 7 0	46 13 0
Midnapore	32 2 0	27 11 0
Bhagalpur	30 7 0	9 3 0
Dacca	21 14 0	17 12 0
Rampur Boalia	13 3 0	13 5 0
Hazaribagh	9 10 0	7 4 0

Hazaribagh is a convalescent jail, in which the earnings will be always low, but, under the Inspector-General's orders, improvement in this matter is being made. Buxar and Rampur Boalia show a slight reduction, while in all the remaining jails there was a distinct improvement, which is most marked in the case of the Alipore and Bhagalpur Jails. The decline in the profits at Buxar is due to a reduction in the price paid for tents supplied to the Ordnance Department, and that at Rampur Boalia to a less favourable rate having been paid by the Northern Bengal State Railway for castor-oil, which is the principal manufacture of the jail. At the Presidency Jail the Press continued to work with much success, the value of its outturn increasing from Rs. 1,36,002 to Rs. 1,40,461. The Alipore Jail, where gunny is the manufacture, shows the most satisfactory results, the profit for the year being Rs. 1,48,902, or nearly double that of the preceding year. The profits at Midnapore amounted to Rs. 28,588, being higher than in any previous year. The new engine at Bhagalpur is reported to have worked with much success and led to increased economy. The profits, amounting to Rs. 45,819, are higher in this jail also than any obtained previously.

Quinine and its distribution.

The work of distributing quinine was continued at the Alipore Jail. The profits, however, fell from Rs. 5,326-7-7 to Rs. 3,626-10-3, consequent on diminished demand from other Provinces, owing to the orders of the Government of India under which their supplies of quinine are now obtained from Madras. The sales at post-offices also show a slight falling off, the number of parcels sold being 24,184, against 27,651 in the previous year.

Subsidiary jails.

The subsidiary jails were 84 in number, as in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 29,719 was expended on the buildings during the year, against Rs. 9,399 in 1897. The accommodation in some subsidiary jails is inadequate, especially at Narayanganj and Jamtara, where there is urgent need of new buildings, for which provision has been made in the Public Works Budget of the current year. Admissions into the subsidiary jails numbered 16,942, against 20,251 in the preceding year, and the average daily population consequently showed a decrease, being

343·34 against 394·37. The number of deaths was seven, the lowest since 1891. The average period of detention of convicts was 7·40, against 7·11 days in 1897, and of under-trial prisoners 13·46 against 13·71. The figure for under-trial prisoners is slightly below that for district head-quarters. There were 12 deaths among under-trial prisoners, against 32 in 1897. The number of escapes was 22 as compared with 26 in the preceding year. The gross average cost per head of the prisoners, exclusive of the cost of buildings constructed by the Public Works Department, was Rs. 114-7-5, against Rs. 113-0-3. The average profit per head of convicts employed on manufactures was Rs. 23-15, against Rs. 21-12 in the previous year.

Accommodation and food.

Exclusive of hospitals, observation cells and temporary sheds, the central and district jails of the Province have accommodation for 18,040 convicts, 1,069 under-trial prisoners, and 351 civil prisoners. The daily average number of convicts having been 16,840, there was a margin of accommodation for 1,200 convicts. Several jails show, however, a large average number of convicts in excess of their capacity, notably those at Alipore, Purulia, Jessore, Barisal, and Mymensingh. The excess in the Alipore Jails averaged as high as 138·41 throughout the year. In the case of under-trial prisoners overcrowding cannot be avoided by transfers, and is at times inevitable. More permanent accommodation for this class of prisoners appears to be required at some of the jails.

Diet, water-supply, sanitary improvements, etc.

The diet scales remained unchanged. The Medical Officers are authorised under certain circumstances to substitute meat for *dâl*. The works at Buxar for pumping water from the Ganges, and for filtering, boiling, and distributing it for use in the Central Jail were nearly completed during the year. Pasteur filters were installed at Dinajpur and Jalpaiguri. Of 40,520 prisoners discharged during the year, 15·53 per cent. only lost weight during their imprisonment, while 60·24 gained, and 24·23 neither gained nor lost weight. These figures testify to the care exercised by Superintendents and Medical Officers.

Sickness and mortality.

The following table gives the mortality among prisoners of all classes for the past five years and the preceding decade:—

Year.	Daily average number of prisoners.	Daily average sick.	Ratio per mille of daily sick.	Number of deaths— From cholera.	From all other causes.	Total number of deaths.	Death-rate per mille of average strength— From cholera.	From all other causes.	From all causes.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1884	15,101	726	48·0	62	682	744	4·1	45·1	49·2
1885	15,177	774	50·9	157	730	887	10·3	48·1	58·4
1886	14,806	649	43·8	41	507	548	2·8	34·2	37·0
1887	12,250	540	44·0	21	380	401	1·7	31·0	32·7
1888	13,731	631	45·9	132	482	614	9·6	35·1	44·7
1889	15,026	695	46·2	132	556	688	8·7	37·0	45·7
1890	14,777	580	39·2	33	444	477	2·2	30·0	32·2
1891	15,915	610	38·3	54	439	493	3·4	27·5	30·9
1892	17,178	687	39·9	68	684	752	3·9	39·8	43·7
1893	17,721	642	36·2	21	552	573	1·2	31·1	32·3
Total ...	151,686	6,534	43·0	721	5,456	6,177	4·7	36·0	40·7
1894	17,288	743	43·0	80	735	815	4·6	42·5	47·1
1895	16,875	716	42·4	31	432	463	1·8	25·5	27·3
1896	17,437	658	37·7	65	436	501	3·7	25·0	28·7
1897	19,495	695	35·6	72	612	684	3·6	31·4	35·0
1898	18,927	644	34·0	3	424	427	0·1	22·4	22·5
Total for last five years.	90,022	3,456	38·3	251	2,639	2,890	2·8	29·3	32·1

The mortality in the past year fell to the remarkably low rate of 22·5 per mille, being the lowest on record for a period of over half a century, for which figures are furnished in the report. This result is mainly attributable to unprecedented immunity from cholera and a greatly reduced death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa; but the death-rate fell also for malarial fevers and all other unspecified diseases, the only rise being in pneumonia. The year was exceptionally healthy in the Province generally, and this largely accounts for the reduced mortality of the jails, but much credit is nevertheless due to the medical officers for the care bestowed by them on the sick prisoners. The most unhealthy jails in the past year were those of Jessore, Barisal, Faridpur, Purnea, Barasat, Pabna, Monghyr, Motihari, and Burdwan.

Principal diseases causing sickness and death.

The following table shows the principal diseases from which prisoners suffered during the past two years:—

	1898.		1897.	
	Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Cholera	4	3	81	46
2. Dysentery	3,444	90	4,041	186
3. Malarial fevers	5,724	43	5,989	54
4. Tubercle of the lungs, etc. ...	197	54	157	58
5. Anæmia and debility ...	249	12	284	15
6. Pneumonia	306	69	281	67
7. Other respiratory diseases ...	694	10	469	12
8. Diarrhœa	1,443	20	1,745	36
9. Abscesses, boils and ulcers of all kinds.	815	4	982	8
10. All other diseases	2,060	60	4,786	106
11. Other general diseases ...	3,201	27		
Total ...	18,137	392	18,815	588

The most remarkable feature in these figures is the very small number of admissions for cholera during the past year. The four cases occurred in the Midnapore, Barisal, and Contai Jails. With regard to the other diseases showing the largest number of cases, the percentage of deaths on admissions in 1898 compares favourably with that of 1897, being for dysentery 2·6 against 4·6, for malarial fevers ·75 against ·9, for diarrhœa 1·3 against 2, and for the unspecified diseases 1·67 against 2·2. The treatment of dysentery by powdered cinnamon bark was reported on during the year by the jail medical officers. Many pronounced the bark to be of no value for the disease, while a still larger number considered it more or less efficacious. The general opinion was that the remedy could not take the place of ipecacuanha in acute dysentery, but that the bark is of value, either alone or in combination with other medicines, in less serious cases.

The employment of prophylactics against malarial fever was continued in nearly all jails. The drug most commonly used was sulphate of cinchonidine, which continues to be regarded with favour by most of the medical officers.

Jails with the highest mortality.

The following table shows the jails in which the highest mortality among convicts occurred:—

	Death-rates of all causes per mille.		Death-rates exclusive of cholera per mille.	
	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.
1	2	3	4	5
Barasat	75·0	28·5	75·0	28·5
Purnea	63·6	34·5	63·6	34·5
Chaibassa	55·2	84·5	55·2	84·5
Muzaffarpur	50·3	46·5	50·3	46·5
Daltonganj	49·2	315·1	49·2	150·7
Balasore	48·2	39·5	48·2	29·2
Barisal	45·8	91·5	43·5	91·5
Rangpur	43·2	38·8	43·2	38·8
Suri	43·0	59·5	43·0	56·3

There were nine deaths at Barasat, five of the prisoners having, it is stated, been admitted in bad health and one in indifferent health. At the Purnea Jail six out of ten deaths were due to tubercular disease. Three of the cases were sent to hospital on arrival in jail, and two others within eight days of admission. No deaths occurred in the small jails of Khulna, Angul, and Puri, and only one each in those at Monghyr, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Pabna, Noakhali, Arrah, Malda, and Naya Dumka. Of the central jails, Bhagalpur, Hazaribagh, and Dacca show the lowest death-rates, viz. 11·8, 12·0, and 13·3, respectively.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

Statistics of population.

The two institutions on the last day of 1897 had 554 inmates, of whom 212 were at Alipore and 342 at Hazaribagh. The number of boys who were released, or transferred, or who died or escaped was 178, and the admissions were 92; the total number remaining at the end of the year being thus 468, of whom 194 were at Alipore and 274 at Hazaribagh. Of these, 304 were Hindus and 148 Muhammadans; 15 belonged to aboriginal tribes and 1 was a Native Christian. The admissions during the year fell off largely, the figure for the previous year being 167 and the average for the five preceding years 135. The decrease was presumably due in a large measure to the use by Magistrates of the provisions of section 31 of Act VIII of 1897. It is expected that, under the provisions just mentioned, the annual admissions into the Reformatories will be substantially reduced. Rules were issued under the Act in February last, defining what youthful offenders should be sent to the Schools by the Courts and regulating the periods of their detention. The number of releases from the institutions was considerably in excess of admissions, including the cases of 40 young boys whom the Government thought it desirable to release, under section 14 of the Act, on account of their extreme youth. The daily average number of boys was 203·98 at the Alipore School and 311·16 at the Hazaribagh School, as compared with 189·89 and 344·04 respectively in 1897. The general health of the boys was good, although there was an increase, as compared with the previous year, both in the number of admissions to hospitals and in the average number of sick, due, at Alipore, to epidemics of chicken-pox and influenza, and at Hazaribagh, to an increase in cases of intermittent fever.

Offences, punishments and marks.

The total number of offences recorded at Alipore was 217, against 222 in the previous year, and at Hazaribagh 173 against 248. In all, 95 boys, or 46 per cent. of the daily average number of inmates, were punished during the year at Alipore, and 111,

or 36 per cent., at Hazaribagh. Marks for good conduct were earned by 172 boys, or 84 per cent., at Alipore, and by 295 boys, or 90 per cent., at Hazaribagh. Marks are awarded weekly, and entitle the boys to a small money gratuity, half of which may be spent in small luxuries, such as fruits and sweetmeats, while the other half is placed in the Post-office Savings Bank for the benefit of the boys on their release. The advantage of earning marks being thus immediately apparent is said to be well understood and appreciated.

Instruction and Gymnastics.

The only change made in the educational system during the year was the discontinuance at Hazaribagh of night school from 6 to 7-30 P.M. The Superintendent found that little good resulted from it, and the difficulty in maintaining discipline among the boys while doing their lessons at that hour in a bad light was great. Night school was abandoned at the Alipore Institution in 1897 for similar reasons. Both the Reformatories were visited by the Inspector and Deputy Inspector of Schools of their respective circles. The teaching of drill and gymnastics is reported to have been continued during the year with good effect. At Alipore sports were occasionally held on holidays, and the boys competed for small prizes. The trades taught at Alipore were the same as in the previous year, viz., carpentry, book-binding, cane-work, blacksmith's work, gardening, tin-work, and printing. At Hazaribagh shoe-making and tin-work were discontinued, owing to failure to obtain work to employ the boys engaged in them. Blanket-weaving was also discontinued. The trades remaining are—weaving, tailoring, carpentry, blacksmith's work, and gardening. The question of the proper training to be given to the boys at the Reformatories has engaged the attention of the Government. The results of the enquiries made as to the occupations followed by the boys after their release show a fair proportion of the boys actually earning a living, but very few, indeed, making use of the training which they received at the Schools. The caste system is a serious impediment in the case of Hindu boys, but more of the Muhammadan boys ought to be found employed in the trades taught to them. The first and essential object is to teach boys their own trade, as a trade they are likely to follow on discharge if they are not incorrigibly idle or vicious. The Schools have now been transferred to the supervision of the Education Department, and the changes to be made in the training of the boys are under consideration.

Character and occupation of released boys.

Of 66 boys discharged from the Alipore School in 1897, 41 were reported to be well conducted, 17 could not be traced, 6 were in jail, 1 was looked on as a suspicious character, and 1 had died. Of 72 boys released from the Hazaribagh School, 27 were well conducted, 7 not traceable, and 5 in jail; 5 were viewed with suspicion, 1 had died, 5 had emigrated to other districts, and 22 were not reported on. Special steps will be taken to obtain information with regard to all the boys released, and the agency of the police will not in future be employed for this purpose. Of the boys discharged in 1897 from both Schools (138), only 8 are shown as following the trades taught to them. Of the rest, regarding whom information was obtained, 63 were in employment of some kind.

Manufactures.

The financial results of the manufactures in the Schools show a net profit at Alipore of Rs. 9,862-9-6 against Rs. 7,098-8-8, and at Hazaribagh of Rs. 9,268-15-2 against Rs. 5,960-0-1 in the previous year. The profit per head of the number employed was Rs. 54-12-8 against Rs. 42-9 in 1897 at Alipore, and Rs. 35-10-4 against Rs. 25-7-7 at Hazaribagh.

Expenditure.

The total cost of the Alipore Reformatory was Rs. 22,662-15-7, and of the Hazaribagh Reformatory Rs. 22,738-1. The cost per head for each boy was Rs. 110-9-5 at the former school and Rs. 73-0-11 at the latter, against Rs. 119-5-3 and Rs. 71-5-2 respectively in 1897. The increased cost per head at Hazaribagh was mainly due to a large issue of new clothing to the boys and the heavier incidence per head of establishment charges on a smaller number of boys.

Civil Justice.

High Court—Original Jurisdiction.

THE number of civil suits, including Divorce, Admiralty, Testamentary and Intestate (contentious) cases pending on the Original Side of the High Court at the end of 1897, was 1,028, and the number instituted during 1898 was 945. There was thus a total of 1,973 cases for disposal in 1898, as compared with 1,948 cases in 1897. The number of suits decided in 1898 was 698, including 47 commercial cases, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,275.

	Decided.	Pending at the close of the year.
Original suits, including Admiralty, Testamentary, Intestate (contentious) cases	689	1,256
Divorce suits	9	19
	698	1,275

Of the suits decided,—

76 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution.
31 were withdrawn with leave.
35 were determined by compromise.
73 were decreed on confession.
245 were decreed *ex parte*.
17 were dismissed *ex parte*.
6 were disposed of by reference to arbitration.
124 were decreed after contest.
91 were dismissed after contest.

Cases under the Extraordinary Jurisdiction.

At the commencement of the year eight suits were pending in the High Court in its Extraordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, and one suit was transferred during the year, making a total of nine cases. Of these, three cases were disposed of during the year, and six remained pending at the close of the year.

Appeals from the Original Jurisdiction.

The number of appeals from the Original to the Appellate Side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1898 was 25, and 34 new appeals were preferred during the year. Of these 59 appeals, 10 were dismissed for default and 26 were decided, the decrees of the Court of first instance being affirmed in 18, reversed in 5, and modified in 2 cases. One case was remanded under section 562. Twenty-three such appeals remained undecided at the close of the year.

Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court.

The total number of original suits instituted and decided in the Civil Courts of the Lower Provinces subordinate to the High Court during each of the past three years and the number pending at the close of those years are shown below:—

YEAR.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Determined (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1896 ...	14,709	575,922	586,423	90,752
1897 ...	15,845	590,515	602,472	94,689*
1898 ...	17,476	591,793	608,763	95,194

* Revised figures.

There has been a continuous increase in litigation since 1891, when the number of suits instituted was 477,460.

Classification of suits instituted in 1897 and 1898.

The following statement shows the number of suits of each class instituted in the Civil Courts during 1897 and 1898:—

	1897.	1898.
Suits for money or moveables	274,817	268,278
Suits under the Rent Law	242,954	250,992
Title and other suits	72,744	72,523

The increase was confined to suits under the Rent Law.

Classification of title and other suits.

The following statement classifies the suits other than rent suits and suits for money or moveables instituted during the last two years:—

	Number of suits.		Percentage of each class to the total number.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
Suits for immoveable property	27,570	27,147	37·90	37·43
Do. for specific relief	9,842	9,487	13·53	13·08
Do. to establish a right of pre-emption ...	152	196	·21	·27
Mortgage suits	31,587	31,733	43·43	43·76
Suits relating to religious and other endowments	31	11	·04	·02
Matrimonial suits	454	475	·62	·65
Testamentary suits	564	529	·78	·73
Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads	2,543	2,945	3·49	4·06
Total ...	72,743	72,523	100	100

Average value of suits.

The following statement gives the average value of suits of each class:—

	1897.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.
Suits for money or moveables. { Small Cause Courts ...	84·5	88·3
Suits for money or moveables. { Ordinary Courts ...	81·3	86·6
Suits under the Rent Law	52·6	51·1
Title and other suits	972·7	593·03

Decrees how executed.

The following statement shows for the ordinary Civil Courts the number of applications for the execution of decrees which resulted in full or partial satisfaction, together with the total amount realised:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1896	123,268	103,054	1,96,45,603
1897	122,674	101,935	2,08,54,287
1898	129,746	108,092	2,16,35,336

There was an increase, as compared with 1897, in the number of decrees in which complete and partial satisfaction was obtained and also in the amount realised.

The corresponding figures for Small Cause Courts during the last two years are as follows:—

	Complete.	Partial.	Amount realised.
			Rs.
1897	1,230	1,817	95,614
1898	1,215	1,914	1,07,417

Calcutta Small Cause Court.

The number of suits instituted and decided in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during 1897 and 1898, as also the number pending at the close of each of those years, are shown below:—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1897	25,704	26,207	1,454
1898	22,730	23,478	1,401

The total value of the litigation in the Presidency Small Cause Court was Rs. 27,94,315 in the year under review, as compared with Rs. 30,28,382 in the preceding year.

Provincial Small Cause Courts.

The total number of cases instituted and decided in these Courts during the past two years, as well as the number pending at the close of each, are shown below:—

	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1897	13,195	13,558	1,490
1898	13,067	13,642	1,343

Of 203,975 cases decided by officers vested with the powers of a Small Cause Court, as described in the margin, 28,113, or 13·7 per cent., were contested.

	Rs.
20 Munsifs with jurisdiction up to ...	... 50
174 ditto with ditto ...	... 100
27 Subordinate Judges with jurisdiction up to ...	... 500

High Court—Appellate Jurisdiction.
Appeals under the Letters Patent.

The statement in the margin shows the number of appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent preferred against the decrees of a Judge of the High Court sitting alone, or of Judges sitting together, either on the Original or on the Appellate Side of the Court, and passed in the years 1897 and 1898, respectively. The number of first appeals, that is, appeals from the decrees of one Judge in the exercise of original jurisdiction, brought before the High Court in 1898 was 59, inclusive of the 25 pending from the previous year. Of these, 36 were decided and 23 remained unheard at the close of the year. Of third appeals from the decrees of two Judges hearing first appeals and from the decrees of one Judge hearing second appeals, 111, inclusive of 77 pending from the preceding year, were on the files during 1898, of which 102 were decided and 9 remained pending at the close of the year.

	Filed.		Decided.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
First appeals	36	34	47	36
Second „	...	...	...	...
Third „	77	34	11	102

Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts.

The number of first or second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate Jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the past two years is shown in the margin. These figures include appeals from the Courts of Assam and the Chief Court of Burma. Of the first appeals preferred during 1898, 92 were appeals in contested Will cases.

	Preferred to the Court.		Decided.	
	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.
First appeals—				
From decrees ...	386	457	454	379
„ orders ...	265	250	290	237
Second appeals—				
From decrees ...	2,427	2,703	2,236	2,078
„ orders ...	200	236	166	219

The following statement shows the manner in which the appeals preferred to the High Court came upon the files:—

			Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Revived.
Appeals from	Original	Decrees ...	453	4	...
		Orders ...	250	...	...
	Appellate	Decrees ...	2,697	...	6
		Orders ...	236	...	...

Appeals decided.

Two thousand four hundred and fifty-seven appeals from original and appellate decrees and 456 appeals from original and appellate orders of Subordinate Courts were decided by the High Court during the past year. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 2,690 appeals from original and appellate decrees and 456 appeals from original and appellate orders.

Results of appeals.

Fifty-nine appeals from original decrees, 192 appeals from appellate decrees, and 60 miscellaneous appeals were either summarily rejected, dismissed on default, withdrawn, or compromised as shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Summarily rejected	...	15	3
Dismissed on default	6	15	18
Withdrawn	31	137	31
Compromised	22	25	8
Total ...	59	192	60

The results of appeals as affecting the decisions of the Lower Courts in the cases heard and determined are shown below:—

	Appeals from original decrees.	Appeals from appellate decrees.	Miscellaneous appeals.
Affirmed	227	1,466	293
Reversed	24	123	43
Varied	39	101	7
Remanded	30	196	53
Total ...	320	1,886	396

The decisions of the Lower Courts were reversed or varied in 19·6 per cent. of the appeals from original decrees, in 11·8 per cent. of the appeals from appellate decrees, and in 12·6 per cent. of the miscellaneous appeals. The corresponding proportions for 1897 were 25·3, 7·8, and 18·4 per cent., respectively.

The following table shows the results of the appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

	Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.
Appeals from { Original decrees ...	57	170	8	55
Appeals from { Appellate „ ...	577	889	93	131
Miscellaneous appeals	141	152	21	29

The proportion of cases in which orders of remand were passed, or in which the Lower Court was directed to take further evidence, to the total number decided by the High Court after hearing is given in the margin.

	Percentage.		
	1896.	1897.	1898.
Appeals from { Original decrees ...	6·6	7·5	9·3
Appeals from { Appellate „ ...	14·5	15·4	10·3
Miscellaneous appeals	6·7	12·0	13·3

Appeals instituted and decided in the lower Appellate Courts.

The number of appeals in regular suits instituted and decided in the Lower Courts during the past three years, as also the number pending at the close of each year, are shown below:—

Years.	Revived or received on remand or review.	Instituted during the year.	Decided (inclusive of cases pending from the previous year).	Pending.
1896 ...	516	19,273	20,168	11,046
1897 ...	710	18,663	19,516	10,899*
1898 ...	664	21,381	22,679	10,259

* Revised figures.

Pending files.

Out of 10,259 appeals pending at the close of the year 3,187 had been pending for more than three months and 865 had been before the Courts for more than one year, the majority of these being appeals in rent suits. There were also at the same time 2,476 rent and title appeals pending for periods of between six and twelve months.

Number of appealable cases decided.

The number of cases decided by the Subordinate Civil Courts in which an appeal lay to the District Court was 74,554 in the past year, as compared with 73,930 in 1897.

There were two Additional Subordinate Judges employed from the beginning of the year till the 4th May, and from that date till the end of the year the number employed was three.

During the year under review the Government of Bengal, on the recommendation of the High Court, sanctioned the continuance for another year of the appointments of three Subordinate Judges to be Assistant Sessions Judges. Two of these officers also acted as District and Sessions Judges during the year.

Only one appeal in which the Government is interested was pending before the Privy Council. It relates to a claim to lands against the Syedpore Trust estate, which is managed by the Collector of Khulna. The appeal is against a decision of the High Court, on appeal, rejecting the claim.

The table below compares the results of Government litigation in all the Civil Courts of Bengal during 1898-99 with those of the two preceding years:—

	Original suits.			Appeals—Before Lower Courts.			Appeals—Before High Court.			Total.			Remarks.
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Decided in favour of Government.	118	143	142(a)	35	51	30(b)	14	33	26(c)	167	227	198	(a) 17 cases were governed by 8 judgments.
2. Decided against Government.	54	36	75(c)	7	10	16(d)	6	3	5	67	49	96	(b) 5 appeals by 2 judgments.
3. Compromised, remanded or withdrawn.	24	29	48	2	1	6	2	4	33	28	34	87	(c) 29 cases by judgments.
4. Percentage in favour of Government.	72·8	82·1	71·5	83·3	91·1	69·2	73·6	91·6	78·2	74·5	82·2	71·7	(d) 7 appeals by 3 judgments. (e) 9 appeals by 1 judgment.

The following statement shows the result of Court of Wards' litigation during the last three years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Decided in favour of the Court of Wards ...	2,206	3,041	2,439
Ditto against the Court of Wards ...	162	183	186
Compromised, remanded or withdrawn ...	159	249	184
Percentage decided in favour of the Court of Wards	93·1	94·3	86·8

The percentage of successful appeals before the High Court was 85·7, against 60 in the previous year and 75 in 1896-97. This result is satisfactory. That in the Lower Appellate Courts was less so, only 56·6 per cent. of the cases having been successful, against 76·5 in the preceding year. In the Courts of first instance the number of cases was large, 2,625 suits having been instituted. Of these, excluding cases compromised or withdrawn, 95·3 per cent. were successful.

The following table shows the amounts realised under decrees in favour of Government during the year 1898-99 compared with the two preceding years:—

	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Brought forward from last year	41,435	43,057	55,284
Decreed during the year	22,196	33,311	18,769
Total amount due	63,631	76,368	74,053
Amount realised	20,574	21,084	20,630
Percentage of amount recovered to total amount due	32·3	27·6	27·8

The percentage of realisations was practically the same as in the preceding year. The heaviest outstanding balances were in the districts of the 24-Parganas, Ranchi, Midnapore, Tippera, Darbhanga, Gaya, Faridpur, Chittagong, and Backergunge. A sum of Rs. 450-5-6 was distributed in rewards to officers in three districts whose special exertions led to the recovery of sums aggregating Rs. 3,800-6-9, which could not be realised in the ordinary way.

In Court of Wards' cases the realisations under decrees were worse than in either of the two preceding years, being only 26·3 per cent. against 30·2 and 28·8.

Sonthal Parganas.

The following statement compares the civil work of the district during the year 1898 with that of the two preceding years:—

	Year.	Instituted.	Disposed of.	Pending at close of the year.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Civil suits	1896	11,358	11,622	1,473	
	1897	10,291	9,414	2,446	
	1898	12,564	13,454	1,621	
Miscellaneous judicial cases	1896	1,148	1,137	122	
	1897	791	795	118	
	1898	2,835	2,561	392	
Execution cases ...	1896	8,145	8,297	1,271	
	1897	6,821	6,688	1,404	
	1898	9,297	9,187	1,514	
Total ...	1896	20,651	21,056	2,866	
	1897	17,903	16,897	3,968	
	1898	24,696	25,202	3,527	

There was thus an increase under all heads in the past year, with a very satisfactory increase in the outturn of work and a decrease in cases pending at the close of the year. The civil suits were mostly of small value. The Subdivisional Officers are required to try all the suits valued at Rs. 500 and over, of which there were 156, 49 being instituted at Deoghur and 38 at Godda.

Money suits.

The number of institutions rose from 5,827 in 1897 to 7,283 in 1898. The increase is considerable, but the latter figure is not greatly in excess of that for 1896, which was 7,129. The fall in 1897 was attributed to famine, and the subsequent increase is the natural result of the return to normal conditions.

Rent suits.

These suits show an increase from 2,980 in 1897 to 3,314 in the year under report. This is the highest figure for any year since 1893.

Title suits.

Under this head there was an increase from 1,484 in 1897 to 1,967 in the year under review. The figure for 1896 was 1,714.

Execution cases.

The total of institutions under this head amounted to 9,297, against 6,821 in the preceding year. An increase was to be expected from the increased number of suits instituted, and it was also contributed to by the forbearance of decree-holders in the preceding year of scarcity.

Disposal of cases.

The total number of cases instituted was 24,696, against 17,903 in 1897 and 20,651 in 1896. The number of cases disposed of shows a more than corresponding increase, being 25,202 against 16,897 in 1897 and 21,056 in 1898, and the result was necessarily a reduction in the number of cases pending at the end of the year.

Arbitration.

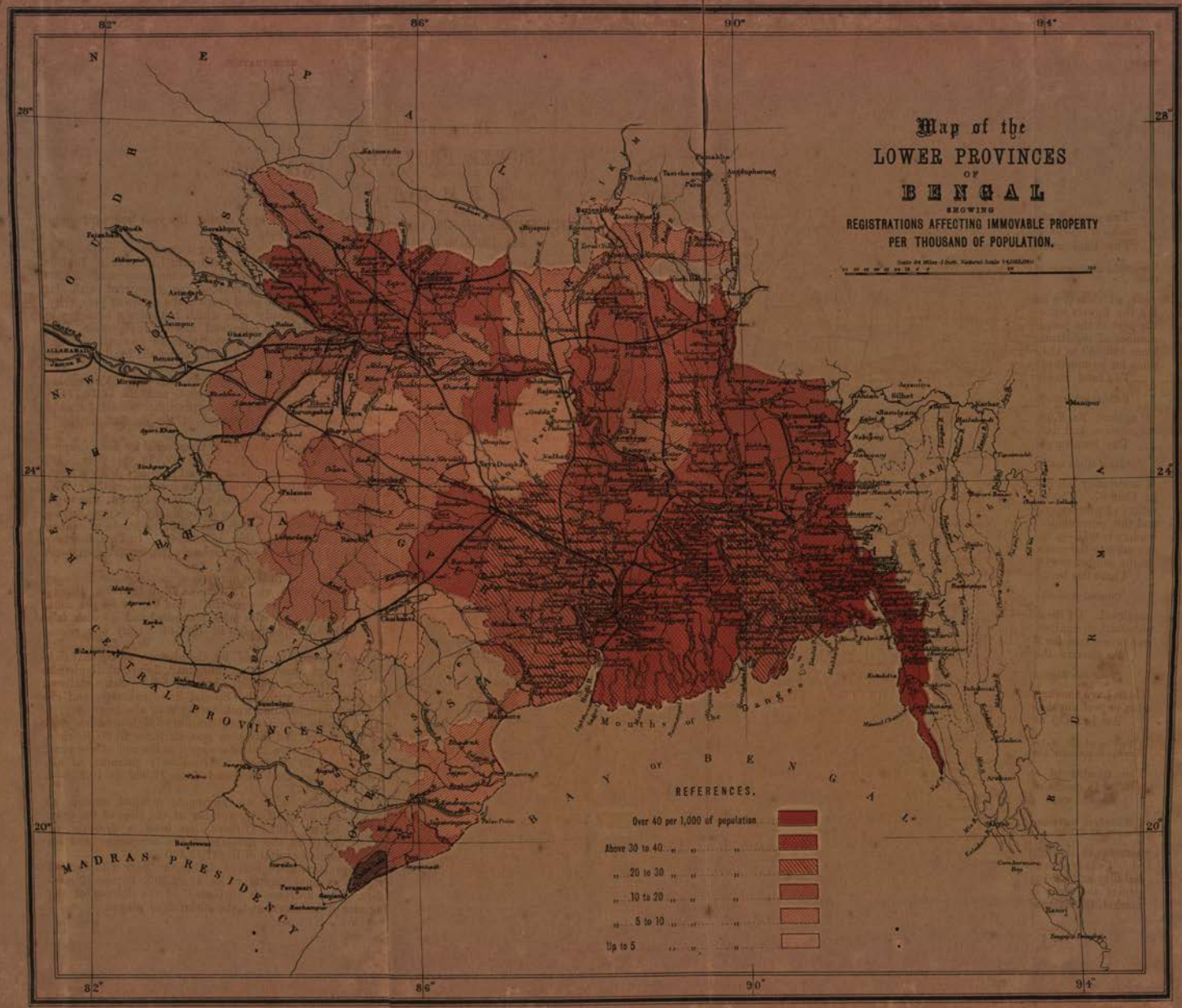
The number of cases referred to arbitrators rose from 384 to 426. This figure is, however, below those for 1895 and 1896. Arbitration is mainly resorted to in the subdivisions of Dumka, Godda, Pakour, and Rajmahal, in which the Sonthals are most numerous. The small proportion of cases referred to arbitration is disappointing, and this plan of settling suits does not appear to be gaining in popularity.

Appeals.

The total number of appeals filed was 884, the percentage of appeals to original suits during the year being 4·78, against 5·54 in the previous year. In 471, or 53·28 per cent. of the appeals, the order of the Lower Court was confirmed, and in 169, or 19·11 per cent., it was modified or reversed. There was an increase in appeals due to the larger number of suits instituted and disposed of.

Value of suits and receipts of Courts.

Notwithstanding the large increase in institutions, the total value of suits fell from Rs. 16,21,802 in 1897 to Rs. 6,81,647 in 1898. The figure for 1896 was Rs. 5,67,155. The abnormal rise in 1897 was explained last year to be due to the institution of a single title suit of the value of 8 lakhs. The receipts amounted to Rs. 91,785-13 against Rs. 80,298-4 in 1897, owing to the increase in institutions.



Published specially for Inspector General of Registration, Bengal, from information supplied by him, based on 64-Mile Map of Bengal.

Registration.

Number of registration offices.

THE number of registration offices open during the year was 428, against 423 last year.

Statistics of documents registered.

The total number of registrations affecting immoveable property was 1,051,447, as compared with 1,245,710 in 1897-98. Of these, 875,571 were compulsory and 275,876 optional. The decrease as compared with last year, which was a famine year, is due to good crops and a return of prosperity; but the figures since 1887 show a steady rise, which indicates a tendency on the part of the people to avail themselves more and more of registration. The number of registrations affecting moveable property shows an equal decrease from 189,989 to 164,771, the most marked fall being under the head of obligations for payment of money.

Receipts and expenditure.

The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 14,69,534 as against Rs. 15,77,966 of last year, and Rs. 15,46,775 of the year before. The expenditure was Rs. 8,98,450, as against Rs. 9,08,997 of last year; 83 per cent. of the charges consist of commission and fixed salaries.

Sale of raiyati holdings.

The number of raiyati holdings at fixed rates transferred by deed dropped from 59,870 last year to 52,363 this year. The number of sales of raiyati holdings with a right of occupancy fell from 203,192 to 194,537, which is an increase on the number in 1896-97. The decrease compared with last year is, no doubt, due to the return of prosperity. The transactions continue to be chiefly between raiyats, and the percentage of those holdings which pass into the hands of money-lenders is 9·76—a lower percentage than that in 1896-97. In Puri, however, the sales to the money-lending class are now enormously frequent, and enquiries on the subject are being made.

Criminal prosecutions.

There has been a slight increase in the number of prosecutions instituted in 1898-99, viz., 78, against 73 in 1897-98. Ninety-four persons were tried, and 64, or 68 per cent., convicted. Of these, 33 were charged with false statement and 23 with false personation, against 49 and 28, respectively, in 1897-98. Only one person was prosecuted for forgery.

Joint-Sub-Registrars.

To obviate the inconvenience involved by the absence of Special Sub-Registrars on inspection duty, Joint-Sub-Registrars have been appointed at some head-quarter stations. These have concurrent jurisdiction with the Special Sub-Registrars, and are able to perform their ordinary registration work during their absence.

Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.

Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces was in force in 30 districts. There were 256 offices open at the end of the year, but 29 of these returned no registration at all. The number of ceremonies registered increased from 17,902 to 19,853—a number in excess of that of 1896-97.

Working of the Indian Companies Act, XI of 1882.

There were 487 companies, with an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 20,03,52,851, working at the close of the year. Since 1897-98 there has been a decrease of 1,719 in the number of the companies, and an increase in the aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 31,19,170.

Twenty-one new companies were registered during the year with limited liability and an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 45,22,500, against 49 companies the year before. The decrease is attributed to the dulness of the market, the fluctuating rate of exchange, and the outbreak of plague.

Two companies, limited by guarantee, were registered during the year—one an insurance company with 2,000 members, the other an association formed for charitable purposes.

Two hundred companies went into liquidation this year, as against 144 last year. Of these, 187 were Provident Fund Companies started without prospect of success by persons incompetent for the management of such Funds, or, in some cases, seeking solely to benefit themselves, whose disappearance was caused by a strict enforcement of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act.

The total receipts of this Department from all sources amounted to Rs. 11,481. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,190, being the cost of the establishment of the Registrar. The increase in establishment was due to the increase of work in reporting on breaches of provisions of the law by provident fund companies.

Municipal Administration and Local Self-Government.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

Meetings and attendance of Commissioners.

THERE were 30 general meetings of the Commissioners, 135 meetings of Standing Committees, 55 of Special Committees, and 32 of Sub-Committees. Seventeen Commissioners—12 elected and 5 nominated—attended more than 50 meetings during the year. The percentage of attendance among the elected Commissioners, the Commissioners nominated by Government, and the commercial representatives was 52, 42, and 41, respectively.

Proceedings of Commissioners.

The most important subjects which engaged the attention of the General Meetings were the Calcutta tramway question, the necessity of opening out the congested districts of Calcutta, and the discussion of the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill. As regards the negotiations with the Calcutta Tramways Company which have been under consideration since January 1897, it is understood that since the close of the year a satisfactory settlement has been arrived at. Arrangements have been made for the introduction of electric traction, and it may be hoped that with its employment the service will be greatly improved. For years past it has been a standing reproach to the town.

The necessity of opening out the congested areas of Calcutta, vital as it is to the health and sanitary administration of the town, presents a problem beyond the unaided resources of the Corporation. They have submitted to Government a representation on the subject, and the method of dealing with the question is at present under consideration with the Government of India.

The provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Bill, on which Government had desired a report by 1st July 1898, were discussed by a Special Committee in 44 meetings, and the final instalment of their Report was forwarded to Government on 13th April 1899.

Finance.

The total actual income for the year, excluding transfer adjustments from capital funds, was Rs. 48,25,660. This is an increase of Rs. 75,000 on last year's income, but falls short of the estimated receipts by no less than Rs. 3,39,000. The deficiency is remarkable, and is ascribed to a too optimistic system of framing estimates, which has since been discontinued, and to the generally adverse influence of the plague epidemic. The subject falls principally under the head of collections. The largest deficiency is of Rs. 1,27,000 in the general rate.

The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 48,01,042. The Corporation has thus kept within its income for the year, though the margin is but a small one.

The actual expenditure was Rs. 63,000 above that of last year, but Rs. 2,13,000 below the budget grant for the current year. The largest decreases from the budget grants are under Road Department expenditure (Rs. 68,000), hospitals and vaccination (Rs. 33,000), and road cleaning (Rs. 32,000). On the other hand, Rs. 48,000 in excess of the budget estimate was expended on sewer cleaning and relaying.

After taking into account the transfer adjustments between revenue and capital funds, the four revenue funds together show an income of Rs. 53,73,760 and an expenditure of Rs. 51,11,466, the closing balance having risen to Rs. 5,78,962. Of these adjustments, Rs. 2,08,204 represents the amount advanced for plague expenditure and subsequently recouped, and Rs. 12,000 the contribution from capital funds to the pay of the supervising establishment. The remaining items are paper transactions between the various revenue funds.

Loans.

The year opened with a total loan liability of Rs. 2,67,72,379, of which Rs. 40,46,479 represents the balance of consolidated loans from Government. Of the latter, Rs. 2,95,444 were repaid in the year under review.

Two new loans were floated during the year: one of 30 lakhs for 19 years, required for drainage and other projects, and a special one of four lakhs for plague expenditure. An additional deposit of one lakh on account of the 4 per cent. loan of 1897-98 was made during the year. At the close of the year the total loan liability was Rs. 2,99,76,934. Against this there were in the hands of the Corporation reserve fund accumulations amounting to Rs. 24,51,520. The present charges on account of interest and payments to the sinking fund amount to Rs. 17,86,449, the limit imposed by law being Rs. 21,38,061, *i.e.*, 10 per cent. on the total annual valuation of the town.

Assessment and collection of revenue.

The revaluation of houses, lands, and bustees resulted in an increase in 4,798 cases, amounting to Rs. 8,07,078, and a decrease in 1,678 cases, amounting to Rs. 2,80,935. The net increase per annum was, therefore, Rs. 5,26,143, representing an increase in the consolidated rate of roughly one lakh. The assessed valuation of the town on 31st March 1899 was Rs. 2,13,80,610.

The following statement shows the result of the working of the collection departments during the year under review:—

Name of Department.	Opening balance.	Current demand.	Total.	Collections.	Remissions.	Closing balance.	Percentage of total collections on current demand.	Percentage of total collections on gross demand.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Collector's	1,81,352	32,65,216	34,46,568	28,09,438	1,01,895	(b)1,92,499	86·41	81·51
Joint-Collector's ...	22,200	7,73,059	7,95,259	6,44,029	25,548	(c)4,384	83·31	80·98
Warrant Department.	6,53,224	.....	(a)11,17,262	3,31,073	90,399	6,95,791	71·34	29·63
Total ...	8,56,776	40,38,275	48,95,051	37,84,540	2,17,842	8,92,674	93·71	77·31

(a) Includes Rs. 3,42,740 transferred by the Collector and Rs. 1,21,298 transferred by the Joint-Collector to the Warrant Department during the year.
(b) Excludes Rs. 3,42,740 transferred to the Warrant Department during the year.
(c) Excludes Rs. 1,21,298 ditto ditto.

The proper collection of its revenue has always been one of the principal difficulties of the Corporation, and is one of those which it has least efficiently dealt with. Hopes and anticipations of amendment have been frequently expressed, but have so far never attained to realisation; and the outstanding balance of arrears has steadily continued to mount up until it has reached its present enormous proportions. To this rule the year under review has proved no exception. The gross collections are considerably short of the current demand, and the outstanding balance shows consequently an appreciable increase. It is true that the circumstances of the year furnish some excuse for this, and that had the work of collections not been considerably impeded by the exodus that followed on the outbreak of plague, it might now have been possible to record an improvement on the previous state of things.

License Department.

The following statement compares the gross receipts under the several heads in this department for the last two years :—

Heads of Receipt.	Amount realised.		Budget Estimate.
	1898-99.	1897-98.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
I.—Tax on trades and professions	3,24,585 6 11	3,34,204 7 1	3,45,000
II.—Tax on carriages and animals...	1,43,669 5 6	1,40,287 3 10	1,45,000
III.—Cart registration fees ...	75,786 4 0	80,643 4 0	78,000
IV.—Fees for removal of trade refuse	54,255 0 0	58,867 0 0	65,000
V.—Fees for licenses under section 335 (stables, cows and bullock-sheds, &c.) ...	330 0 0	218 0 0	100
VI.—Hackney-carriage, &c., registration fees	16,751 4 0	16,549 9 4	19,500
VII.—Miscellaneous receipts ...	622 5 0	1,037 14 9	.....
VIII.—Fines under section 90 ...	10,911 13 9	10,388 14 2	16,333*
IX.— Ditto 80 ...	2,428 8 0	1,304 8 0	
Total ...	6,29,339 15 2	6,43,500 13 2	6,68,933

* This is two-thirds of the total estimate of fines under the Act.

For the second year in succession these figures show a decided diminution, while the receipts from the tax on trades and professions have been steadily declining for four years running.

The number of prosecutions disposed of under section 90, which in 1896-97 was 8,761 and in 1897-98 14,139, has risen in the year under review to 17,991. Of these, no less than 10,037 were struck off or withdrawn without payment of fees; 6,619 were withdrawn on payment of the fees; and only 1,187 resulted in the infliction of a fine. The total number of persons prosecuted was 12,686 out of 25,029 assessees, or more than 50 per cent. of the whole. Nothing could be less satisfactory than these results or the explanation given of them.

Market, Lighting, and Printing.

The collections of the Municipal Market for the year were Rs. 1,28,540 against Rs. 1,32,117 in the previous year.

At the end of April 1898, a large number of dead rats were discovered in the market, which on examination were found to be plague-stricken. A general exodus of vendors took place at once, and though some returned in the following month, there was a second exodus in June, which prevented the market being fully tenanted until the end of July. Under these circumstances, the falling off in revenue is small. There was a great decrease of expenditure under Repairs, on which large sums were spent after the earthquake in 1897-98, and also in cartage; and consequently the net profit derived by the Corporation, including the charges on account of loans, was Rs. 43,565 against Rs. 16,281 in the previous year.

The usual amount of progress was made in improving the lighting of the town, the expenditure under this head being Rs. 4,20,783 against Rs. 4,15,448 in the preceding year. In the Printing Department there was a largely-increased outturn in connection with plague work, the financial result being a nominal profit of Rs. 9,048 against an average of Rs. 3,025 during the three preceding years. This is, however, merely a paper transaction, and does not represent actual gain, but only the saving effected by doing the work departmentally instead of through outside presses.

Litigation.

Eighty-nine fresh civil suits were instituted for recovery of dues during the year against 36 in the preceding year. Decrees were obtained in 71 of these, 4 were compromised and withdrawn, and 14 were pending at the close of the year. The Warrant

Department continues to be unsuccessful in executing decrees. This was commented on by Government last year, and the somewhat superfluous explanation is now given that great difficulty was experienced in the work. It is hoped that the energetic steps which are now reported as being taken will be productive of result.

Four civil suits were instituted against the Corporation during the year. In two of these the Corporation was successful, and two were left undecided.

Enquiries were made as to the possibility of recovering a sum of Rs. 11,811 of which the Corporation had been defrauded by the action of an employé at the Municipal Workshop at Entally. The amount, however, was ascertained to be irrecoverable.

The total number of criminal prosecutions instituted by the Corporation was 37,544 against 30,798 in the previous year. The Conservancy Department instituted 9,044 cases against 6,461 last year, while the Food Inspection Department instituted only 145 against 293.

In spite of the fact that 37,544 cases were instituted, the amount of fines realized was only Rs. 35,202, whereas in 1896-97 Rs. 43,132 were realized in 25,778 cases. It is stated in the report that the fines imposed by the Honorary Magistrates were inadequate and ineffective as to their deterrent effect. This seems to have been conspicuously the case in prosecutions under sections 240 to 242 for building houses without submitting plans; the average fine imposed in these cases being Rs. 3-13-9.

Town and bustee improvements.

The total expenditure under this head was Rs. 99,626, against Rs. 57,340 in the previous year. Of this sum, Rs. 77,681 was absorbed by town improvements, and Rs. 13,058 was spent on the acquisition of land for bustee roads.

Engineer's Department.

In the matter of water-supply there is nothing to record but the ordinary progress of the existing system. The mileage of pipes for filtered water was slightly extended, and now amounts to 315·05 miles. The average daily consumption of filtered water was 20,684,393 gallons against 20,638,212 in the previous year, and the estimated daily consumption per head was 34·01 gallons in the town proper and 19·86 in the added area. The gross cost per 1,000 gallons was 2·66 annas.

The daily supply of unfiltered water decreased from 5,461,823 to 4,778,899 gallons, the consumption per head on a population of 436,393 being 10·95 gallons.

As regards drainage, the extensive improvements in the sewage and storm-water outfalls of the town and suburbs and the provision of a system of sewers for the suburbs are at present in hand under contract, and are not dealt with. The work of the Engineer's Department in this respect was confined to keeping in repair and reconstructing the existing 200 miles of public sewers. Three hundred and twenty premises were connected with the public sewers during the year, raising the total number to 30,168.

Health of the town.

Unfortunately the vital statistics for the year have been considerably complicated by the large exodus which occurred. The calculations are based on the census figures of 1891, but what the actual resident population was can only be guessed at. It is, however, stated that the year was a healthy one, and, except for plague, it was not marked by the outbreak of any epidemic. The birth-rate was exceptionally low, being only 13·9 per 1,000, against a previous quinquennial average of 17·92. The birth-rate in Calcutta is always far lower than in the mufassal, owing to the small proportion of females and the custom among women of returning to their native place in order to give birth to a child. The latter tendency was of course greatly strengthened by the fear of plague.

The death-rate was 29·8, the average of the previous five years being 34·80 and the provincial birth-rate for the year being 26·57. The mortality in the canal and suburban area shows a remarkable decrease from 44·7 in the previous year to 35·5 in the current one. The unhealthy condition of the canal area is a matter that calls for serious attention. The figures of infant mortality—always lamentably high in Calcutta—present some curious features. Among infants under one year of age the death-rate was 368·5 per mille, which is very far below that of the five years' average (437·5), though nearly double the provincial rate for the current year (192·35). But among

Muhammadans it stands at the enormous figure of 634·5, while among Christians it is as low as 217·7.

The mortality from fevers was 6,060 as compared with the average of the previous decade of 8,426. The Health Officer regards this decrease with satisfaction, as tending to allay the fears which had been felt that the high mortality of recent years from this cause has been due not to a cyclical wave of increased intensity, but to deterioration of the site of the town itself. In his next sentence, however, he qualifies the expression of satisfaction by stating that after the appearance of plague many people registered deaths under other causes which would in other years have been registered under fevers. It will, therefore, be necessary to await a return to normal conditions in order to form a definite opinion on the subject. As the result of experiments which have recently been made on the theory of causation of malarial fevers by mosquitoes, the Health Officer suggests that an endeavour should be made to exterminate them in their breeding grounds. He, however, expresses himself with caution as to the probable results. The mortality from cholera was 665 only, against an average of 2,181 for the previous nine years; and there was an equally satisfactory absence of small-pox, the deaths from this cause numbering only 85.

Vaccination was greatly hindered by the violent opposition to preventive inoculation against plague, which led to some of the vaccinators being mobbed and assaulted as inoculators, and made it necessary to practically suspend work for nearly three months. In consequence, the number of persons vaccinated fell from 21,620 to 13,225, of which 11,569 were primary and 1,686 revaccinations. Of operations in which the results were ascertained, the proportion of successful cases was 99·07 per cent. in primary cases and 23·68 in revaccinations. Three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight infants under one year old were vaccinated, giving a ratio of 33·55 per cent. on the birth-rate for the year. A scheme for the re-organization of the Vaccination Department was drawn up by the Health Officer with a view to remedying the defects in the existing system; and has received sanction since the close of the year.

During the year the Conservancy Department was transferred from the charge of the Health Officer to that of the Engineer. The change, however, was not found to work satisfactorily, and was cancelled after two months.

In conservancy a reform has been introduced, which it is hoped may prove effectual. Instead of the administrative unit being the ward, with a host of petty and irresponsible subordinates to each, it is now the block, or subdivision of a ward, in charge of a single responsible sarkar. Proposals were submitted by the Health Officer for still further and more radical reforms in the establishment. These, however, did not receive the sanction of the Corporation.

Another important improvement has been the introduction of an afternoon, in addition to a morning, conservancy service. This is much appreciated by the public. It should be noted that the new scheme has as yet hardly had time to get into working order, and that its operations have been hampered by scarcity of labour during the past year.

During the year there were two outbreaks of plague in Calcutta,—the first, which was restricted in incidence, in April, and the second, which was most extended and persistent, in the middle of the cold weather of 1898-99. By orders issued under the Epidemic Diseases Act of 1897, measures for the prevention and extirpation of plague in Calcutta are entrusted to the Chairman alone, assisted by a special staff, and are not subject to the control of the Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES IN THE INTERIOR OF BENGAL.

Number of municipalities, population and rate-payers.

There was no increase in the number of municipalities, which stood at 151 at the close of the year. The inhabitants of the 151 towns number 2,730,348 persons.

With an increase of 8,178 in the municipal population, as compared with the previous year, due to the inclusion of the additional municipality at Chandpur which was not included in last year's figures, the number of rate-payers fell from 469,221 to 467,240, representing 17·1 per cent. of the population, as against 17·2 of the previous year.

The percentage varies from 31·1 at Birnagar in the Presidency Division to 6·0 at Kurseong. Of towns where the percentage falls below the provincial average, the most notable example is Bhagalpur, where it was only 9·1. In Darbhanga, where last year a revision of assessments by a salaried assessor resulted in a rise in the number of assessees from 6,801 to 14,713, the exemptions allowed by an objection committee caused a fall in the year under review of 3,612 from the latter figure.

Results of elections held during the year.

General elections were held during the year only in the Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala Municipalities in the Presidency Division. In the former the rate-payers took a keen interest in electing their representatives and in unseating those members of the out-going Committee whose attendance at the meetings had not been regular. There was a keen contest among the candidates, and on an average more than three-fifths of the total number of voters attended at the polling stations. In Maniktala there was virtually no contest in any of the elections. The net result is that out of 51 wards in which vacancies occurred, elections were contested in 24, and a total of 2,871 persons actually voted out of an electorate numbering 8,775 in the contested wards.

The following table shows the composition of the municipal bodies in each Division at the close of the year:—

Name of Division.	Number of Members.				Race.		Occupation or Profession.								
	Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	Europeans.	Natives.	Government servants.	Zamindars and land-holders.	Pleaders and mukhtears.	Planters.	Merchants, traders and money-lenders.	School-masters (other than Government employés).	Medical practitioners.	Government pensioners.	Unspecified.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Burdwan ...	...	148	228	376	29	347	49	77	71	4	56	38	16	8	57
Presidency ...	6	234	338	578	33	545	82	164	76	...	79	30	39	32	76
Rajshahi ...	...	86	97	183	37	146	34	30	51	6	10	13	6	8	25
Dacca ...	10	103	113	226	13	213	35	47	67	...	23	14	13	1	26
Chittagong ...	10	32	40	82	9	23	15	10	37	...	5	2	2	1	10
Patna ...	18	173	193	384	51	333	58	126	103	4	34	10	4	1	39
Bhagalpur ...	...	64	93	157	29	128	28	32	25	...	20	2	6	4	40
Orissa ...	...	41	34	75	6	69	24	10	27	...	1	3	...	4	6
Chota Nagpur	18	64	37	119	23	96	30	7	44	...	16	2	6	2	12
Total ...	62	945	1,173	2,180	230	1,950	355	503	506	14	244	114	92	61	291
Percentage on total.	2·8	43·4	53·8	...	10·6	89·4	16·3	23·1	23·3	·6	11·2	5·2	4·2	2·8	13·3
Percentage on total for 1897-98.	3·06	43·2	53·6	...	10·7	89·3	15·9	23·5	23·6	·7	10·8	3·1	5·4	2·5	13·7

The variations from the figures of the previous year are slight. The number of lawyers has fallen from 516 to 506, but this class still provides the largest number of Municipal Commissioners, whilst the landlords come next. The number of school-masters other than Government servants rose from 69 to 114, whilst medical practitioners lost about one-third of the seats they occupied in the previous year.

Attendance at meetings.

There were in all 2,586 meetings held during the year, against 2,609 in 1897-98. Of these, 227, or 8·7 per cent., were unsuccessful or had to be adjourned, as against 219 meetings, or 8·3 per cent., in the previous year. Thirty-one municipalities against 39 in the previous year held more than 20 meetings, whilst 15 municipalities failed to hold at least one meeting every month. At Cossipore-Chitpur the Commissioners held 47 meetings, all successful, with an average attendance of 73 per cent. of the total number of members. Four other municipalities held more than 30 meetings, viz., Kalna (36), Santipur (33), Sherpur in Mymensingh (38), and Bihar (36). The municipality of Jamalpur in Monghyr held only 7 meetings out of which one was unsuccessful, with an average attendance of 58 per cent. of the members.

In 79 municipalities as against 102 in 1897-98, an average of more than one-half of the total number of Commissioners attended at each meeting. The highest percentages of attendance were 80 at Ramjibanpur and Baduria, 78 at Patuakhali, 76 at Jagdispur, 73 at Cossipore-Chitpur and Krishnagar,

and the lowest was 17 at Kushtia. On the whole the number of meetings held and the average attendance appear to be satisfactory, and sufficient for practical administrative purposes.

Assessments and taxation.

The rate on holdings was in force in 38 towns, and the alternative tax upon persons in the remainder, with the exception of two towns, viz., Bhadreswar and Puri, where both forms of taxation were in force in different wards. The rate on holdings was levied at the maximum in all but 11 towns, including among others Howrah, Darjeeling, Hooghly and Chinsura, and Narayanganj. The lowest rate, 5 per cent., was levied at Sahibganj, and the highest, 10 per cent., at Dacca.

The incidence of municipal taxation (excluding Calcutta) varied between Rs. 6-2-8 at Darjeeling and 4 annas at Bazitpur in the district of Mymensingh; the average for the whole Province was Re. 1-0-9, which shows an increase of one anna and one pie per head since the previous year. In 46 towns, against 39 in 1897-98, the incidence of taxation exceeded one rupee per head of population, and it was below 8 annas in 40 towns, against 52 in the two previous years. No allowance has been made for the natural increase of population, the extent of which can for the present only be left to conjecture.

Revision of assessment.

A revision of assessment, general or partial, came into force during the year in several municipalities, the best financial results being attained in the following towns:—

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.	Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase.
	Rs.		Rs.
Midnapore ...	... 1,364	Narayanganj ...	... 1,025
Hooghly and Chinsura	... 1,718	Chittagong ...	... 1,638
Serampore ...	... 2,260	Barh ...	... 1,698
Howrah ...	... 7,263	Arrah ...	... 3,600
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	... 1,953	Dumraon ...	... 1,865
Titagar ...	... 1,063	Bettiah ...	... 1,031
Naihati ...	... 4,919	Darbhanga ...	... 3,296
Nadia ...	... 1,067	Cuttack ...	... 3,884
Kandi ...	... 1,649	Chattra ...	... 1,260
Darjeeling ...	... 9,809	Ranchi ...	... 2,043
Dacca ...	... 2,359	Chaibassa ...	... 1,593

Demands, collections, remissions and outstandings on account of taxes.

The following table compares the totals under these heads for the year 1898-99 with those of the previous five years:—

Year.	Demands.			Collections.						Remissions.				Outstanding balance.
	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 5 on column 2.	Percentage of column 6 on column 3.	Percentage of column 7 on column 4.	Arrear.	Current.	Total.	Percentage of column 13 on column 4.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1893-94 ...	4,27,689	22,81,279	27,08,968	2,43,149	19,60,629	21,03,772	56·8	81·5	77·6	59,612	59,372	1,18,984	4·3	4,86,212
1894-95 ...	4,93,558	23,71,593	28,65,151	2,74,419	19,76,277	22,50,696	55·6	83·3	78·5	96,983	58,144	1,55,127	5·4	4,59,328
1895-96 ...	4,63,780	25,27,826	29,91,606	2,47,870	20,89,234	23,37,104	53·4	82·6	78·1	75,814	59,450	1,35,264	4·5	5,19,238
1896-97 ...	5,21,077	27,13,569	32,34,646	2,89,108	22,09,050	24,98,158	55·4	81·4	77·2	94,613	70,672	1,65,285	5·0	5,71,203
1897-98 ...	5,75,937	28,35,594	34,11,531	3,24,221	23,00,280	26,24,501	56·2	81·1	76·9	69,255	69,429	1,38,684	4·6	6,48,346
1898-99 ...	6,52,216	29,29,708	35,81,924	3,45,271	24,52,861	27,98,132	52·9	83·7	78·1	1,04,857	71,909	1,76,760	4·6	6,07,032

The current demand rose to Rs. 29,29,708 from Rs. 28,35,594 in the previous year, resulting in an increase of Rs. 94,114; and the percentage of total collections on total demand, which had steadily fallen during the previous three years, also rose from 76·9 to 78·1 per cent. During the past quinquennium the total collections have risen from Rs. 21,03,772 to Rs. 27,98,132, being an increase of Rs. 6,94,360, or 33·0 per cent. The average annual increase was Rs. 1,38,872. There was a decrease in the percentage of arrear collections, which fell from 56·2 in 1897-98 to 52·9. With an increase of Rs. 1,70,393 in the total demand, there was a rise in the total remissions of Rs. 38,076, whilst the total outstanding balance was reduced by Rs. 41,314. The record on the whole shows some improvement, but so long as the remissions amount to about

5 per cent. year by year, and the total collections (column 7) fall substantially short of the current demand (column 3), the results cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

The table below shows the percentages of collections attained by the municipalities in each Division as compared with the previous year:—

Percentage of total collections on total demand.	Number of Municipalities.																			
	Burdwan.		Presidency.		Rajshahi.		Dacca.		Chittagong		Patna.		Bhagalpur.		Orissa.		Chota Nagpur.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
From 90 to 99 per cent. ...	10	10	11	14	7	6	14	13	4	3	16	19	6	6	3	3	2	2	73	76
,, 80 to 89 ,, ...	9	7	8	15	2	3	3	3	1	2	5	5	3	3	...	1	1	3	32	42
,, 70 to 79 ,, ...	3	3	10	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	2	18	16
,, 60 to 69 ,, ...	3	4	9	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	21	11
,, 50 to 59 ,, ...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3
,, 40 to 49 ,, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
,, 30 to 39 ,, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total number of municipalities.	27	27	40	40	11	11	17	17	5	6	26	26	10	10	5	5	9	9	150	151

Of the divisional groups, the first place is taken by Dacca with the high average percentage of 92·7; the only exception to the uniformly high standard of efficiency being the small municipality of Netrakona. Good results were also obtained in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, the averages being 86·7 and 86·21, respectively. The important group of municipalities in the Presidency Division attained a general average of 80·9—a very considerable improvement on the previous year's results.

The lowest place is taken by the Burdwan group, which has now fallen to the regrettably low average of 64·9.

Of individual municipalities, in 42, against 37 in the three previous years, over 95 per cent. of the total demand was collected, the following 23 towns showing the best results:—

Name of Municipality.	Total demand.	Percentage of collection.	Total remission.	Outstanding balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Deoghur	6,159	99·98	1	...
Gaya	55,748	99·8	95	6
Narayanganj	49,895	99·8	50	34
Tamluk	5,536	99·7	7	7
Jhalakati	5,617	99·6	21	...
Jagdispur	4,225	99·6	13	...
Sitamarhi	5,817	99·5	24	3
Roserah	3,391	99·4	18	...
Hajipur	6,799	99·2	43	8
Tikari	6,521	99·2	48	...
Titagar	12,246	99·1	105	...
Maheshpur	2,319	99·0	7	14
Kendrapara	6,287	99·0	61	2
Lalganj	4,436	98·9	46	...
Sherpur (Bogra) ...	5,644	98·6	32	49
Pirozjpur	6,069	98·3	63	35
Bazitpur	2,411	98·3	33	7
Siwan	7,959	98·3	126	2
Patuakhali	2,636	98·1	39	98
Madhubani	6,883	98·1	126	...
Khulna	10,797	98·1	148	48
Dumraon	7,280	98·0	139	2
Chakdaha	3,192	98·0	42	21

The table above shows what can be done by watchful administration and prompt enforcement of demands. A satisfactory improvement is to be noted in Patna, the most populous municipality in the province, where collections improved from 77·8 to 85·4.

Of the municipalities which call for adverse criticism in this respect, the most important is Howrah, which has now for some years been a standing example of lamentable inefficiency.

Other towns where collections were defective are Bhadreswar, Chandpur, Hooghly, Chinsura, Darbhanga, Bally, Purulia, Howrah, Garden Reach, Baduria, Serampore, Ranchi, Kotrang, Rangpur and Netrakona.

The table in the foregoing paragraph illustrates the fact that the prompt realisation of municipal dues entirely obviates the necessity for large remissions. A general rise in the percentage of remissions is noticed in all the Divisions except Dacca and Orissa, where there was a slight improvement as compared with 1897-98. The largest increase occurred in the Divisions named in the margin. In 11 towns, as against 7 in 1897-98, the remissions exceeded 10 per cent. of the total demand, the worst instances being Kotrung (29·5), Rangpur (27·9), and Darbhanga (26·6).

	Remissions.		Outstanding balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
			Rs.	Rs.
Rajshahi	... 3·6	6·0	26,072	26,314
Chittagong	... 2·6	4·1	2,718	5,239
Patna	... 3·2	5·4	71,955	43,045
Bhagalpur	... 1·4	3·13	41,064	26,666

Fresh imposts levied during the year.

Fees for the registration of carts were levied for the first time in the municipalities of Khirpai, Muktagacha and Sherpur (Mymensingh). Fees under Part IX of the Bengal Municipal Act for the cleansing of private privies were also levied for the first time at Jaynagar, Garden Reach, South Barrackpore, Purnea, Daltonganj, Purulia, Raghunathpur and Chaibassa, and in portions of the municipalities of Rajpur, North Barrackpore, Kandi and Jangipur. A half-yearly license-fee of Re. 1 on bullock-sheds was imposed under section 263 in the Maniktala Municipality. In the same town saltpetre refineries were brought under the category of dangerous and offensive trades under section 261 of the Act, and an annual fee of Rs. 100 was imposed on each. In Baranagar annual fees were levied for the first time for licenses for the sale of fuel, &c., at burning ghats. License fees under section 261 were also levied for the first time at Netrokona, Bihar, English Bazar, Chatra, Raghunathpur and Chaibassa Municipalities. A tax on animals and vehicles was levied in the Daltonganj Municipality from 1st October 1898. Part X of the Municipal Act containing provisions for the regulation of markets, was introduced into the Daltonganj Municipality.

Income and expenditure.

The following table shows separately for each Division the opening and closing balances, the income and the expenditure of its municipalities during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Name of Division.	Opening balance.		Income during the year.		Total funds available for expenditure.		Total expenditure.		Closing balance.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan ...	67,153	66,793	9,82,619	9,65,944	10,49,772	10,32,737	9,82,979	9,70,614	66,793	62,123
Presidency ...	94,428	1,09,839	6,90,313	7,71,211	7,84,741	8,81,050	6,74,902	7,37,915	1,09,839	1,43,135
Rajshahi ...	36,479	26,888	5,22,454	3,83,150	5,58,933	4,10,038	5,32,045	3,82,850	26,888	27,188
Dacca ...	37,236	46,022	4,17,329	3,98,641	4,54,565	4,44,663	4,08,543	3,84,921	46,022	59,742
Chittagong ...	29,677	13,045	1,02,177	1,13,818	1,31,854	1,26,863	1,18,809	1,10,780	13,075	16,083
Patna ...	1,04,797	91,475	6,40,058	7,03,234	7,44,855	7,94,709	6,53,380	6,79,564	91,445	1,15,145
Bhagalpur ...	52,514	29,067	2,89,042	2,94,891	3,41,556	3,23,958	3,12,489	2,86,251	29,067	37,707
Orissa ...	4,304	7,580	1,12,896	1,17,767	1,17,200	1,25,347	1,09,620	1,17,270	7,580	8,077
Chota Nagpur ...	11,527	10,252	71,734	97,693	83,261	1,07,945	73,009	93,010	10,252	14,935
Total ...	4,38,115	4,00,961	38,28,622	38,46,349	42,66,737	42,47,310	38,65,776	37,63,175	4,00,961	4,84,135

There was an increase in the aggregate closing balances of municipalities, which rose from Rs. 4,00,961 to Rs. 4,84,135. In several municipalities funds are being accumulated for schemes of sanitation or other municipal reforms; *e.g.*, at Cossipore-Chitpur Rs. 56,083 for drainage and water-supply, whilst in the Rajshahi Division money was kept in hand for probable plague charges. In a few other cases the loan funds received for water-supply or other purposes could not be wholly utilised during the year, and this led to the increase of the closing balances.

Income.

The following table shows the revenue derived in each Division from taxation proper, *i.e.*, under the head "1—Municipal rates and taxes," during 1898-99 and the five previous years:—

Year.	Names of Divisions.									
	Burdwan.	Presidency.	Rajshahi.	Dacca.	Chittagong.	Patna.	Bhagalpur.	Orissa.	Chota Nagpur.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	5,71,793	4,43,654	2,04,781	2,42,967	50,206	3,92,136	1,52,909	82,010	39,445	21,79,901
1894-95	5,84,253	4,74,507	2,12,813	2,02,646	56,418	4,27,672	1,71,872	82,479	40,825	23,13,485
1895-96	6,00,851	4,84,142	2,28,726	2,68,498	58,446	4,53,276	1,71,532	80,313	41,816	23,87,600
1896-97	6,89,640	5,30,657	2,29,543	2,80,064	61,441	4,47,470	1,71,627	82,095	43,128	25,35,665
1897-98	7,57,305	5,65,823	2,26,132	2,89,856	72,036	4,58,591	1,84,481	82,932	42,030	26,79,186
1898-99	7,83,653	6,03,938	2,37,410	3,04,274	79,042	4,94,882	2,16,672	85,163	55,511	28,60,545
Increase during the past quinquennium.	2,11,860	1,60,284	32,629	61,307	28,836	1,02,746	63,763	3,153	16,066	6,80,644
Percentage of increase.	37·05	36·1	11·05	25·2	57·4	26·2	41·6	3·8	4·7	31·2

During the past quinquennium municipal taxation has increased by Rs. 6,80,644, or 31·2 per cent., varying in the different Divisions from 57·4 in Bhagalpur to 3·8 in the Orissa Division. As compared with the previous year, the income from taxation shows an increase of Rs. 1,81,359, or 6·7 per cent. The increase was shared by all the Divisions, and was largest in the Burdwan, Presidency, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, where it amounted to Rs. 26,348, Rs. 38,115, Rs. 36,291 and Rs. 32,191, respectively.

Tax on houses and lands.

This tax yielded a revenue of Rs. 10,51,230, which is Rs. 86,524, or 8·9, in excess of the income during the previous year. The increase was shared, more or less, by all the Divisions, the percentages varying from 42·2 in the Chota Nagpur to 2·9 in the Orissa Division. Better collection of both current and arrear demands, revision of assessments, as also a change in the form of taxation in some places from a tax on persons to the rate on holdings, as at Titagar, contributed to the increase, whilst delay in the disposal of objections against revised assessment and laxity of supervision of the collection establishment were responsible for short collections under this as under other forms of taxation.

Tax on animals and vehicles.

As compared with the previous year, there was a slight decrease of Rs. 1,790 in the income from this source, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 2,09,129 in 1898-99. The largest decrease occurred in the Burdwan Division, where the receipts fell by Rs. 4,177. This decrease was shared mainly by the municipalities of Howrah (Rs. 4,480) and Ghatal (Rs. 1,674). In the former place the decline is ascribed partly to the failure of the Corporation of Calcutta to pay to the municipality its share of the cart-registration fees for the second-half of the year, and also to the opening of the Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Tramways. The introduction of the system of cart registration in the neighbouring municipalities affected the receipts at Ghatal. There was an increase of Rs. 1,171 in the receipts in the Kalna Municipality, which is reported to be the result of better supervision. At Bhagalpur the receipts show an improvement of Rs. 2,166, owing to a larger number of carts having been registered

during the year after the previous year's dullness of local trade. The revenue was almost stationary in the Presidency, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions.

Tax on professions and trades.

The revenue from this source declined by Rs. 224. The income was stationary in the Presidency Division and fell off in Burdwan and Rajshahi, whilst in the rest of the Divisions there was some increase. Several municipalities shared the decline in the Burdwan Division, notably Bansbaria, where the receipts fell off from Rs. 1,889 to Rs. 288.

Tolls on roads and at ferries.

In no district are tolls levied on roads, nor do the municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division derive any income from ferries. The rise in the income by 6·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, was shared mainly by the Patna and Chittagong Divisions, where there was an increase of Rs. 12,164 and Rs. 3,342, respectively. The Patna and Muzaffarpur Municipalities contributed Rs. 10,465 and Rs. 2,324 towards the increase in the former Division, due at Patna to collection of arrears of rent, and at Muzaffarpur to increased rent at which ferries have been let. In the Chittagong Division the increase was due to the inclusion in the accounts of the ferry receipts in the new municipality of Chandpur, and to increased rents obtained for the ferries in the Chittagong Municipality. The receipts declined in the Dacca, Bhagalpur and the Presidency Divisions, the decline being largest in the last-named Division, where it amounted to Rs. 3,365. In the Azimganj Municipality in the Presidency Division the income fell off by Rs. 3,051.

Water-rate.

This rate is levied only in eight municipalities where water-works have been installed. In Dacca the Commissioners levy no rate for the filtered water supplied. The total receipts rose from Rs. 1,99,352 to Rs. 2,00,614. The largest increase occurred in the Bhagalpur Municipality, where the receipts increased from Rs. 8,077 in 1897-98 to Rs. 13,278, owing to vigorous measures being taken for the realisation of arrears.

Lighting-rate.

This rate is levied only in the municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling. In the former town the receipts rose from Rs. 37,517 to Rs. 45,112 owing to the extension of gas-light to new areas and the levy of the tax in those places. At Darjeeling the receipts amounted to Rs. 9,241, against the small sum of Rs. 197 levied towards the close of the previous year.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

The income under this head shows the large advance of Rs. 49,607, or 9·4 per cent., over the receipts of the previous year. This increase of revenue occurred in all the Divisions except Rajshahi. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 14,262), in Bhagalpur (Rs. 10,623), and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 7,332), where it rose from Rs. 4,585 to Rs. 11,917. The improvement in revenue was due to the levy of the tax for the first time in some municipalities and in portions of others, and also, as in the case of other demands, to the stricter supervision exercised over the Collection Department. Taking municipalities separately, the largest increase occurred in the towns named in the margin.

Name of Municipality.	Increase.
	Rs.
Hooghly-Chinsura ...	2,280
Howrah	3,851
Barnagore	2,259
Darbhanga	2,361
Bhagalpur	4,149

Several municipalities took steps towards making the trenching-grounds a source of income. The sale of nightsoil and sweepings also yielded an income in some towns. The receipts, however, from these sources are trifling, and it is probable that the general repugnance of the cultivators in Bengal to the use of nightsoil as manure will take time to disappear.

Tax on persons according to their circumstances and property.

The total revenue rose from Rs. 5,35,002 in 1897-98 to Rs. 5,51,196, resulting in an increase of Rs. 16,194, or 3·0 per cent., the increase occurring in all the Divisions except Orissa, where the revenue declined by Rs. 559. The increase was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,867) and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 3,357).

As in some municipalities the tax on persons has been replaced by the rate on holdings within entire municipal areas or in selected wards, the net result of

the year can only be determined on a comparison of the aggregate income from both the forms of tax with that of the previous year. The net result was an increase of Rs. 1,02,718 in the income under both the heads taken together.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds.

The contributions received by municipalities from Provincial and Local Funds and from other sources, fell from Rs. 1,51,949 to Rs. 1,42,904. They are classified as follows:—

Purpose for which made.	Provincial Funds.	District Funds.	Other funds and public charity.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Medical	2,765	45,177	47,023	94,965
Education	3,781	266	255	4,302
Other purposes	17,084	13,555	12,998	43,637
Total ...	23,630	58,998	60,276	1,42,904

Expenditure.

The total expenditure in the municipalities of the Province (excluding Calcutta) amounted during the year to Rs. 37,63,175, against Rs. 38,65,776 in 1897-98, being a decrease of Rs. 1,02,601. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 4,84,135, against Rs. 4,00,961 in the preceding year. The statement below shows for the whole Province the percentage which the expenditure in each municipality under each of the principal heads bears to the total outlay (excluding debt and suspense heads) for the past four years:—

Year.	General establishment.	Lighting.	Water-supply.	Drainage.	Conservancy.	Medical.	Vaccination.	Public Works.	Education.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1895-96	8·7	4·4	25·9	3·9	23·3	7·9	·51	13·1	3·5
1896-97	9·8	4·7	15·5	3·4	26·6	9·5	·56	16·1	3·8
1897-98	10·4	7·2	7·4	3·2	30·3	9·7	·57	17·1	3·7
1898-99	10·6	4·4	5·9	3·4	31·7	10·5	·5	16·3	3·4

There was a large falling off in the expenditure on lighting and water-supply. The decrease under lighting was due to heavy capital charges having been incurred at Darjeeling in the previous year on the electric-light installation in that town, and to the payment in that year by the Howrah Municipality

of heavy arrear bills for the supply of gas. The falling off under water-supply was also due mainly to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred during the year.

Office and Collection Establishment.

The total expenditure on office establishment shows an increase of Rs. 6,095, and that on collection establishment of Rs. 4,729. In four small municipalities, as compared with seven in 1897-98, the cost of office and collection establishment exceeded one quarter of the whole expenditure of the year.

The prevention of fire.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 19,463 to Rs. 18,822, the largest decline occurring in the Darjeeling and Cossipore-Chitpur Municipalities. In the former it was due to no stores having been purchased during the year. Since the close of the year an arrangement has been made for the levy of a contribution from the Garden Reach Municipality towards the cost of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade. The result of the negotiations between the Commissioners of the Barnagore Municipality and the Commissioner of Police for extending the service of the Metropolitan Fire Brigade to that town, referred to in the last Report, has not been reported to Government.

Street-lighting.

The expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 2,54,204 to Rs. 1,53,170, showing a decrease of Rs. 1,01,034, which occurred mainly under capital expenditure. The decrease, which was shared by all the Divisions except Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase, was largest in the municipalities of Howrah and Darjeeling, viz., of Rs. 39,110 and Rs. 53,957, respectively, owing to the non-payment of arrear bills of the Gas Company in the former, and to heavy capital expenditure having been incurred in the latter on the electric-light installation in the previous year. Seventeen municipalities against 20 in the previous year incurred no expenditure on this item. In some places only a small expenditure was incurred in supplying oil for the lanterns of the patrolling police, no street lamps being put up.

Water-supply.

Under this head also the total expenditure fell from Rs. 2,62,636 in 1897-98 to Rs. 2,01,387, the large decline of Rs. 61,249 being shared by the five Divisions named in the margin, whilst there was some increase in the remaining Divisions, mainly in Chittagong, where the charge rose from Rs. 1,183 to Rs. 5,113. The Howrah Municipality shows a decrease of Rs. 19,742 under "Capital" outlay. As stated in the last Resolution, the water-works installed in the town were not at first found to be altogether successful. Improvements have since received due attention, and the Chairman considers that the works are now settling into shape. The water supplied through the works was found to be in no way inferior to the filtered water supplied in Calcutta. At Cossipore-Chitpur and Maniktala the Commissioners further extended the water-supply which is obtained from the Calcutta mains, but the supply in the latter place is still inadequate. The Commissioners are contemplating the further extension of the supply, and a scheme has been framed for the purpose, the cost of which will be met out of revenue. Proposals are also under consideration for the extension of the Calcutta water-supply to portions of the South Suburban and Garden Reach Municipalities. The South Dum-Dum Municipality have obtained sanction to the extension of the filtered water-supply from the Cantonment main. At Berhampore the water-works were completed and opened after the close of the year. At Rampur Boalia the Commissioners spent Rs. 4,227 on the re-excavation of tanks. The maintenance charge also increased in that town by Rs. 2,138. The reduction of expenditure of Rs. 11,831 at Dacca was only a paper one, due to the payment of arrear bills in the previous year. At Patuakhali the Subdivisional Officer and Chairman of the Municipality has, it is reported, raised subscriptions for erecting filters in two reserved tanks on the pattern of the one erected at Faridpur, which has proved successful. At Bhagalpur there was a reduction of expenditure of Rs. 17,207 both under capital and maintenance charges. Considerable trouble has been experienced with these important water-works owing to the intake having been choked up during the high flood time.

	Decrease. Rs.
Burdwan	19,539
Rajshahi	5,788
Dacca	14,007
Patna	8,424
Bhagalpur	18,369

Drainage.

The total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,13,456 to Rs. 1,16,987 owing to an increase in the capital expenditure of Rs. 61,316, whilst maintenance charges declined by Rs. 7,785. Taking both the heads together, the increase, which was largest in the Presidency Division (Rs. 6,672), was shared by four other Divisions,—Dacca, Patna, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur—whilst there was a falling off in the remaining Divisions, Rajshahi returning the largest figure (Rs. 8,431).

At Santipur and Azimganj the increase occurred in the cost of maintenance of existing drains, which rose from Rs. 3 and Rs. 74 to Rs. 1,379 and Rs. 2,440, respectively. The increase in the other places was under capital expenditure. The decline in expenditure was due to smaller capital expenditure having been incurred in the municipalities of Serampore, Dinajpur and Bhagalpur, whilst in the rest the decrease was in the cost of establishment, repairs, &c. At Serampore the scheme for improving the drainage of two wards has been completed, and the rest of the scheme is under preparation. The Municipal Commissioners of Howrah are, it is reported, turning their attention to the improvement of the surface drainage of the town, the scheme previously drawn up having proved to be impracticable. As regards the future they have obtained sanction to the appointment of an Engineer of the requisite calibre, and propose on his arrival to prepare a scheme such as their finances may admit of. Schemes for the drainage of the municipalities of Hoogbly and Chinsura and Khulna are, it is reported, under the consideration of the Sanitary Board. The Maniktala Municipality have matured a costly scheme for opening out the drainage outfalls of the Municipality, which has been approved by the Sanitary Board and has just received the sanction of Government. At Krishnagar the Commissioners obtained a loan of Rs. 28,000 from Government towards the close of the previous year for improving the drainage and water-supply of the town by excavating the channel of the Anjona river. The District Engineer of Nadia has been authorized to execute the scheme under the supervision of the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle. At Comilla the Commissioners have commenced the work of excavating two drainage outfall channels. At Patna the construction of new drains, wells and reservoirs and the purchase of a boiler and a pump in connection with the scheme for flushing parts of the City drains contributed to the increased expenditure incurred during the year. No expenditure was incurred on this item in 14 municipalities, among which may be mentioned Darbhanga, Garden Reach, Jalpaiguri and Dinapore.

The municipalities of the Presidency Division are naturally those in which most expenditure under this head is required; and it is satisfactory to note that this is on the whole appreciated by them. On the other hand, improvement in this respect is reported to be the great need in the Bhagalpur Division.

Conservancy (including road cleaning and watering, and latrines).

The total charge on this account, which amounted to Rs. 10,85,270, shows an increase of Rs. 17,572, as comparedwith the previous year. The increase was shared by the six Divisions named in the margin, whilst there was a decline in the rest, viz., Rs. 11,440 in Burdwan, Rs. 18,465 in Rajshahi, and Rs. 4,199 in the Dacca Division. In the Burdwan Division increase of expenditure occurred in 14 towns, including Asansol, where the expenditure rose from Rs. 4,716 to Rs. 7,041, and a decrease in the remaining towns, the largest falling off of Rs. 16,033 occurring at Howrah, on account of the discharge of the heavy extra establishment maintained during the plague scare. The largest increase in the Presidency Division occurred in the South Suburban Municipality (Rs. 3,908) and in the Patna Division in the Municipalities of Gaya (Rs. 17,160) and Patna (Rs. 14,293). The increase in these as in other places has been ascribed to one or more of the following causes, viz., the purchase of nightsoil and rubbish carts, and of latrines and urinals, the entertainment of extra sweepers and conservancy staff for the cleansing of the town, and increased expenditure on disinfectants as a precaution against the importation of bubonic plague, and the construction of bullock sheds and purchase of fodder.

	Rs.		Rs.
Presidency ...	8,927	Bhagalpur ...	5,659
Chittagong ...	217	Orissa ...	3,427
Patna ...	28,461	Chota Nagpur	4,485

The system of coke breeze filtration of sewage was tried at Howrah and various municipalities in the Dacca Division. At Howrah these filters

were attached direct to the latrines and urinals, and the experiments proved that the effluent is greatly reduced in quantity by evaporation while passing through the coke, and is, therefore, easier to remove, and it becomes infinitely less offensive and the passage of the carts causes less nuisance in the streets.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

The total expenditure, which amounted to Rs. 3,60,656, shows an increase of Rs. 19,164, as compared with 1897-98. In the year 1893-94, the expenditure under this head stood at Rs. 2,82,189, and thus during the past quinquennium, there has been an increase of Rs. 78,467, or Rs. 15,693 a year on the average. Deducting the special grants and contributions for medical purposes, the total amount paid by municipalities on this account was Rs. 2,59,951. The municipalities named in the margin show the largest fluctuation in the expenditure under this head, as compared with the previous year. The increase at Midnapore was due to the payment of bills for the construction of the Leper Asylum, and that at Raniganj to the construction of a plague hospital and to the contribution made towards the pay of a veterinary officer employed by the District Board. The increase of expenditure in municipalities in the Presidency Division was due to the measures adopted to prevent the spread of the plague to the respective towns. The decrease is generally ascribed to the reduction in the cost of diet, as high prices prevailed in the previous year, and to smaller expenditure having been incurred on buildings than in the year 1897-98, and also to payment of smaller amount of arrear bills. At Hazaribagh, the old dispensary building which was not suited to requirements and had besides fallen into disrepair was sold for Rs. 3,000. With this amount and the further help of a donation of Rs. 4,000 from the late Raja of Padma, miscellaneous subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,099, and a grant of Rs. 3,000 from Government, an excellent building for a hospital and dispensary has been constructed on a separate site granted by Government. The new building was opened for use in the month of May of the current year. At Purulia a hospital for contagious diseases was constructed at a cost of Rs. 1,500. A dispensary was opened for the first time at Jaynagar.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of increase. Rs.
Raniganj ...	1,160
Midnapore ...	1,257
Cossipore-Chitpur ...	5,164
Maniktala ...	3,442
Baranagar ...	1,825
South Suburbs...	2,940
Titagar ...	1,117
Naihati ...	1,953
Berhampore ...	1,569
Khulna ...	1,907
Pabna ...	1,896
Jamalpur (Mymensingh) ...	4,735
Samastipur ...	1,051
Jajpur ...	1,231
Hazaribagh ...	1,096
Purulia ...	2,074

Name of Municipality.	Amount of decrease. Rs.
Darjeeling ...	1,236
Dacca ...	3,878
Nasirabad ...	9,165
Faridpur ...	2,047
Patna ...	5,120
Gaya ...	1,822

At Rampur Boalia a lady doctor was appointed in May 1898, and has since been practising in the municipality. A passed midwife has been entertained on a salary of Rs. 30 a month with free quarters at Jalpaiguri. A Christian hill girl, who was being educated at the Campbell Medical School at the cost of the Darjeeling Municipality, has passed, and she will now be employed by the municipality at the Charitable Dispensary for the benefit of native females. The hospital for females at Cuttack, known as the "Lady Thompson Dispensary," continued to be supported by voluntary subscriptions. A ward for females was constructed at Colgong. There was a maternity ward attached to the Bankipore Dispensary, where a lady doctor is employed at the cost of the Patna Municipality. Lady doctors are also employed at the Arrah and Dumraon dispensaries and at Bihar.

Vaccination.

There were 197 vaccinators employed at a cost of Rs. 19,760, and these performed 95,822 operations, of which 80,262 were primary, and 15,560 were revaccinations; of the total operations, 87·4 per cent. are reported to have been successful, against 87·5 of the previous year. Each operator vaccinated on an average 486 persons, the average cost of each operation being 3 annas 9 pies. The proportion of persons primarily vaccinated exceeded 5 per cent. of the total population in the seven towns named in the margin.

Darjeeling ...	9·8	Jamalpur (Monghyr) ...	8·5
Kurseong ...	5·9	Puri ...	8·8
Faridpur ...	6·1	Ranchi ...	5·4
Jhalakati ...	5·2		

Public Works.

The expenditure on Public Works declined from Rs. 6,03,830 to Rs. 5,59,030 during the year. The following table compares the expenditure under the several sub-heads during the two years:—

Year.	Establishment.	Buildings.	Roads.	Stores.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	73,974	52,811	4,19,908	57,137	6,03,830
1898-99 ...	77,279	41,958	4,23,762	16,031	5,59,030
Increase (+) or decrease (−)...	+3,305	−10,853	+3,854	−41,106	−44,800

Public Instruction.

The total expenditure under this head fell from Rs. 1,31,789 to Rs. 1,26,874, the decrease being shared by all the Divisions, except Rajshahi, Chittagong and Patna, where there was a slight increase.

The total expenditure on primary education, which amounted to Rs. 65,576, shows a falling off of Rs. 2,606. The following table compares the expenditure on primary education, Division by Division, during the last two years:—

Name of Division.	Cost of teaching half the boys of a school-going age in the municipalities in each Division at 10 annas per head.	Total expenditure on primary education.		Variation between the figures in columns 2 and 4.	Variation between the figures in columns 3 and 4.	Ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.			1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Burdwan ...	12,321	12,670	11,662	−659	−1,008	1·4	1·3
Presidency ...	14,084	15,629	14,027	−57	−1,602	3·1	2·7
Rajshahi ...	3,610	5,995	5,838	+2,228	−157	2·7	3·1
Dacca ...	6,752	5,653	5,599	−1,153	−54	2·5	2·2
Chittagong ...	2,009	2,152	2,437	+428	+285	2·4	2·3
Patna ...	18,975	14,908	15,406	−3,569	+498	3·4	3·2
Bhagalpur ...	5,293	5,221	5,194	−99	−27	2·4	2·1
Orissa ...	3,098	3,970	3,490	+392	−480	4·2	4·4
Chota Nagpur ...	2,174	1,984	1,923	−251	−61	4·8	2·7
Total ...	68,316	68,182	65,576	−2,740	−2,606	2·9	2·6

The prescribed standard of expenditure on primary education, as shown in column 2, was attained only in three Divisions, viz., Rajshahi, Chittagong and Orissa, whilst in Dacca and Patna it was much below the standard.

Loans.

Name of Municipality.	Amount of loan.	Purpose.
	Rs.	
Rajpur ...	3,750	Water-supply.
South Barrackpore	2,400	Ditto.
Krishnagar ...	28,000	Drainage and water-supply.
Rampur Boalia ...	5,000	Drainage works.
Darjeeling ...	15,000	Electric-lighting.
Cox's Bazar ...	2,000	Construction of office building.
Gaya	45,000	Sanitary improvements (introduction of Part IX).
Total ...	1,01,150	

The new loans raised and the purposes for which they were obtained are shown in the margin. At Darjeeling the Commissioners received an instalment out of the total loan of Rs. 1,20,000 for an electric-light installation. The total loan liabilities of municipalities at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 30,41,160.

Audit of accounts and embezzlements.

There was a long list of cases of embezzlements brought to light during the year in course of audit of accounts or otherwise. These occurred in the municipalities of Maniktala, Baduria, South Barrackpore, South Dum-Dum, Patna, Darbhanga, Bhagalpur, Kishanganj, Lohardaga, and Chaibassa. In most of these cases the offenders were prosecuted and punished, but the worst was Bhagalpur, where three tax-collectors embezzled an aggregate sum

of Rs. 1,095. These cases indicate laxity in the management of, and supervision over, the Collection Department. The reports disclose that in several cases proper security bonds in the forms prescribed by Government have not been taken from Municipal employés entrusted with the collection and handling of money.

Working of the Porters and Dandiwallas' Act.

The Act is in force only in the Darjeeling Municipality. The total number of porters and *dandiwallas* registered during the year was 750, against 878 of the previous year. There were 22 prosecutions under the Act, against 24 in 1897-98, and the amount of fines realised was Rs. 39. Only one license was cancelled during the year. The law continued to be carefully worked, and a close supervision is exercised over the porters and *dandiwallas*.

WORKING OF DISTRICT AND LOCAL BOARDS.

The number of District Boards and Union Committees remained unchanged during the year, but the number of Local Boards increased from 104 to 105 owing to the reconstitution of the Local Board at Chuadanga in the district of Nadia. The area within the jurisdiction of the District and Local Boards and the population of that area also remained the same except for some trifling variation in the figures for the District Board of Balasore.

Constitution of District Boards.

The number of members of District Boards was 795, or one greater than in the previous year. Of these, 186 held their seats *ex-officio*, 281 were nominated by Government and 328 were elected by the Local Boards against 186, 280 and 328, respectively, in the previous year; 257 of them were officials and 538 non-officials. The number of European or Eurasian members was 186 against 183 in 1897-98, the remainder being natives of the country. The total number of meetings held by District Boards was 555, being 16 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance at each meeting was 10·5 against 10·7 in 1897-98.

Constitution of Local Boards.

The Local Boards had 1,259 members, of whom 153 were officials and 1,106 non-officials, against 151 and 1,102, respectively, in 1897-98. Of the total number, 39 sat as *ex-officio* members, 803 were nominated by Government, and 417 were elected. Europeans or Eurasians held 107 and natives of India 1,152 seats. The Local Boards called 1,107 meetings during the year under report, or 28 less than in 1897-98. Of this number, 187 had to be adjourned or proved abortive for want of a quorum against 202 in 1897-98. The average attendance at the meetings of Local Boards was 5·2 against 5 in the preceding year.

Elections.

The year under report witnessed the fifth general election of members of the Local Boards in all the districts of the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, except Midnapore, and in the districts of Rajshahi, Pabna, Dacca and Faridpur. The elections in Nadia alone are reported to have aroused general interest.

Occupation of members.

The following table classifies the members of the several District and Local Boards according to their professions and occupations :—

	Government servants.		Zamindars, &c.		Pleaders and Mukhtears.		Planters.		Missionaries.		Government pensioners.		Other occupation.		Total number of members.
	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	Number.	Ratio per cent.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Boards	251	31·5	253	31·8	174	21·8	58	7·2	4	·5	13	1·6	42	5·2	795
Local Boards ...	153	12·1	568	45·1	345	27·4	46	3·6	5	·4	26	2·06	116	9·2	1,259

Powers of Local Boards.

There was little change in the powers exercised by Local Boards. In Hooghly and Howrah they were relieved respectively of the management of second class roads and the duty of conducting the lower primary scholarship examinations. In

Murshidabad, the management of the roads in Berhampore and Jangipur was resumed by the District Board. The Local Boards in Rangpur were entrusted with the supervision of pounds and ferries during the year as an experimental measure. The power of distributing rewards on the result of scholarship examinations was withdrawn from the Local Boards in the Faridpur district. The Jamui and Begusarai Local Boards in Monghyr and the Kishanganj and Araria Local Boards in Purnea were given the management of pounds in their respective jurisdictions during the year.

Union Committees.

Deducting the opening balance, the total income of the 57 Union Committees amounted to Rs. 22,865, or Rs. 2,984 more than in the previous year, and the expenditure to Rs. 21,388 against Rs. 17,481 in 1897-98. Thirty-two Unions spent the whole, or nearly the whole, amount allotted to them. Five out of the six Unions in the district of Burdwan incurred no expenditure during the year, the reason assigned being that the Committees do not take interest in their work with the little money placed at their disposal. The Union Committee at Contai, in the district of Midnapore, is reported to have done some useful work during the year. The attitude of the Local Boards of that district towards the Union Committees not having been satisfactory, the Chairman of the District Board had to frame certain rules, with a view to prevent undue interference on the part of the Local Boards with the affairs of the Unions.

The working of the Union Committees in Jessore and Khulna is also reported to have been satisfactory. The Pabna Union Committee has not been favourably reported on, nor the Laksham Union Committee in Tippera which, it is stated, did not take much interest in its work. The Chandpur and Matlab Union Committees, as also all the Union Committees in Noakhali, are said to have done their work satisfactorily. The Unions at Remuna and Soro have been favourably spoken of, but the other Unions in the district of Balasore are stated to have done practically nothing.

Financial results.

The table below compares the income and expenditure of the District Boards under all main heads for 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Income.	Rs.	Rs.
VI.—Provincial Rates	39,16,230	39,64,562
XII.—Interest	47,540	48,079
XVII.—Police (including Pounds)	4,69,456	4,49,151
XIX.—Education	65,879	64,928
XX.—Medical	38,559	30,831
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	4,339	7,734
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,434	712
XXV.—Miscellaneous	2,72,427	2,25,919
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation	14,110	13,008
XXXII.—Civil Works (including Ferries) ...	12,02,961	9,03,271
Contributions	5,40,237	5,24,989
Debt	5,31,893	4,56,988
Total ...	71,05,065	66,90,172
Expenditure.		
1.—Refunds	187	Nil
18.—Administration	2,82,770	2,47,938
20.—Police (Pounds)	21,234	18,374
21.—Marine	.....	8,245
22.—Education	12,00,665	11,81,413
24.—Medical	3,03,657	3,98,686
26.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	36,840	29,904
29.—Superannuation Allowances and Pension ...	18,185	8,524
30.—Stationery and Printing	49,282	51,477
32.—Miscellaneous	47,087	40,104
33.—Famine Relief	1,90,592	4,697
43.—Minor Works and Navigation... ...	8,314	1,333
45.—Civil Works	37,86,712	40,16,853
Contributions	3,02,483	2,60,170
Debt	6,31,748	3,89,308
Interest on Debt	27,641	17,389
Total ...	69,07,397	66,74,415

The 38 District Boards in the Province began the year with an opening balance of Rs. 17,86,437. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 66,90,172 against Rs. 71,05,065 in 1897-98, and the expenditure Rs. 66,74,415 against Rs. 69,07,397. The year thus closed with a credit balance of Rs. 18,02,193, but of this sum more than a lakh and a-half consisted of deposits which were not at the disposal of the Boards. The actual closing balances amounted to more than half of the year's income in Jalpaiguri, Rangpur and Dacca, and to more than one-third in Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Tippera, Champaran, Gaya and Purnea. In the cases of Bankura, Howrah, Dacca, Tippera, Purnea, Gaya and Champaran the large balances are adequately accounted for, but no explanation on the subject has been furnished in the cases of Hooghly, Rangpur and Jalpaiguri.

INCOME.

Provincial rates.

The proceeds of the road cess, less the cost of collection and of periodical re-valuation, form the receipts under this head. The increase of Rs. 48,332 over the receipts of the past year is attributed to better collections and also to the increased yield of cesses where estates have been revalued.

Interest.

The increase of receipts under this head is due to a larger collection of arrears of road cess.

Pounds.

The number of pounds increased from 3,808 to 3,968, but their income fell from Rs. 4,55,101 to Rs. 4,41,975. The decrease occurred chiefly in Burdwan, Midnapore, Champaran and Monghyr. In the case of Monghyr it is explained to be due to the fact that one quarter's rent of pounds for 1898-99 was paid by the farmers in the previous year in addition to the full demand of that year. Inspections of pounds were, as in previous years, made occasionally by Government and District Board officials, members and Vice-Chairmen of Local Boards, members of Union Committees and Sub-Inspectors of Schools, and also by Pound Inspectors, who were in some districts appointed for the purpose. Pounds are generally leased out for one year only, but in special cases leases are granted for a longer period.

Education.

The income from this source declined from Rs. 65,879 to Rs. 64,928. The falling off is marked in the district of Rajshahi, and occurred chiefly under the head of Contributions.

Medical.

The income under this head was Rs. 30,831 against Rs. 38,559 in 1897-98. The decrease occurred chiefly in Chittagong and Hooghly. In Chittagong it was owing to the local Municipality not having paid any contribution during the year for the construction of the General Hospital as it did in the preceding year, and in Hooghly it is attributed to the fact that the receipts for the year 1897-98 were increased largely by the realisation of arrear contributions due to the Mondlai Dispensary and the realisation of the cost of additions to the dispensary building from Dr. Bhola Nath Bose's Trust Fund.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Only six districts, viz., the 24-Parganas, Rajshahi, Dacca, Gaya, Saran and Cuttack, show receipts under this head. In the 24-Parganas, Dacca, Gaya and Saran they were derived from conservancy and sanitary arrangements made at certain fairs, and in Rajshahi from the sale of *matka* cloth and cocoon seed manufactured and reared at the sericultural school. The sum of Rs. 618 shown under this head against Cuttack was received as donations and subscriptions for the maintenance of the veterinary dispensary which was opened in the town in October 1898.

Miscellaneous.

There was a decrease of Rs. 46,508 in the income under this head. This falling off is noticeable chiefly in Darbhanga, and is said to be due to the large amount refunded by Government during the previous year in adjustment of the famine accounts.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Canal revenue in Chittagong fell off from Rs. 13,965 to Rs. 12,826 in consequence of the remissions granted to *ijaradars* on account of the loss sustained by them from the cyclone of October 1897.

Civil Works.

The receipts under this head, which are derived mainly from "Tolls on ferries" and "Contributions," declined from Rs. 12,02,961 to Rs. 9,03,271. This falling off is noticeable under both heads. That under the head "Tolls on ferries" is shared by no less than 20 out of the 38 districts. The decrease was very large in the Cuttack, Monghyr, Saran and Chittagong districts. In Chittagong it is explained that as the material prosperity of the people decreased after the cyclone of November 1897, very few of them came forward to bid for the ferries at the annual sales, in consequence of which the ferries were sold at very low figures. The ferries were, as usual, inspected from time to time by District Engineers and their subordinates and also by Government servants who happened to pass by them. The condition of ferry boats, landing-stages and approaches generally appears to have been good.

Contributions.

Contributions by Government or private individuals for the execution of particular works declined from Rs. 7,13,853 to Rs. 4,41,590. The contributions from Provincial Revenues to maintain equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,12,108 against Rs. 5,11,128.

Loans.

A sum of Rs. 30,000 was borrowed from Government by the Saran District Board to improve the roads, which had suffered heavily from floods, but as the amount was received only at the end of March, no part of it was spent during the year. The sum of Rs. 4,000 shown against the 24-Parganas District Board represents the amount of loan given to the Board by Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company for the construction of a road leading to the Lower Hooghly Jute Mills at Badartolla.

Deposits and Advances.

The income under this head decreased from Rs. 5,24,827 to Rs. 4,22,934. The variations are of no special importance.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

The cost of general administration decreased from Rs. 2,82,770 to Rs. 2,47,938. The decrease is attributed chiefly to a change in the rules under which sums paid on account of cost of establishment for offices of account or control are treated as "Contributions to Provincial."

Pounds.

There was a decrease of expenditure under this head amounting to Rs. 2,860. The largest decrease occurred in Patna, and is reported to be due to the heavy cost incurred in repairing the pound-houses in 1897-98.

Education.

The statement below shows the expenditure incurred by the several District Boards on education during the past two years under the main heads:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Inspection.		
Sub-Inspectors	1,92,591	1,81,898
Inspecting Pandits	89,025	86,755
Direct Management.		
Training and other Special Schools	24,868	32,508
High Schools	1,150	1,400
Middle „	75,977	76,156
Primary „	6,758	6,623
Aided Schools.		
Training and other Special Schools	7,341	5,534
High Schools	1,941	2,695
Middle „	1,75,513	1,66,944
Primary „	5,39,664	5,36,895
Scholarships.		
Scholarships	28,466	29,365
Miscellaneous.		
Buildings and Furniture	5,063	4,491
Payments to abolished Schools	9,068	7,131
Examination, Prizes and Rewards	31,938	32,559
Contingent Charges	11,452	10,534
Total ...	12,00,815	11,81,488

The decrease of expenditure is shared by 24 districts, the exceptions being Hooghly, Howrah, the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Backergunge, Tippera, Gaya, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, Saran, Monghyr, Cuttack and Puri. The above table shows that 46·0 per cent. of the total expenditure incurred by District Boards on education during the year was devoted to primary schools, 22·7 to inspection and 20·5 to middle schools.

The average expenditure on education incurred by the District Boards during the year was 20·2 per cent. of their ordinary income against 20·3 in 1897-98 and 21·3 in 1896-97. In all the districts of the Patna Division and in the Jessore, Khulna, Jalpaiguri, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Chittagong, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea districts the expenditure was below the provincial mean. The highest figures are shown in the districts of the Orissa Division and in Bankura, Dacca, Faridpur and Tippera. Taking the proportion spent on primary education, Balasore shows a ratio of 30 per cent., Cuttack 28·8, and Dacca 22·2. In Jalpaiguri, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran and Champaran the proportion was below 10 per cent. of income.

The number of schools maintained by District Boards increased from 174 to 180 during the year, and, with the increase in the number of schools, there was a corresponding rise in the number of pupils. This increase occurred chiefly in high and middle schools. There was a rise also in the number of schools aided by District Boards as well as in the number of pupils attending them. The number of industrial schools maintained by District Boards increased from 6 to 7, while those aided by those bodies declined from 3 to 2 during the year. The total number of girls' schools aided by District Boards and of the pupils in them decreased by 91 and 1,142, respectively, as the following figures will show:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary	53	1,089	55	1,179
Lower „	1,682	27,579	1,589	26,347
Total ...	1,735	28,668	1,644	27,526

Employment of Muhammadans as Sub-Inspectors of Schools.

In Backergunge a Muhammadan B.A. was appointed to be a Sub-Inspector of Schools. There was a temporary vacancy in Mymensingh, but no qualified Muhammadan applied for the post. In Tippera two temporary vacancies occurred, one of which was filled up by a Muhammadan under-graduate in preference to Hindu graduates. The Monghyr and Purnea District Boards have one and two Muhammadan Sub-Inspectors of Schools out of a total number of three and four, respectively. The proportion of Muhammadans to Hindus being as one to ten in Bhagalpur, the Chairman of the District Board does not consider that any special measures are necessary in his district.

Special schools.

Technical and other special schools were maintained and aided by the District Boards of Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Pabna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera and Balasore. The Maisadal Raja's Technical School stood first among the schools of that class in Bengal which competed for the Sub-Overseership Examination held at Sibpur. The Sericultural School at Rampur Boalia supplied cocoon seeds to Japan, Italy, England and to several places in India. A cocoon-rearing room has been constructed, and arrangements are being made for the building of a workshop. The technical schools at Mymensingh and Backergunge are reported to be in an unsatisfactory condition, and it is proposed to improve them by associating them with the zilla schools and affiliating them to a central Engineering College to be established at Dacca. The number of pupils in the Apprentice Department of the Comilla Artizan School decreased by four, and that in the artizan classes increased by three during the year. Six boys in the Apprentice Department passed the examination, four of whom joined the Sibpur College. In the Artizan Department five boys are reported as

fit for certificates of proficiency. The total receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 10,010, out of which Rs. 2,555 were derived from the sale-proceeds of articles manufactured in the school. The District Board of Bhagalpur have sanctioned a contribution of Rs. 1,800 per annum towards the maintenance of classes to be attached to the zilla school, teaching the 1st and 2nd year standards of the apprentice course of the Sibpur Engineering College, but the classes were not opened during the year. The District Boards of Howrah, Tippera, Noakhali and Cuttack continued to grant scholarships to boys to enable them to study at the Engineering College at Sibpur, and the District Boards of all districts in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, except Purnea, awarded scholarships to pupils for education at the Bihar School of Engineering.

Female Medical Education.

The District Boards of the 24-Parganas, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Noakhali, Tippera, Patna and Cuttack granted scholarships during the year to female students in medical schools. The District Board of Midnapore discontinued the grant of scholarships for want of candidates. A native midwife together with a menial staff was, as before, employed in the female ward attached to the Gaya Pilgrim Hospital with the object of training *dais* in midwifery, &c.

Medical.

The expenditure under this head shows an increase of Rs. 95,029, chiefly under heads "Miscellaneous," "Sanitation and Vaccination" and "Hospitals and Dispensaries." The expenditure incurred by some of the District Boards in adopting measures to prevent the importation of plague, such as the erection of plague camps and contributing to the cost of the police employed in those camps and in railway stations, accounts for the increase under head "Miscellaneous."

The District Board of Backergunge kept up the largest number of dispensaries (29) during the year, at a cost of Rs. 15,085; Monghyr comes next with 10 dispensaries; total cost Rs. 13,477. Two new dispensaries were opened during the year at Bera and Chat Mahar by the District Board of Pabna, two at Nanda Bhuia and Char Gazi by the District Board of Noakhali, one at Mollahat by the District Board of Khulna, one at Gope by the District Board of Puri, and one at Baliapal by the District Board of Balasore. Arrangements are also being made by the District Boards concerned for the opening of a dispensary at Katihar in the district of Purnea, and one in Singti Sibpur in the district of Howrah. The management of the Tarasankar Dispensary at Taki and the Port Canning Dispensary, which were hitherto aided by the District Board of the 24-Parganas, has since been transferred to that body. The District Boards of Midnapore, Mymensingh and Backergunge employed extra Hospital Assistants for the suppression of cholera epidemics in those districts. Gratuitous medical relief to cholera patients was also afforded by the District Boards of Noakhali and Chittagong. The cholera hospital at Gaya, which was during the previous year wholly maintained by the District Board, was supported by private subscriptions and endowments during the year. The District Boards of Birbhum, Rajshahi, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, Rangpur, Pabna, Mymensingh and Noakhali retained the services of their midwives and lady doctors. A veterinary institution was opened during the year at Burdwan by the District Board for the suppression of cattle-disease in the district. The Veterinary Assistant attached to the institution is required to visit all places where cattle-disease breaks out. The total number of animals treated at the institution and in the interior of the district is reported to be 152 and 231 respectively. In Cuttack a Veterinary Dispensary was opened in October 1898 with the help of public donations and subscriptions and a monthly subsidy of Rs. 40 from the District Board. A sum of Rs. 618 was received during the year as donations and subscriptions for the maintenance of the institution. The District Boards of Hooghly and Bogra continued to grant stipends to the boys sent for the prosecution of their studies at the Veterinary School at Belgachia and to supply books required by them. A student was also elected by the District Board of Mymensingh to study at that institution from the beginning of the next session. The District Board of Chittagong employed 12 vaccinators for six months and constructed two vaccination depôts, one at Halishahar and the other at Bakalia. The District Board of Backergunge distributed during the year ten medicine chests containing simple remedies among the panchayats and 29lbs. of quinine through the dispensaries in the district.

Sanitation.

The outlay on sanitation fell off from Rs. 2,64,743 to Rs. 1,86,905, as shown in the margin. On the improvement of water-supply the largest expenditure was incurred by the District Board of Backergunge, viz., Rs. 20,839. The prescribed minimum limit of Rs. 5,000 was attained by six District Boards only, viz., Khulna, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Saran and Muzaffarpur. The chief measures undertaken in the improvement of water-supply were the digging, re-excavating and disinfecting of tanks and wells, clearing them of weeds, repairing ghats, fencing and cutting khals and inlets for water. Besides these works, the construction of the hot-spring reservoir at Sitakund, which was undertaken by the District Board during the previous year, was completed during the year.

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Improvement of water-supply ...	2,23,544	1,31,541
Ditto of village sites ...	7,605	13,770
Conservancy of towns and villages	2,034	1,280
Sanitation at fairs	7,883	11,736
Other sanitary expenditure ...	24,277	28,578
Total ...	2,64,743	1,86,905

The preparation of the registers showing the existing sources of water-supply in every village containing more than 100 houses is reported to have been completed during the year in Burdwan, Birbhum, Howrah, in all the districts of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions except Dinajpur, in the Tippera, Noakhali, Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Shahabad, Monghyr, Bhagalpur districts and all the districts of the Orissa Division.

The largest expenditure under this head was incurred by the District Board of Shahabad, chief among which was the contribution paid to the Arrah water-works for protective works at Bahiara.

Scientific and other Minor Departments.

Veterinary charges increased from Rs. 1,912 to Rs. 7,132, the bulk of the expenditure having been incurred in the several districts of the Patna Division. One of the two bulls maintained by the District Board of Pabna for improving the breed of cattle in the district died during the year, and endeavour is being made to procure another in its place. The total cost of the maintenance of the Arab stallion kept at Buxar by the District Board of Shahabad for breeding purposes was Rs. 199 against Rs. 274 in the previous year. The District Board of Backergunge purchased four bulls at a cost of Rs. 295 during the year.

Stationery and Printing.

The expenditure under this head increased from Rs. 49,282 to Rs. 51,477.

Miscellaneous.

There was a decrease of Rs. 6,983 in the expenditure under this head, which was due to various causes of no special importance.

Famine relief.

The expenditure of Rs. 94 incurred by the Rajshahi District Board was in adjustment of the accounts for the previous year. Rupees 937 was expended in Tippera in the treatment of destitute coolies. The sum of Rs. 3,666 shown against Puri represents payments to contractors for work done during 1897-98.

Civil works.

The statement below compares the expenditure under the head of Civil Works during 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

Year.	Ferry establishment, contingencies and refunds.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Establishment and contingencies.	Tools and Plant.	Water-supply and water-works.	Drainage works.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	38,816	8,97,234	20,07,966	6,72,977	24,519	1,39,770	5,370	37,86,713
1898-99	37,447	9,45,291	22,61,019	6,38,063	30,546	1,01,830	2,657	40,16,853
Difference ...	—1,369	+47,997	+2,53,053	—34,914	+6,027	—37,940	—2,713	+2,30,141

The increase of Rs. 2,30,141 is noticeable under the heads "Original Works," "Repairs" and "Tools and Plant," the largest increase being

under "Repairs." The Muzaffarpur District Board spent the largest sum on original works, viz., Rs. 1,32,287. Next comes Backergunge with an expenditure of Rs. 1,14,254. The most important works undertaken by the District Board of Muzaffarpur were the improvement of the Sonbarsa road, an important feeder to the Sitamarhi station, at a cost of Rs. 10,000, the bridging of the Sitamarhi road at a cost of Rs. 10,588, and the metalling of seven other roads at an aggregate outlay of Rs. 17,154, and those undertaken by the District Board of Backergunge were the construction of the Umedpur to Bonasberia road at a cost of Rs. 15,722 and the construction of the Patuakhali to Backergunge road at a cost of Rs. 12,000.

The average ratio of the cost of Civil Works to the total expenditure of District Boards was 60·5 per cent. against 56·9 in 1897-98, but in particular districts the proportion ranged from 75·1 in Muzaffarpur and 71·0 in Purnea to 39·6 in Pabna and 29·7 in Rangpur. The percentage of the cost of establishment on total expenditure was 9·3 for the whole Province against 9·4 in the previous year. It reached 16·5 in Champaran and 13·5 in Saran, while Backergunge and Balasore show 5·8 and 4·9 respectively. For the whole Province the salary of the District Engineer represented 36·9 per cent. of the total cost of establishment, but this proportion is exceeded in no less than 17 districts. The provincial mean ratio of cost of establishment to expenditure on Original Works and Repairs (19·5) is exceeded by 18 districts, to the greatest extent by Rangpur (60·9).

Village roads.

The statement in the margin compares the outlay on village roads in each Division, except Bhagalpur, during the past two years. The increase of Rs. 74,297 over the expenditure of the past year was shared by all the Divisions, except Chittagong. The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division reports that all the Local Boards in his Division still complain of the insufficiency of the village road grant. The Chairman of the Burdwan Local Board considers it desirable that village road works should be done under the contract system. As, however, the grant for village roads is stated to vary from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 only, no contractor comes forward, and money is advanced to persons of known position in the village on an understanding that the villagers will contribute at least one-third or half of the grant made by the Board. This latter system, however, did not work well in Dacca, and the District Board sanctioned during the year the appointment of two sub-overseers who are required to frame estimates and arrange for the proper execution of the works. They are also required to take the measurements of each work and bill for them in the same way as is done for works under the District Board. The heavy floods of the year are reported to have caused heavy damage to village roads in the Midnapore, Patna, Muzaffarpur and Tippera districts.

		1897-98.	1898-99.
		Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	Division ...	31,828	34,274
Presidency	,, ...	41,242	44,134
Rajshahi	,, ...	18,556	24,957
Dacca	,, ...	68,551	93,119
Chittagong	,, ...	30,681	25,494
Patna	,, ...	44,329	84,118
Orissa	,, ...	19,048	22,436
	Total ...	2,54,235	3,28,532

Water communications.

The Telkupi khal in the Serajganj subdivision of Pabna was kept navigable during the floods at a cost of Rs. 995. The subsidised service of *gayna* boats between Pabna and Kushtia noticed in last year's Report was once more tried during the year, but had to be abandoned, as the public would not use the boats. The District Board of Dacca undertook during the year the construction of *bandals* at the head of the Buriganga river, the removal of bars from the head of the Ichamati river, and the Dasara, Tetuljhora, Pania and Munshiganj khals, and the repair of the spurs on the south bank of the Buriganga. The tow-path from Barama to Kaliganj was also repaired during the year. In Backergunge the tow-path from Jhalakati to Perojpur was improved at a cost of Rs. 539. In Noakhali 16 navigable channels were cleared of jungle and other obstructions, and eight road-side drains, which are used as boat channels, improved. A drain was also cut along the Chittagong Trunk Road from Lemua to Khyarah.

Steam communications.

The steam communications between Malda and English Bazar, Calcutta and Kalna, Narayanganj and Manikganj, and Barisal and Noakhali were maintained during the year. The steamer service between Pabna and Kushtia was put a stop to in August 1898, and the subsidy paid by the District Board of Pabna for that service was withdrawn.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The amounts spent by the several District Boards under the head of arboriculture are shown below:—

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Burdwan ...	4,183	Dinajpur ...	1,224	Patna ...	888
Birbhum ...	1,320	Jalpaiguri ...	1,215	Gya ...	1,021
Midnapore ...	136	Rangpur ...	490	Shahabad ...	304
Hooghly ...	601	Bogra ...	959	Saran ...	2,263
Howrah ...	283	Dacca ...	1,391	Champaran ...	173
24-Parganas ...	1,447	Mymensingh ...	897	Monghyr ...	1,709
Nadia ...	764	Faridpur ...	213	Bhagalpur ...	1,854
Murshidabad ...	552	Backergunge ...	858	Purnea ...	1,254
Khulna ...	221	Tippera ...	279	Malda ...	458
Jessore ...	1,238	Noakhali ...	1,554	Cuttack ...	699
Rajshahi ...	642	Chittagong ...	582	Balasore ...	471
		Puri ...	331		

No expenditure under this head was incurred by the District Boards of Pabna, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Bankura. Besides the sums mentioned, a sum of Rs. 28 was spent by the District Board of Faridpur for constructing a bund in the "Dhol Samudra" for the protection of paddy-fields from the flood of the Padma. The District Board of Purnea spent Rs. 3,724 on the construction of bunds in Nepal to close the eastern spill channels of the Kosi. The Belwa bunds, which protect the district from the overflow of the Panar, were also repaired at a cost of Rs. 108.

Railway feeder roads.

The feeder road from the village of Debipur to the Debipur railway station in the district of Burdwan was completed during the year. The Stewart road, which is a feeder to the Akra station on the Budge-Budge Railway, was metalled at a cost of Rs. 3,060, and the village road from Hatuganj to Natra station improved at a cost of Rs. 500. The Kishanganj to Hansada road in Nadia was repaired at a cost of Rs. 576, and the existing feeder roads in Khulna maintained at an outlay of Rs. 893. A road from the Chilahati station to Chalani was constructed by the District Board of Rangpur at a cost of Rs. 762. A feeder road from Kurmitola railway station to the Mymensingh road was constructed by the District Board of Dacca, and the Tangi to Kaliganj road improved. The District Board of Mymensingh completed the feeder road from the Balipara railway station to Shibganj, and improved three other roads, which had been seriously damaged by the earthquake. The construction of a road from Tangail to Bhatpara steamer station was also taken in hand by that District Board during the year. The District Board of Faridpur maintained five feeder roads during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,632. Rupees 2,722 were spent in Tippera on four railway feeder roads, Rs. 10,792 in Noakhali on the feeder road from Harishpur to Gooptasera and Rs. 2,271 in Chittagong on the construction of three approach roads to the Assam-Bengal Railway. The District Board of Cuttack undertook the construction of an approach road to the Cuttack railway station, and the District Board of Balasore four feeder roads from the Orissa Trunk road leading to the railway stations at Balasore, Khantapara, Soro and Markona.

Railways and Tramways.

The works on the Ranaghat and Krishnagar Railway were completed during the year, and the line was opened for traffic on the 4th April 1899. A proposal for the construction of a tramway from Magrahat to Bishtupur in the 24-Parganas is under the consideration of the District Board. A scheme for the construction of two other tramways on the Grand Trunk road and the Diamond Harbour road is also under consideration. The feeder line of railway from Segauli to Raxaul was opened in April 1899 for traffic during the dry season. A project for a light railway from Bucktearpur to Bihar is being considered by the District Board of Patna.

Contributions.

The amounts shown under the head "Contributions to Provincial" represent contributions made by District Boards towards the cost of the police force employed at plague camps, refund of the unexpended balance of Government grants for special works, payments on account of cost of establishments in the offices of account and control and contributions made by District Boards to Union Committees. The total expenditure incurred under this head declined from Rs. 3,02,483 to Rs. 2,60,170.

PURI LODGING-HOUSE ACT.

Extension of the Act.

In the Burdwan Division—
1. Garhbeta.
2. Ulubaria.
3. Gewankhali.
4. Dantun.
5. Midnapore.

In the Presidency Division—
6. Nadia.

In the Chittagong Division—
7. Sitakund.

In the Patna Division—
8. Gaya.

In the Bhagalpur Division—
9. Deoghur.

In the Orissa Division—
10. Chattis on the Jagannath road, in the district of Balasore.
11. Chattis on the Jagannath road, in the district of Cuttack.
12. Chandbali.
13. Jajpur.
14. Barang chatti on the Ganjam road, in the district of Cuttack.
15. Puri town and the chattis on the Jagannath road, in the district of Puri.

The Puri Lodging-house Act, IV (B.C.) of 1871, as amended by Acts II (B.C.) of 1879 and I (B.C.) of 1884, was in force in the towns and areas named in the margin during the year. It was extended to the railway stations at Jatni, Kolapara, Chattipur, and Balugaon, but too late to come into operation before the end of the year.

Licensed lodging-houses.

The number of licensed lodging-houses increased from 1,409 in 1897-98 to 1,678. The increase is most marked in Puri town; the chattis on the Jagannath road, where there are two popular shrines; and at Gaya. It is explained that, while the opening of the East Coast Railway is likely to reduce the number of lodging-houses along the Jagannath road, it will tend to increase the number of such houses at certain points along the railway route, where pilgrims usually halt; the total number thus remaining about the same. At Gaya the increase is ascribed to the good harvest and to the abatement of the dread of inspection on account of plague. The year, moreover, was more auspicious for pilgrimage than the preceding one.

The total number of lodgers accommodated during the year rose from 36,897 in the previous year to 54,210. The increase was shared by all the places where the Act is in force, except Nadia and Chandbali, and was most marked in Sitakund, where the number rose from 2,747 to 12,551.

Income.

The total income of the year was Rs. 38,471 against Rs. 32,798, the opening balance being Rs. 23,798 and the closing balance Rs. 25,023. There was a general increase under all the heads of income, except "Miscellaneous," and the increase was shared by almost all the districts. The most noticeable increase of income took place in Sitakund, Gaya, and Puri town. The increase at Sitakund is reported to be due to the increase in the number of lodgers, and at Gaya to the issue of a larger number of licenses. The Orissa Division shows the largest decrease under "Miscellaneous."

Expenditure.

The total expenditure was Rs. 37,247 against Rs. 36,772 in 1897-98. There has been an increase of expenditure under all the heads, except "Miscellaneous," where it has declined from Rs. 3,993 to Rs. 1,290. At Gaya the total expenditure rose from Rs. 9,248 to Rs. 10,580. The largest increase occurred under the head "Dispensaries and other medical expenditure" and "Contribution to other funds." In Sitakund, Gaya, and Cuttack the closing balances are considerable.

Prosecutions.

The number of persons prosecuted for offences against the Act and the bye-laws was 231 against 262 in 1897-98; and the number convicted was 211 against 238. The amount of fines realised increased from Rs. 1,323 to Rs. 1,818. The number of prosecutions is extremely low, compared to the number of offences under the Act which must be presumed to have been committed.

Public health.

The health of the places where the Act was in force is reported to have been generally good during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that no serious epidemic occurred. In Nadia there was only one case of cholera, which ended fatally, against seven cases, with six deaths, during the previous year. In Gaya there were 47 deaths from cholera against 73 in the previous year, and altogether there were 136 deaths among pilgrims from all causes, against 101 in 1897-98. In Deoghur there were 15 deaths from cholera. In all the places in the Orissa Division there were 16 deaths from cholera against 148 in the preceding year.

Water-supply.

The masonry well, which was under construction in Dantun in 1897-98, was completed during the year. In Ulubaria funds are being raised to provide another tank. In Nadia the Municipality spent a sum of Rs. 1,386 on the re-excavation of a tank. At Sitakund people receive their supply of drinking-water through an iron pipe from the Mandagun spring. Several tanks were cleared and reserved for drinking and culinary purposes. In all the places in the Orissa Division the tanks and wells were cleared and properly disinfected. In Puri three new wells were sunk on the side of the Jagannath road. Four new masonry wells were sunk in the wards of the municipality, where there were none before.

On the whole, the Act appears to have been worked satisfactorily during the year in most of the places in which it was in force; and the local officers generally have taken an interest in its administration.

Marine.

THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

Pilot Service.

THE strength of the Bengal Pilot Service at the close of the year stood at 50, showing a reduction of 2 as compared with the previous year. This was caused by one Pilot having resigned and one retired. There are three grades of Pilots, viz., Branch Pilots, Master Pilots, and Mate Pilots, and the number on the list is divided between these grades as follows:—

Branch Pilots	...	...	... 16
Master „	...	...	... 25
Mate „	...	...	... 9

Of these, seven Branch Pilots and one Master Pilot are licensed.

The number of Leadsmen increased from 9 on the 31st March 1898 to 11 at the close of the year. Owing to the large reduction from 13 to 9 of the staff of apprentices, arrangements had been made during the previous year to obtain from England the services of five additional Leadsmen. During the year three apprentices were appointed in England, but as one apprentice resigned during the year, the total increase in the number has been only two. Subsequent to the close of the year, two more apprentices were appointed from England, and the Secretary of State has been requested to send out another apprentice, who is expected to arrive about the end of the year 1899. No local candidate applied to be examined in April 1899, and arrangements have been made to hold a special examination in November 1899 for the admission of a local candidate.

In 1893 it was decided to gradually reduce the strength of the Bengal Pilot Service, so as to give them more frequent employment and thus make it more efficient. In 1895 the first step was made in this direction by reducing the number to 55, and now the strength has fallen to 50, which was the number contemplated in 1893.

The employment of the Pilots is shown in the following statement:—

	Average number at work throughout the year.		Average number of vessels piloted each month.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
Branch Pilots	11·3	11·11	7·47	7·41
Senior Master Pilots ...	11·02	9·63	5·79	6·06
Junior „ „ ...	6·12	8·16	4·43	4·44
Mate Pilots ...	7·98	7·49	3·34	3·69

Shipping.

The following table shows the number of arrivals and departures of vessels during the past three years:—

	Year.	Arrivals.	Departures.	Average tonnage.
1	2	3	4	5
Steamers ...	1896-97 ...	939	924	3,002
	1897-98 ...	1,102	1,097	2,995
	1898-99 ...	1,102	1,116	3,116
Sailing vessels ...	1896-97 ...	118	114	1,580
	1897-98 ...	133	126	1,866
	1898-99 ...	105	107	1,757

This shows a further decrease in the number of sailing vessels visiting the port.

The following statement shows the number of vessels drawing over 21 feet piloted inwards and outwards during the last two years:—

	Year.	21-22.		22-23.		23-24.		24-25.		25-26.		26-27.		Total.	
		Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Inwards.	Outwards.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Steamers	1897-98 ...	59	96	55	118	79	187	48	149	7	59	1	3	249	612
	1898-99 ...	37	88	29	114	66	151	23	158	4	126	...	21	159	658
Sailing vessels	1897-98 ...	23	34	23	23	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	63
	1898-99 ...	25	25	18	25	7	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	52	58

Compared with the previous year, there has been a decrease in the number of steamers inwards and an increase in outwards, and a decrease in the number of sailing ships, both inwards and outwards.

Only one vessel was neaped during the year. During 1896-97 there were 45 vessels so detained, and in 1897-98 six vessels were detained for want of water, and the gradual reduction in these numbers appears to show that the channels of the river have improved.

Casualties to vessels.

There were 27 groundings and 4 collisions during the year, against 33 and 8 respectively during the previous year. Of the groundings, 13 were either accidental or slight, 4 due to alteration of channel, and 2 in which the Pilots were not to blame. In the case of the collisions, one vessel, the S.S. *Mecca*, was totally lost, and in two others damage was caused. The percentage of casualties to vessels was 1·27, against 1·66 and 1·90 in the two previous years.

Enquiries.

Thirty-three preliminary enquiries were held by the Port Officer during the year, of which 3 were referred to Departmental Courts of Enquiry. In two of these the Pilots were found guilty of negligence and want of proper care, and were suitably punished. In the third case, the Departmental Court found that the Pilot was not to blame. The Government, however, considered that the Pilot's action amounted to rash and negligent navigation, but as he had been acquitted of blame by the Court, no punishment was inflicted on him beyond the record of the opinion of Government.

Three special Marine Courts were also held during the year. In the first case, resulting in the loss of the S.S. *Mecca*, the Court was of opinion that the casualty was due to an error of judgment of the Master, who was drowned. The Court was further of opinion that the Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Lindula*, the vessel against which the *Mecca* collided, was to blame for want of energy displayed by him in repairing the shaft of his vessel, and he was warned to keep his log in a more methodical manner. The Chief Engineer of the S.S. *Mecca* also was severely censured for gross negligence in omitting to close the watertight door of the engine room of the vessel. In the second case, the Court found the Tug Master guilty, and suspended his certificate as Master, and his license as steam-tug pilot, for three months, a local certificate of competency as Mate being granted him for that period. In the third case, which was one of grounding near Vizagapatam, the Court found the Master guilty, and his certificate was suspended for three months.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act was amended during the year to enable Local Governments to frame rules for the protection of inland vessels from collisions. Rules were accordingly framed and submitted to the Government of India, and are at present under consideration.

The S.S. *Gude* made 21 trips during the year. These trips are made chiefly in towing pilot brigs to and from their stations, and in supplying them with stores, water and provisions.

Financial.

The receipts and expenditure on account of pilotage for the last three years are shown below :—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
1896-97	8,55,724	7,44,392
1897-98	10,45,081	8,51,887
1898-99	10,33,642	8,23,655

Examination.

The number of certificates of each class granted to Masters, Mates, Engineers and Engine-drivers, after examination in Calcutta is shown in the table below :—

Nature of certificate.	Candidates.	Total number examined.	Result.			Provisional certificate granted.	Renewal of certificate.	Remarks.
			Passed.	Failed.	Not eligible.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Colonial ...	Master	9	3	6	.....	.....	.....	
	Do., Provisional	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First Mate	30	14	16	.....	.....	.....	
	Only ,, ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Second ,, ...	20	6	14	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class Engineer	5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	37	24	13	.....	.....	.....	
Home Trade ...	Master	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Mate	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	Engine-driver under Act VII of 1884.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Local	First-class Master	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	89	28	61	.....	.....	.....	
	Serang	88	29	59	.....	.....	.....	
	Engineer	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
	First-class engine-driver ...	75	31	44	.....	.....	.....	
	Second-class ,, ...	58	24	34	.....	.....	.....	
		415	164	251	.....	.....	.....	

Marine Surveys.

The gross receipts from fees, collected for surveys, amounted to Rs. 31,627, and the expenditure, including travelling allowances of Surveyors to out-stations, amounted to Rs. 27,110. In all 422 vessels were surveyed.

CALCUTTA SHIPPING OFFICE.

Seamen.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped and discharged through the Calcutta Office was 27,024 and 24,672, against corresponding figures of 26,087 and 23,564 during the previous year, as shown in the following table :—

	1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Shipped.	Discharged.	Shipped.	Discharged.
British	1,540	1,301	1,454	1,301
Europeans—Continental...	473	450	460	419
Americans, West Indians, and Africans.	214	167	191	121
Australians	10	10	11	12
Asiatics, other than Indians	320	406	270	227
Indians proper ...	23,946	21,882	23,283	21,074
Eurasians and Goanese ...	521	456	418	410
Total ...	27,024	24,672	26,087	23,564

The increase is again attributed to the more general employment of Indian seamen in the Mercantile Navy. The difference between the total number shipped and discharged is due to the engagement at Calcutta of an increased number of native crew for service in vessels trading from the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The men engaged in service for German vessels were chiefly engine-room crews shipped through the Calcutta Shipping Office in accordance with the Merchant Shipping Act, the usual bond of indemnity for lascars sailing under a foreign flag being filed in the office.

The number of British seamen shipped during the year shows an increase of 86 on the figures of the previous year. The number shipped exceeded the number discharged by 239 during the year. During the last six years the number shipped has exceeded those discharged regularly, and has aggregated over 1,200 men on the whole period. This is partly accounted for by the fact that the seamen come from other ports, Bombay, Chittagong, Rangoon, Singapore, and elsewhere in search of employment, which, it seems, they succeed in finding to the extent indicated, and, probably, partly to the fact that a certain number of men desert from ships in Calcutta. As regards Indian seamen, there has been an increase both in the number shipped and discharged, which, as explained above, is due to the more general employment of this class of seamen. The difference between the numbers shipped and discharged is partly due to the crews engaged for service to the United Kingdom not having returned at the end of the year, and partly to the fact, just stated, of the larger numbers of this class which are annually employed. The number of Chinese discharged exceeded those shipped by 130. These men appear to stay in the country in increasing numbers.

The number of seamen of all nationalities shipped in, and discharged from, foreign vessels through their Consulates, and not included in the figures given above, are—

Shipped	98
Discharged	56

Deserters.

There were only 48 deserters against 86 during the previous year, the decrease being ascribed to the fact that the rates of seamen's wages remained uniform throughout the year.

Financial.

The receipts of the Calcutta Shipping Office amounted to Rs. 49,281 as compared with Rs. 47,313 during the previous year. As in the previous year, the largest increase is under shipping and discharging fees, which shows an increase of Rs. 2,379, and is due to the increased operations in shipping and discharging seamen.

The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 22,928, or a reduction of Rs. 1,086 on the preceding year, due almost entirely to reduced charges under "Establishment" and "Supply of forms." The former reduction was partly caused by the diminution of exchange compensation allowance, and partly by the fact that none of the superior officers were on leave.

Trust Funds.

The following table shows the receipts of the funds held in trust by the Calcutta Shipping Office on account of both European and Native seamen for the last two years:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ticket-money	1,040	510
Deposit-money of British seamen	26,559	29,415
Ditto of Native ditto	17,325	4,057
Estates of deceased ditto	3,904	6,965

There was a small increase of Rs. 530 under "Ticket-Money," which is attributed to an increase in the number of Indian seamen shipped on sailing vessels, principally vessels chartered for the conveyance of Indian emigrants to the West Indies, who had allotted part of their wages for the benefit of their families.

The decrease of Rs. 2,856 under "Deposit money of British seamen" is owing to smaller sums having been received from British and foreign seamen left behind from their ships in hospital and jail. The old sailing ships trading to India are being replaced by steamers which make short voyages, and consequently those members of the crews of these vessels who are discharged or left abroad have usually smaller amounts due to them as wages than formerly. Of the total deposits, Rs. 25,744 represent the voluntary deposits of 217 seamen, the balance, Rs. 815, being deposited by masters of ships as the wages of eight seamen who had either refused to sign their accounts or were too ill to receive their money.

Under "Deposit-money of Native seamen" there is an increase of Rs. 13,268, which is due to the wages of the crews of three steamers discharged at out-ports having been remitted to the Calcutta Shipping Office for payment to the men who were sent on to Calcutta as passengers.

Under "Estates of deceased Native seamen" there is a reduction of Rs. 3,061; but this is accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the transactions were increased by the wages of the crews of two vessels lost at sea having been remitted to Calcutta by the owners for payment to their relatives.

The value of seamen's money-orders increased from Rs. 11,934 in 1897-98 to Rs. 12,603 during the year under review.

Distressed seamen.

The number of distressed seamen sent home during the year was 27, against 47 in the previous year. The causes of distress were—sickness 14, injuries 8, and paucity of employment 5.

Condition of seamen.

There appears to be no appreciable change in the condition of European seamen. The better class of men reported last year as serving in the merchant ships trading to the port continues, and the appearance of a British sailor unable to read or write is becoming more rare. The demand for lascars continues to increase.

HEALTH OF THE PORT.

Inspection of vessels.

The total number of inward and outward-bound vessels inspected during the year was 2,168, against 2,091 in the previous year and 1,566 in 1896. The total number of vessels which arrived in port was 1,244, of which 943 were inspected. There were 1,237 departures, of which 1,225 were inspected. All vessels arriving from foreign ports were inspected on arrival. Indian coasting steamers were inspected four times during the year.

Sickness and mortality among European seamen.

The number of European seamen who arrived at the port during the year was 20,401, against 19,608 in the previous year. The daily average number in port was 1,232, against 1,202 in 1897. The total number of admissions into hospital amounted to 897; the death-rate per mille was 15·42, against 21·63 in the year previous, and the quinquennial mean was 19·94. Including the deaths out of hospital, the death-rate per mille was 22·72 during the year, against 33·27, 40·92, and 31·44 in the three preceding years. Of the admissions into hospital, three were due to cholera, of which two ended fatally. There were 38 admissions from bowel-complaints, and none from small-pox. There were two admissions from sunstroke with one death. There were six cases of drowning during the year.

The following table shows the number of admissions into hospital from venereal diseases during the year 1898 and the previous ten years:—

Year.	Admissions.	Admission rate per 1,000.
1888	183	121·1
1889	186	114·3
1890	248	147·7
1891	185	129·7
1892	479	224·5
1893	386	185·4
1894	343	231·6
1895	342	238·9
1896	215	191·2
1897	239	198·8
1898	118	95·7

Sickness and mortality among the Native floating population.

There were altogether 122 deaths—22 in and 100 out of hospital, among the Native floating population, against 208 in 1897 and 219 in 1896, the death-rate per mille (4·76) being lower than that of the previous year, which was 8·11. Of this total 49 deaths were from cholera, 16 of which occurred

in hospital, against 116 deaths from this cause in 1897. There were no deaths from small-pox, 40 deaths from fever, and 4 from bowel-complaints.

Pilgrim traffic.

No pilgrim ship sailed from Calcutta last year, as the notification of this Government declaring Calcutta to be a port for the departure of pilgrims was, owing to the outbreak of plague, cancelled.

Infectious diseases.

The S.S. *India* arrived from Coconada on the 19th February 1897 with one case of small-pox on board. The S.S. *Lindula* arrived from Rangoon on the 4th April 1897 with two cases of small-pox. The patients in both cases were sent to the Campbell Hospital, and the vessels disinfected. Unprotected members of the crew were also vaccinated.

Plague.

Rules for quarantine against plague, and for the medical inspection, isolation, observation, and surveillance of persons suffering from that disease, were sanctioned by this Government in August 1897.

Two hundred and twenty-seven vessels arrived during the year under review from the ports of Bombay, Karachee, Hongkong, and the Hedjaz, flying the quarantine flag at the fore. No case of plague was found on any of these vessels. One vessel, the S.S. *Lightning*, had a case of plague removed from her at Penang.

Corpses and carcasses found floating in the river.

The number of corpses and carcasses found floating in the river shows a decrease. The number of corpses was 94, against 167 in the previous year. The number of carcasses was 2,204, against 2,718 last year.

Water-supply.

Municipal filtered water was supplied to the shipping throughout the year, and no complaints regarding the quality or quantity of the supply were made.

Food.

Seven and-a-half maunds of *ghee* intended for the Native crew of the S.S. *Chancellor* were examined and rejected, having been found to be adulterated with cocoanut-oil.

Twelve maunds of *ghee* intended for the Native crew of the S.S. *Argus* were, for the same reason, rejected; and the rice-supply was cleaned before the food certificate was granted.

Five of the crew of the S.S. *Umbilo* complained to the Deputy Shipping Master that the flour, biscuits, beef, pork and water were of inferior quality. On examination the complaint was found to be groundless.

A fireman belonging to the S.S. *Buluwayo* complained of the issue of provisions having been short, and produced before the Deputy Shipping Master a loaf of bread as a sample of short measure. On examination the complaint was found to be groundless.

Disinfection.

The ship *Sierr Pedrosa* and the S.S. *Bedouin* were disinfected on the 24th March and 14th April respectively. On the former there had been two cases of cholera, and on the latter one. On the 9th and 10th June, two cases of human hair and a case of old wearing apparel brought from Hongkong by the S.S. *Lightning* were disinfected in the Customs House. On the 8th August three trunks belonging to three seamen of the S.S. *Arratoon Apcar* were disinfected in the Customs House. On the 5th September one case of human hair brought from Hongkong by the S.S. *Knight Templar* was disinfected in the Customs House.

Conservancy.

The brickfield at Ghoosery and the foreshore opposite the East Indian Railway Company's coal depôt and Messrs. John King and Company's premises were kept fairly clean. The channel at Mullick Ghât is being converted into a brick-lined covered drain. The latrine at the Juggernath Ghât, used by the tenants of the Port Commissioners' land and by the people working on the Strand, was not kept in good working order. Those at the Port Commissioners' Docks at Kidderpore are not provided with water for washing purposes, and the people using them are consequently driven to seek places close to the water, thus giving rise to the nuisance found on the foreshore at the landing-stage for the Docks. This is being attended to by the Port Commissioners.

ANTISCORBUTICS.

Lime-juice.

The total quantity of lime-juice examined and passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year was 1,832 gallons. The following statement shows the transactions of the year as compared with those of the preceding year :—

YEAR.	Quantity remaining in hand at the beginning of the year.	Quantity examined and passed during the year.	Total.	Quantity supplied to shipping.	Quantity remaining at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons	Gallons.
1897-98 ...	1,118	1,744	2,862	1,806	1,056
1898-99 ...	1,056	1,832	2,888	2,229	659

It will be observed that the quantity of lime-juice passed by the Inspector of Antiscorbutics during the year was somewhat larger than in the preceding year. The increase in the quantity supplied to the shipping is attributed by the Inspector to the fact that a large number of vessels supplied themselves with antiscorbutics. The vessels which conveyed emigrants have not increased in number, but the quantities of lime-juice supplied to them were more than in the previous year.

Of the quantity of lime-juice examined and passed during the year, 16 gallons represented the balance of previous supplies brought back by certain vessels. These were re-examined and re-tested, and as they were found to be clear and to contain the requisite quantity of citric acid, their re-shipment as stores was permitted.

Out of the total quantity of 2,229 gallons supplied to the shipping during the year, the greater portion, or 1,465 gallons, was taken on board as stores for the use of emigrants, and 764 gallons was taken on board British vessels for the use of crews. It appears that there was no demand for lime-juice during the year from foreign vessels.

The quantity of lime-juice taken on board British vessels shows a decrease of 166 gallons.

The following statement shows the destination of the emigrant vessels supplied with lime-juice in the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 :—

YEAR.	West Indies, &c.	Mauritius, Natal, and Red Sea ports.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.	No. of vessels.
1897-98	5	8	13
1898-99	9	4	13

There were no cases of scurvy among European or Native seamen brought to the notice of the Calcutta Shipping Office during the year. Non-alcoholic lime-juice continues to be freely used by the lascars.

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

Loans.

The total amount of the loans which have been raised by the Port Commissioners from time to time, including the consolidated loan from the Government of Rs. 60,25,100 and the Dock loan of Rs. 2,87,70,566, amounted to Rs. 4,70,60,666, and the total amount outstanding on these loans on the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 4,17,42,005. The total investments at credit of the sinking funds have

been raised from Rs. 18,34,000 at the beginning, to Rs. 20,99,000 at the close of the year.

Against this debt (consisting of the unpaid portion of the consolidated loan from the Government), together with the book debt on account of the Port block transferred by the Government to the Commissioners in 1871, the Dock loan and the seven debenture loans, amounting in all to Rs. 4,38,41,005, the Commissioners hold block of the value of Rs. 5,76,32,200, and reserve funds amounting to Rs. 31,68,378, in addition to the valuable Strand Bank lands extending from Chandpal Ghat to Aheereetollah Ghat, for which they pay to the Government an annual quit-rent of Rs. 37,292.

Block at the Docks.

In the beginning of the year traffic at the Docks was thrown into confusion, owing to circumstances which were unforeseen, and the equipment of the Docks proved inadequate to meet the strain. Howrah station having been closed for wheat and seeds in the beginning of May, all that traffic was sent to the Kidderpore Docks. This of itself would have severely tested the resources of the Docks, but, to add to the difficulties, only a very small portion of the goods was consigned to specified vessels. In numerous cases, the consignments arrived without marks or labels, and in advance of the invoices, and it was thus impossible to identify consignments. The custom also of selling railway receipts, and the original consignee taking no further interest in the matter, tended to increase the confusion. On the abatement of the traffic in wheat and seeds, another rush took place, as the coal traffic was able to avail itself of the wagons released from the wheat and seed trade. The coal traffic was, in its turn, again delayed by the block. The difficulties might have been mitigated, though they could not have been avoided, if the staff at the Docks had been numerically stronger and more efficient, but unfortunately, though far too few for the work, they were still further reduced at this time by sickness. The plague scare and labour troubles greatly helped to accentuate the difficulties of the situation.

A careful enquiry was held by a representative committee, appointed for the purpose, into the causes of these blocks and the remedies to be prescribed. The result of their recommendations was that the Port Commissioners obtained the sanction of Government to build more receiving sheds, sidings and coal berths; to make the coal jetties continuous; to purchase more wagons and locomotives; to erect another salt golah; to acquire some necessary land, and to increase their staff.

Improvements at the Docks.

To meet the cost of these and other improvements, including the cost of a new dry dock, this Government obtained during the year the sanction of the Government of India to the issue by the Port Commissioners of a loan of 48 lakhs at a rate of interest not exceeding 4½ per cent. The above scheme was energetically taken in hand, and since the close of the financial year, many of the items have been completed.

Financial.

The year opened with a revenue balance of Rs. 9,33,573, and the income for the year amounted to Rs. 62,32,821. The expenditure, including sinking funds, renewals, and improvements, amounted to Rs. 65,31,086, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,35,308 on the 31st March 1899.

In the year 1897-98, the income exceeded the expenditure by Rs. 80,295. During the present year the expenditure was in excess of the receipts by Rs. 2,98,265. This was chiefly due to the block of wheat and seeds at the Docks, which involved the payment of claims amounting to Rs. 95,000, and also to large expenditure on the frequent handlings and shiftings of the grain which could not be delivered. The plague scare also necessitated the employment of inferior labour at enhanced rates, whilst the large increase of business done at the Docks was responsible for increased expenditure on coal, stores and repairs.

Jetties.

The income under the head "Jetties" amounted to Rs. 16,48,606, or Rs. 45,299 less than that of the previous year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 11,14,304, showing an increase of Rs. 1,18,046 as compared with that of the previous year. The net revenue under this head was Rs. 5,34,302 as compared with Rs. 6,97,647 in 1897-98.

Petroleum Wharf.

The income derived from the Petroleum Wharf at Budge-Budge amounted to Rs. 3,77,020, against Rs. 4,06,349 in the previous year. The quantity of kerosine-oil imported was 38,134,516 gallons, as compared with 43,748,921 gallons during 1897-98.

The importation of oil from Russia was 51 per cent. of the total quantity imported in the year under review.

Tea.

The total number of packages of tea amounted to 759,467 chests, against 713,054 in 1897-98. The receipts, which were Rs. 95,010 in the previous year, amounted in the year under review to Rs. 1,00,003.

Tonnage of vessels.

During the year 204 vessels with a tonnage of 541,086 were berthed at the Jetties, against 214 with 557,706 during 1897-98. The average number of days each vessel occupied the Jetties was eight.

Harbour Master's Department.

The income of the Harbour Master's Department amounted to Rs. 5,79,596, against Rs. 5,75,531 in 1897-98. The increase was due to larger receipts from Harbour Masters' earnings and the recovery of wreckage and anchors. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 6,93,800, against Rs. 6,49,861 in the previous year. The increase was due to heavy expenditure in connection with repairs of boats and vessels and to increased cost of river police establishment in consequence of the expenditure for the Dock police being debited in the Harbour Master's Department instead of to the Dock revenue.

Casualties.

There were 11 casualties to vessels, against 13 in the previous year. This gives a percentage of ·91, calculated on the number of vessels which arrived in the Port. None of the casualties were of a serious nature either with reference to the vessels concerned or to the conduct of the Assistant Harbour Masters, with the exception of that which occurred to the ship *County of Kinross* on the 25th of January last. The Assistant Harbour Master was severely reprimanded and punished.

Of the remainder, in five cases the officers concerned were exonerated from blame, in three they were reprimanded, and in the remaining two they were cautioned to be more careful in future.

Survey of boats.

The work of examining boats plying for hire was regularly attended to by the surveyors, and during the year 116 passenger boats and 250 cargo boats were surveyed. Of these, 86 passenger boats were found to have become defective through wear and tear, and 30 had become so by accidents. Of the cargo boats, 193 had become defective through wear and tear and 57 from the effects of accidents.

Port Dues.

The receipts from Port Dues amounted to Rs. 4,80,137, against Rs. 4,61,715 in 1897-98. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,57,399, against Rs. 5,87,598 in the previous year.

River Channels.

No change appears to have occurred in the channel of the Sandheads. The Bell Buoy, which was reported missing in November, was found in position with its spire gone.

The principal changes which occurred in the river were at the Beaumont's Gut, Kaukhali Crossing, Eden Bar, Back of Hugli, James and Mary Shoal, Ninan, Tail of Fulta Sand and Royapore Crossing. The other channels were fairly steady during the year.

Special Tolls.

A sum of Rs. 9,08,545 was obtained from special tolls levied under section 108 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, against Rs 11,27,752 in the previous year.

Kidderpore Docks.

The result of the working of the Kidderpore Docks was as follows :—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Expenditure.*	Rs.
Graving Dock	1,54,821	Traffic establishment ...	2,28,921
Rent and Miscellaneous ...	28,375	Working expenses ...	11,88,852
Imports	50,925	Repairs	92,554
Exports	12,99,022	Municipal taxes ...	1,44,080
		Interest	11,50,823
Total ...	15,33,143	Total ...	28,05,230

HOWRAH BRIDGE.

Financial.

The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,66,471, showing a decrease of Rs. 14,452 as compared with those of the previous year. The receipts from railway traffic were Rs. 1,36,604 as against Rs. 1,51,408 in 1897-98.

The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,75,024, showing an excess of Rs. 7,358 over that of the previous year. The wearing surface of the roadway of the bridge was repaired, and all worn-out battens and defective surface planks and beams underneath renewed. Several of the defective superstructure timbers were replaced. The pontoons were repaired, and the decks of all the pontoons were chipped and painted and well cleaned and coated with oil inside; and the fenders and sheathings of the pontoons were changed as found necessary. Brackets and large iron stanchions were fitted underneath draw-bridge roller beams. The bridge winches were kept clean and well oiled and all other gear was kept in good order, and all repairs carried out to keep the bridge in good condition.

As in the preceding year, in addition to the ordinary receipts, the following amount, which may be classed as extraordinary, was received:—

	Rs.
Interest on Government securities of pontoon—	
Renewal fund	2,240
The corresponding expenditure under the same head—	
Sinking fund on loans	4,351

Lighting.

The cost of lighting the bridge with electricity was Rs. 10,726, against Rs. 9,823 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 903. The electric-lighting of the bridge was maintained throughout the year without any trouble, and the arrangement of having the engines at the Howrah Workshop continued to work well.

Traffic.

The bridge was opened for the passage of vessels on 151 occasions, of which 101 were on the ordinary fixed days of the week, and 50 were on Sundays on special application.

Casualties.

No sea-going vessels collided with the bridge during the year under review, but there was a large increase in the casualties to (1) inland steamers and flats and (2) cargo and passenger boats. In both these heads the number of casualties was unprecedented, being 22 in the one case and 133 in the other. Of the boats which collided with the bridge, 16 were lost with four lives. There were altogether 169 cases of collision, as compared with 129, 109 and 78, respectively, in the three preceding years.

THE PORT OF CHITTAGONG.

Financial.

The Chittagong Port Fund opened with a balance of Rs. 13,511. The receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 77,356, against Rs. 1,09,786 during the previous year. This falling off was due to the large decrease in trade noticed further on.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 59,158, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,709 at the close of the year.

Shipping.

The subjoined table shows the number and tonnage of the vessels which visited the port during the year, as compared with the figures of the two previous years:—

		1896-97.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
European vessels trading with foreign ports	Entered ...	11	21,317	24	40,334	16	26,646
	Cleared ...	11	20,915	17	29,146	15	28,040
British Indian vessels trading with foreign ports.	Entered ...	3	361	...	...	3	434
	Cleared ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vessels trading with Home ports	Entered ...	559	1,79,505	578	1,76,121	484	1,71,604
	Cleared ...	548	1,75,944	593	1,87,402	486	1,69,990

Foreign trade.

The total value of the foreign trade during the year is stated to be Rs. 68,25,931, of which Rs. 10,24,135 is under imports. There is a decrease of Rs. 13,24,418 in the value of the trade as compared with that of the previous year. The largest decrease was in the importation of oils, railway material, and salt, and in the export of jute. The only marked increase was in the exportation of rice to Trinidad, the Mauritius, and Rio de Janeiro.

Coasting trade.

The total value of the coasting trade is given at Rs. 1,46,36,197 against Rs. 1,59,76,695 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 13,40,498. The decrease is due partly to the import of smaller quantities of rice, owing to a good local crop in the past year, but mainly to increased export of jute from Chandpur to Calcutta; to a smaller importation of spices from Calcutta in consequence of the local crop in the past year having been good, and as regards exports, mainly to a large decrease in the shipments of specie to Calcutta and Rangoon, and partly to smaller shipments of cotton, due to a full local crop.

Principal articles of trade.

The principal articles of trade are shown in the following statement :—

				1897-98.	1898-99.
Exports	...	Jute	... Tons	36,613	31,354
		Grain	... „	5,206	16,272
		Tea	... lbs.	8,99,590	8,90,525
Imports	...	Salt	... Tons	24,141	12,198
		Mineral oil	... Gals.	13,39,050	9,30,985

Port appliances.

The appliances of the port and the light-houses are reported to have been kept in good order during the year.

The new third order dioptric light ordered from England, arrived on the 26th November 1898. It was first exhibited on the 24th January 1899. It gives a clear and powerful flash, and is clearly visible in clear weather 18 or 19 miles from the deck of an ordinary vessel.

Earnings and expenditure of the steam-tug *Gekko*.

The earnings of the steam-tug *Gekko*, maintained by the port, amounted to Rs. 14,296-12, while the expenditure on maintaining the vessel aggregated Rs. 16,936-13-7. A saving, however, was effected by the vessel, amounting to Rs. 6,000, being the estimated value of the services performed for the port, for which no charge was made. Deducting this amount from the expenditure, a balance of Rs. 10,936-13-7 is left, which, deducted from the earnings, leaves the net earnings on account of the vessel at Rs. 3,359-14-5.

Health of the shipping.

The general health of the shipping in the port was good. Sixty seven seamen were admitted into hospital, against 88 of the previous year, of whom 53 were cured, 2 were still under treatment, and 12 discharged after receiving treatment.

Pilotage fund.

The pilotage fund opened with a credit balance of Rs. 29,687, and the receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 13,573. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 9,573, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,687 at the credit of the fund.

Pilot Service.

The working of the Pilot Service during the year was satisfactory. There was only one accident to a vessel in pilotage charge during the year.

Seamen.

At the port of Chittagong the number of seamen shipped and discharged was 42 and 53, against 33 and 95 during the previous year. There is a large decrease in the number of discharges, which is due to a smaller number of ships having paid off their crews.

Deserters.

There were 11 deserters, 8 of whom were Europeans and 3 lascars, during the year, against 3 during the previous year. This increase is attributed to the higher rate of wages prevailing at Calcutta, viz., £3-5 to £3-10, against £2-5 to £2-15 at which the seamen joined. Three of these deserters were arrested at Calcutta and brought to Chittagong and convicted. One was also arrested at Chittagong and put on board his vessel; the others were not found.

Trust Funds.

The receipts on account of Trust Funds amounted to Rs. 3,231, and consisted of deposits received on account of the balance of wages of 12 British and 6 Native seamen discharged by mutual consent; of 22 Native seamen discharged on termination of agreement; of 7 British seamen discharged under medical certificate, and of one deceased.

The value of seamen's money-orders was Rs. 151 only. One out of the 53 seamen discharged elected to remit his wages to his wife in the United Kingdom.

The Shipping Master visited 47 vessels during the year to enquire into the health of crews, and into accidents and casualties happening on board, and for the inspection of provisions, water, medical stores, and forecastle accommodation. No complaints were made regarding bad or insufficient food.

THE PORTS OF ORISSA.

Financial.

The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 18,904, against Rs. 29,264 during the previous year. This large decrease was due entirely to the fact that no Government contribution was made to the Balasore Port Fund during the year. The receipts from Port dues showed a slight increase.

The expenditure of the year amounted to Rs. 22,845, or a reduction of Rs. 5,732 on the previous year.

The principal decreases are under the heads "Establishment" and "Dockyard services and supplies." In False Point the decrease was chiefly due to the appointment of the Port Officer as Assistant Port Officer of Chittagong. In Balasore the decrease under the head "Dockyard services and supplies" is stated to be due to the fact that the Port Officer, Chandbally, has received instructions to prepare indents of stores for the port on a reduced scale.

Shipping.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels that entered and cleared during the year, as compared with those of the preceding year:—

Year.		Entered.		Cleared.	
		Number.	Tonnage.	Number.	Tonnage.
1		2	3	4	5
False Point ...	1897-98	36	70,943	36	70,943
	1898-99	44	82,186	44	82,186
Balasore ...	1897-98	408	1,01,620	420	1,07,919
	1898-99	364	91,697	356	89,803
Puri ...	1897-98	17	27,464	17	27,464
	1898-99	26	36,531	26	36,531

Four hundred and thirty four vessels in all entered the ports during the year, of which 357 were steamers, and all of these were engaged in the coasting trade. Of the 77 sailing vessels, 7 were engaged in the foreign and 70 in the coasting trade.

Trade.

The following figures show the value of the trade of the ports during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99:—

	Private trade.		Government stores.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Exports	96,40,028	76,38,849	4,900	1,339	96,44,928	76,40,183
Imports	79,83,983	96,40,897	1,62,778	4,56,597	81,46,761	1,00,97,494
Total ...	1,76,24,011	1,72,79,746	1,67,678	4,57,936	1,77,91,689	1,77,37,682

The total value of the trade of the ports shows a decrease during the year under review of Rs. 54,007, as compared with the year 1897-98. In False Point the decrease is ascribed to the lower price of rice exported to foreign ports; while in Balasore it is stated to be due to less rice having been exported to coasting ports.

Steamer service.

A steamer service was regularly maintained between Calcutta and Chandbally by the India General Steam Navigation Company and Messrs. MacNeill and Company. Communication between Chandbally and Balasore was kept up throughout the year.

Seamen.

No seamen were shipped or discharged at False Point during the year. The Shipping Master paid six visits to vessels in port, and found that the provisions, water, and medicines supplied to the crew, as well as the forecastle accommodation, were good and ample, and no complaints were made.

At Balasore only one seaman was discharged during the year. There were no casualties or desertions, and no irregularity was noticed in the course of the enquiries made as to the health of the crews and the provisions and water supplied.

No transactions under the Merchant Shipping Act are reported to have taken place at the port of Puri.

WORKING OF THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS ACT, 1887.

The following figures exhibit in Bengal for the year 1898-99 the total number of passengers carried on both long and short voyages during the years 1896-97, 1897-98, and 1898-99:—

Year.	Number of long voyages.	Number of passengers.	Number of short voyages.	Number of passengers.
1896-97	51	1,351	1,580	277,745
1897-98	167	5,132	1,384	288,036
1898-99	229	5,487	1,240	267,417

From the above figures it will be observed that while there has been a steady increase in the number of long voyages and the passengers carried on them since 1896-97, there has been a falling off in the number of short voyages as well as in the passengers carried on them.

The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory during the year under review, and no complaints were made.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meteorology.

Observatories.

THE number of observatories under the direct control of the Bengal Meteorological Reporter was 46, against 48 in the previous year. The observatories are arranged as follows:—

Six second-class observatories, recording observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., and 4 p.m.—Chittagong, Darbhanga, Darjeeling, False Point, Hazaribagh, and Saugor Island.

Thirty-seven third-class observatories, recording observations at 8 a.m. only—Arrah, Balasore, Bankura, Barisal, Berhampore, Bhagalpur, Bogra, Burdwan, Buxar, Chaibassa, Chapra, Comilla, Cuttack, Dehri, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Jessore, Krishnagar, Malda, Midnapore, Motihari, Muzaffarpur, Mymensingh, Narayanganj, Naya Dumka, Noakhali, Pamban (in Madras), Patna, Puri, Purnea, Rampur Boalia, Ranchi, Raniganj, Rangpur, and Sirajganj.

Three voluntary observatories—Cooch Behar, Daltonganj, and Shortt's Island.

By a Resolution of the Government of India, Lungleh and Demagiri were transferred from Bengal to Assam from 1st April 1898, and the voluntary observatories at those stations were transferred to the control of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India from that date. From 1st April to 31st December 1898 there were 11 second-class observatories. By order of the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India the observatories at Berhampore, Burdwan, Cuttack, Narayanganj, and Patna were reduced to the third class from 1st January 1899.

As stated in previous reports, the following observatories, not under the direct control of the Bengal Reporter, also sent in observations for publication in the Bengal Daily Weather Report:—

Bengal—Alipore.
Assam—Dhubri, Sibsagar, and Silchar.
Ceylon—Colombo and Trincomalee.
Burma—Akyab, Bassein, Diamond Island, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Tavoy.
Madras—Coconada, Cuddalore, Gopalpur, Masulipatam, Nellore, Negapatam, Madras, and Vizagapatam.

Of the 46 observatories under the Bengal Reporter, only 6 were inspected during the year, viz., Barisal, Jessore, Rangpur, Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, and Dinajpur, and all of them, with the exception of Barisal, were found to be in good condition. The Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India also visited the Darbhanga and Patna observatories, but no information as to the condition of these observatories was received from him.

The majority of the observatories which were not inspected did good work, as judged by the accuracy of the observations received from them.

Rain-gauge stations.

The number of rain-gauge stations in Bengal was 349, against 330 in the previous year. Two stations were closed during the year, while 21 were started. One hundred and forty-one rain-gauges were inspected, some of them more than once, and altogether 219 visits of inspection were made.

Storm-signals.

As noticed in last year's report, the revised scheme of storm-signals for general use, except on the river Hooghly, was brought into operation from the 1st April 1898. Under the new arrangement the ports at Puri, False Point, and Chittagong have been provided with the larger set of signals, and those at Narayanganj, Balasore, and Chandbali with the smaller set of signals. The Port Officer, Mergui, was added to the list of officers receiving warnings of storms in the Bay. Storm-signals were hoisted on the 6th May, 14th to 16th June, 2nd July, and 7th and 8th August.

Departmental reports.

The various reports of the Department were published regularly throughout the year, and there was no alteration in their form.

Meteorological summary for 1898.

The meteorological conditions of the year in Bengal are usually considered under four periods, viz. (1) the cold-weather season, or the months of January and February; (2) the hot-weather period, including the months of March, April, and May; (3) the south-west monsoon season, extending from the beginning of June to the middle of October; and (4) the north-east monsoon months, November and December.

Cold-weather period—January and February.

At the end of 1897 the unsettled weather accompanying the withdrawal of the monsoon was later than usual in subsiding. It was experienced in the north of the Bay and in Lower Bengal as late as the end of December. Similarly, the cold-weather disturbances were later than usual in influencing weather in Bengal, and it was not till near the end of January that the first rainfall of the year, due to this cause, occurred. Usually several depressions cross the Province from the west during January, but in that month of the year under review only one occurred, viz., that which caused the rainfall towards the end of the month. The depression was of some depth, and gave general and in places heavy rain over the whole of Bengal Proper and a considerable portion of Bihar. In Orissa no rain fell throughout the month and in Chota Nagpur only a few scattered showers. The prevailing weather during January was therefore fine and cloudless, with comparatively low temperature and a deficiency of moisture.

The disturbances thus beginning later than usual occurred with greater frequency in February, so that weather during that month was more disturbed than usual. The daily changes in pressure and temperature were large at times; and almost throughout the month the variations from the normal were greater than usual.

Three disturbances occurred—two in the early part of the month about the 7th and 11th and the third between the 16th and 22nd. Rainfall was fairly general during the passage of the first two, but the distribution was exceptional, in consequence of a larger proportion than usual falling in the north of the Province, to the loss of the southern divisions. The average fall in Bihar and North Bengal was half an inch in excess, while in Lower Bengal and Orissa there was, in comparison with the fall, a large defect varying from ·7 to 1 inch. No rain fell during the disturbance towards the end of February, but while the depression was crossing the Province, the changes of pressure and temperature were unusually rapid, and defect in the former was at one time as much as half an inch.

The apparent reason for the irregular distribution of rainfall during the early part of February, and its entire absence during the last disturbance, notwithstanding that it was one of exceptional magnitude, was the northerly displacement of the central area of the depressions. In some seasons this area of lowest pressure passes eastward or south-eastward across Lower Bengal and Orissa, in which case continued cloudy weather obtains for several days, as happened in 1897. The mean course is over the central districts, and then the rainfall distribution is most normal. In 1898 the course of the depressions lay more to the north, so that the southern districts received comparatively little rain, and the falls increased towards the north, being comparatively heavy over the hills.

Temperature was high for the season in the early part of February; and though it fell after the disturbed weather about the 6th and 11th, it

generally remained above the normal. Before the approach of the deep depression between the 16th and 22nd, there was again hot weather for the season, but this ceased as the disturbance passed, and thereafter cool weather obtained till the end of the month. The average difference from the normal varied from defect of 1° in Orissa to excess of 1° in North Bengal.

Hot-weather period—March to May.

The weather during March was in its general features more abnormal than usual, and the changes were at times so irregular that it is difficult, taking account of the limited space over which the land observations extend, to give a connected account of the disturbances which occurred during that month. The chief peculiarities in the weather, mainly due to the line of advance of the shallow depressions were—(1) an almost entire absence of rainfall, (2) at times a quick fall of temperature noticeable in night rather than in day readings, and (3) the relatively low pressure over Burma, which followed the passage of the depressions and caused dry north-westerly winds over Bengal instead of the southerly winds more usual at that season of the year.

Two periods of disturbed weather occurred—one in the first week and the second about the beginning of the third week. The depressions were both very shallow, so much so that it was difficult to recognise their approach, but they were followed by a rapid rise of pressure, which was probably the main cause of the subsequent low pressure over Burma, as the rise stopped short over Bengal. With the first disturbance the wave of rising pressure moved over Bengal from the west, while with the second it began in the north and moved south-westward, but ultimately with the same result on the pressure distribution. In each case readings became highest in Bihar and lowest in the south of Burma, consequently with a reversal of the gradient.

Fairly general light showers fell in Bihar and North Bengal during the passage of the first depression, but with the second, practically the only rainfall reported was from Chittagong. Altogether the various Divisions of the Province received only a small fraction of the amount usual in March. In East Bengal on an average the fall was ·2 inch instead of 2·59 inches, in Bihar ·11 inch, and in South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur the amount was barely measurable, whereas in ordinary years the south-western districts receive about 1 inch.

Owing to the absence of cloud, day temperatures were not so low as is usual during disturbed weather; but as north-westerly winds became established and continued for some time, the nights were occasionally much cooler than usual. The difference from the normal for the month in day temperature varied from excess of 4° in South-West Bengal to a small defect in the north, while minimum temperature was below the normal everywhere by amounts varying from 6° in East Bengal to 1° in the west of Bihar. Owing to the excess during the day and the defect at night, the average difference from the normal was not large, rarely more than 1°.

During a great part of April fine settled weather prevailed with atmospheric conditions almost identical from day to day. These consisted of a slight depression over the west or north-west of the Province and a fairly normal pressure gradient over both the Province and the Bay. Westerly winds were steady in the western districts, while in Orissa directions were usually south-west and in Bengal south, but turning to east towards the north. Temperature under these circumstances was invariably above the normal, and at times, especially towards the end of the month, excess was very large, more than 10° in places. No rain fell except in North Bengal, showers becoming more frequent towards the end of the month.

The part of the month during which weather was of the kind stated above included the first and the last ten days. During the intermediate period of ten days unsettled weather prevailed; pressure and temperature underwent large oscillations, and at one time the pressure distribution was most unusual for the season of the year, barometric readings being highest in the north of the Province and lowest in the south of Madras. This abnormal arrangement was due to a rapid rise of pressure, which beginning in the north extended southwards. It was only of short duration. The rainfall of the month occurred during these days, and most of the reports were for the 12th or 13th and for the 17th to 19th.

When unsettled weather occurs over Bengal in April it is usually due to a depression crossing from the west. As in March of the past year so in April, the depressions were ill-defined, and the most marked feature of the daily changes was the rapid rise followed by a sudden change of the wind circulation. The numerous thunderstorms which occurred in all parts of the Province on the 17th and 19th were probably due to the interaction of the winds following the rapidly advancing pressure changes. For the whole month the rainfall was less heavy than usual, except in Bihar and Orissa, and the defect was largest in East Bengal, where only 1·47 inches fell, instead of the normal amount of 4·33 inches.

As is usual early in May, the rainy season on the South Burma coast began with a cyclonic storm of small extent, but of some severity. The disturbance followed the invariable course at that season of the year—northwards into Burma, where rainfall became general. Its influence was also felt in the north of the Bay and the eastern districts, where for some days subsequent to the disappearance of the depression the pressure gradient became steep, and strong southerly winds were experienced with showery weather over the Province, especially in the eastern districts. From being very high at the beginning of May temperature fell in all districts, and generally remained below the normal till near the middle of the month, when the pressure gradient became less marked and the area of lowest pressure was transferred more towards the east. With the change of pressure calm weather became general, and the light westerly winds were accompanied by cloudless skies, with a complete absence of rainfall and a fairly rapid rise of temperature.

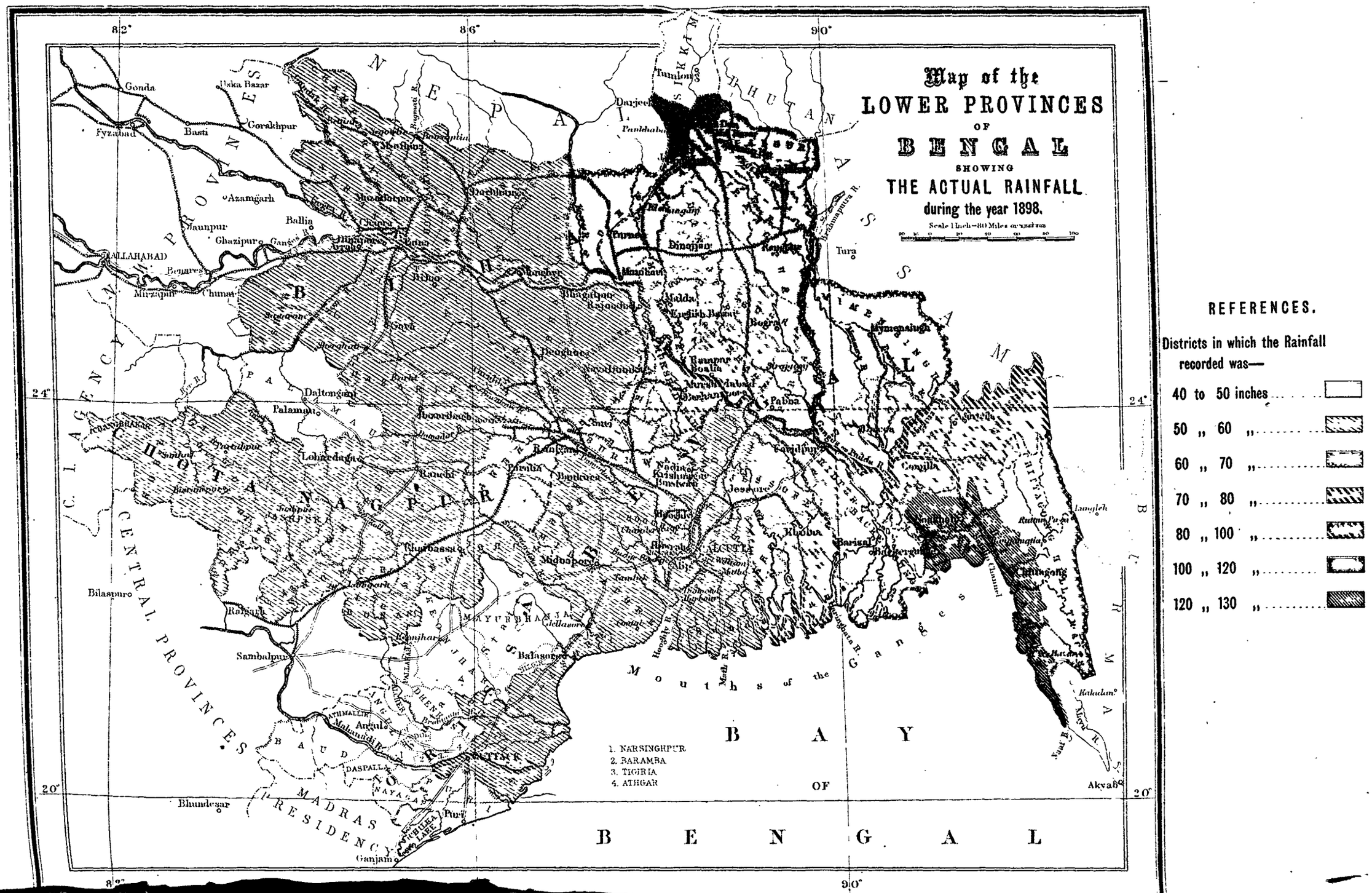
This settled weather was fully developed by the 15th, after which for some days the only noticeable feature was the increasing temperature. The difference from the normal was 10° for the day and 3° for night readings, the highest maximum temperatures being about 114° in Chota Nagpur and Bihar. During the subsequent week ordinary oscillations of pressure obtained, and it was not till about the 23rd that the distribution usual for the season began to form. From that date pressure rose, the gradient became steeper, and strong south-easterly winds prevailed over the Province. The change of winds gave rise to showery weather, which continued till the end of the month over a great part of the Province and extended to Bihar before the close.

Rainfall was below the normal in all divisions except Bihar, where it was practically normal. The defect was most considerable in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but amounted to 10 or 20 per cent. of the normal in North and East Bengal as well.

South-west monsoon season—June to October.

After the slightly unsettled conditions prevailing towards the end of May weather improved in June, and for the first ten days continued settled with high temperature. Ordinary weather for the season was reported from the Bay with moderate to strong winds, and a rough sea in the extreme south. The formation of a cyclonic storm in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, occurring as it did in general normal weather, caused the commencement of monsoon conditions. The depression began near the Orissa coast on the 13th, and by the 14th had developed into a cyclonic storm of moderate intensity, with its centre not far from Gopalpur. Between the 14th and 16th it remained over the north-west angle of the Bay, and from the latter date till the 19th it continued to move slowly northwards till it broke up on reaching the Himalayas. Owing to the northerly line of advance the influence of the disturbance on the general weather conditions was almost entirely confined to Bengal, and even in Bihar rainfall was partial, except on the 20th, during the unsettled, thundery weather which invariably follows the rapid break-up of a disturbance on approaching the hills.

But rainfall was very heavy in the south-west of the Province, especially in the Midnapore and Bankura districts, and over almost the whole of Chota Nagpur, the rainfall in which caused the destructive floods, which were most serious in Midnapore. A number of rain-registering stations in Chota Nagpur reported between the 17th and 18th falls of from 10 to 20 inches.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE ACTUAL RAINFALL
during the year 1898.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Rainfall recorded was—
40 to 50 inches
50 „ 60 „
60 „ 70 „
70 „ 80 „
80 „ 100 „
100 „ 120 „
120 „ 130 „
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

After the 20th pressure slowly recovered, and though heavy rain continued in the north of the Province for some days, the general weather conditions steadily improved. The continued rise of pressure gave high readings over the Province after the 23rd; and as they were relatively low in Burma, westerly winds were more frequent. Weather became comparatively fine in Bengal, and rainfall was almost entirely confined to the extreme east.

The heavy rain which fell between the 16th and 19th in Chota Nagpur is shown by the average fall for the month for the whole Division, being 50 per cent. more than the normal. In Lower Bengal the fall was rather more than 20 per cent. in excess, and there was a small excess in North Bengal, but in Orissa and Bihar the total fall was considerably in defect.

During July weather was more settled than usual over the north of the Bay; and though the distribution of rainfall over the Province was fairly regular, varying from 80 per cent. of the normal in the east to 90 per cent. in the west, it was uniformly in defect. This was due to a break of some length which occurred towards the end of the month during the existence of a disturbance off the coast of the Circars.

A fairly strong monsoon was general in the early days of July, after which it became weaker, with the formation of a shallow depression in the north-west angle of the Bay. Between the 6th and 16th comparatively fine weather prevailed, with scattered rain and temperature above the normal. The shallow depression filled up without moving, and as the pressure distribution became more normal, the moist winds from the Bay extended more inland and rainfall became general.

Between the 16th and 20th large oscillations of pressure occurred, with changing winds, which caused the local heavy falls usual under these circumstances. Then followed a rapid increase of pressure in the west of the Province, which led to the commencement of a depression in Lower Bengal; and as the wave of rising pressure moved south-ward, the area of lowest pressure was displaced southward, and developed into a small cyclonic storm off the coast of the Circars. Between the 22nd and 20th the storm was over the sea, affecting the weather between Puri and Vizagapatam, near the latter of which the centre crossed the coast.

The effect of this disturbance on the weather in Bengal was unfavourable as far as rain was concerned, owing to the prevailing northerly winds. After the 26th, when conditions became more normal, rainfall was general and heavy.

Weather in August was in marked contrast to that of July, and over the whole Province, with the exception of part of North Bengal, there was excess rainfall, on an average, of 10 to 57 per cent. for the various Divisions. The heaviest falls were in Orissa and Lower Bengal.

The rainfall, which was well maintained throughout the month, was due to the frequency of low pressure areas over the land, the occurrence of which is on all occasions favourable for rainfall. Depressions during August form either in the north-west angle of the Bay, at no great distance from the Orissa Coast, or in Lower Bengal. In the former case the usual line of advance is to the north-west across Orissa and Chota Nagpur, the rainfall being to a large extent confined to the south-western districts. In the latter case, where the shallow depressions are over the land, the rainfall is much more general and continuous. These land depressions being more shallow and diffused than those with a sea origin are slower in movement and affect the weather over any particular area for a longer time.

The disturbances during August were more of the nature of the second class. Though the centre of the cyclonic circulation was, on two occasions, over the Bay, it was close to the Bengal coast; and as the depressions soon moved over the land, they remained shallow.

The rainfall was, in consequence, more heavy and better distributed over the Province than if these disturbances had developed into cyclonic storms and passed over Orissa towards the north-west.

The first depression began to form about the 7th, and after remaining shallow and stationary over Lower Bengal, and the extreme north of the Bay for two days, it moved towards Bihar, where it filled up about the 11th. The subsequent changes of pressure resulted in a widespread

shallow depression over the Province between the 12th and 15th, during which period rainfall was heavy and general.

The second depression partly over the north of the Bay appeared on the 21st and moved westward more rapidly than the previous one. It originated in Burma and crossed Lower Bengal and the north of the Bay in a direction almost due west.

As in the previous case, the rising pressure in the west of the Province after the passage of this disturbance, accompanied as it was by a brisk fall in the east or north-east, gave rise to a diffused land depression. It remained over Bengal Proper between the 24th and 29th, and caused heavy general rain in all districts, except the extreme north-east and the extreme south-west.

As not unfrequently happens during the monsoon season, an apparent reversal occurred in the rainfall distribution in September, as compared with that of August. In the latter month the area of heaviest rainfall was in the south of the Province, and North Bengal was the only Division where the fall was scanty. In September, on the other hand, North Bengal and Bihar received the heaviest rainfall and the only Division showing defect was Orissa. A rainfall distribution of this kind shows that the monsoon current, moving northwards over Burma or the eastern districts of the Province, turned westward over North Bengal, instead of being deflected westward across the north of the Bay and the south of the Province.

Only one cyclonic storm of any importance occurred in September. It developed about the middle of the month, and moving northwards from the north-west angle of the Bay, towards Bihar, broke up on reaching the Himalayas. Throughout its course it caused heavy rain, and the falls were, as usual, very heavy along the hill districts after the depression filled up. As in August, a shallow residual depression formed over Bengal, and after remaining fairly stationary for some time moved towards the north-west. This shallow depression maintained the rainfall over the north of the Province, and it was not till the 22nd that the general rain, which began with the approach of the original disturbance in the middle of the month, ceased to any great extent.

The only other disturbances during September were generally of small importance. A shallow depression formed over the northern districts in the early days of the month, causing heavy rainfall in North Bengal and North Bihar; and towards the end of the month another shallow depression commenced in the south-east of the Bay. As it moved northwards and filled up over Burma, its influence was felt in the eastern districts.

During the early days of October fine settled weather prevailed over the Province and the Bay, with a tendency to the development of conditions typical of the change of seasons. In the latter half of the month, cold-weather conditions, well marked for the season, became established over the Province with clear skies, northerly winds and temperature 2° or 3° below the normal.

A period of unsettled weather intervened. A cyclonic storm, which originated in the south-east of the Bay, moved towards the South Circars coast, the centre crossing near Masulipatam. It continued to move northwestward for a short time after passing the coast, and then began to recurve. Crossing Orissa and Chota Nagpur in a north-easterly direction, the depression turned eastward across the central districts of Bengal Proper, and broke up shortly afterwards in the hilly parts of Assam.

While the main depression was in the neighbourhood of Masulipatam a shallow low-pressure area was shown in the north-west of the Bay more by the cyclonic winds on the Orissa coast than by the pressure differences. This shallow depression moved northwards over South-West Bengal, and was in the centre of the Province when the main disturbance having recurved was approaching Orissa. The two depressions united into one of some depth, the centre at 8 A.M. on the 14th being between Midnapore and Chaibassa. On the 15th the centre was near Sirajganj, and on the 16th the disturbance had almost ceased.

The tendency for depressions crossing the north of the Bay in October is, sooner or later, to follow a curved path and ultimately to move in a

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
THE PERCENTAGE VARIATION OF THE
RAINFALL FROM THE NORMAL
during the year 1898.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 Degree
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Raiafall recorded in excess of the normal was—
0% to 10%
10% „ 20%
20% „ 30%
In defect of the normal was—
0% to 10%
10% „ 15%
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the
Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
MAYURBHANJ
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Goruckpur
Azamgarh
Maunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Malda
English Bazar
Boglipur
Nyngeesingh
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamow
Hazaribagh
Lobindaga
Ranchi
Purulia
Baraboom
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
Calcutta
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Comilla
Noakholi
Chittagong
Akyab
Bilaspuro
Raigarh
Sambalpur
Bhundesa
Ganjam
Puri
Balasore
Cuttack
Midnapore
Jellasore
Contai
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rungpur
Purneah
Dinajpur
Maniharee
Rampur Bonlia
Berhampore
Dacca
Mymensingh
Tura

north-easterly or easterly direction. In the case of the above depression, it appears to have divided while over the Bay, the main portion continuing in a westerly direction, while the second and smaller portion moved northwards under the influence of the causes which produce the usual curved path.

The second disturbance was probably the cause of the unusual rainfall in Orissa, where general heavy falls occurred while the main depression was near Masulipatam. The re-curving of the main depression, the subsequent union, and the north-easterly line of motion all tended to maintain rainfall over the Province for several days. General rain fell in the southern districts from the 10th to the 15th, and in other districts from the 12th to the 15th except in Bihar, where the falls were mostly on the 14th and 15th.

North-east monsoon period—November and December.

The fine settled weather of cold season type, which commenced soon after the middle of October, continued without a break during November. Such unsettled weather as occurred in connection with the retreating monsoon was more to the south than in normal years, so that the two cyclonic disturbances which developed in the south of the Bay during November had no influence in Bengal or the north of the Bay.

Of the two disturbances, one of moderate severity occurred in the first week, the other of only slight intensity towards the end of the month. They both passed westward across the extreme south of the Peninsula, without showing any sign of recurving. After the first storm heavy rainfall continued for some time on the Madras coast and extended northwards over the Circars. It just reached the south of Orissa, the only rainfall reported from that part being ·53 inch at Puri.

During December no disturbance moved northwards from the south of the Bay, so that in the early part of that month weather was generally settled with an almost entire absence of rainfall. Light showers were caused during the first week in North Bengal by a shallow depression, which, beginning in Burma, moved north-westward into the north of the Province.

Cold-weather disturbances began earlier than usual, and there were two of these between the middle and end of the month. The first was a shallow depression, which in crossing from the west caused a moderate fall of pressure for several days, and then a rapid rise with considerable changes of temperature and a fair number of light showers, mostly in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but also in parts of South-West and East Bengal.

The second disturbance was towards the end of December, when two very shallow depressions crossed the Province in rapid succession. The changes of pressure were never more than moderate, but there was the usual cloudy weather with light scattered rainfall in all parts of the Province. In consequence of these numerous, though shallow, depressions, weather was more frequently disturbed than is usual in December; but as the disturbances were slight, the total rainfall was comparatively much below the normal except in Orissa, where exactly the normal amount fell, and in Chota Nagpur, which received 81 per cent. of the normal.

Pressure.

The following table gives the variation of actual pressure recorded in each of the six meteorological divisions of the Province from the normal, month by month, throughout the year :—

Variation of pressure from the normal in each month of 1898 (variation given in decimals of an inch).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+ ·002	— ·077	— ·019	— ·007	— ·021	— ·022	— ·019	— ·058	— ·003	— ·003	— ·023	— ·030	— ·032
North Bengal	+ ·019	— ·061	— ·016	+ ·004	— ·022	— ·026	— ·006	— ·052	— ·002	— ·003	— ·022	— ·033	— ·018
East ,, ...	— ·006	— ·085	— ·038	— ·005	— ·017	— ·025	— ·015	— ·057	+ ·010	— ·006	— ·019	— ·020	— ·024
Bihar	+ ·011	— ·074	— ·018	— ·013	— ·020	— ·016	— ·018	— ·054	— ·010	— ·002	— ·025	— ·041	— ·023
Orissa	+ ·016	— ·061	— ·011	— ·001	— ·005	— ·029	— ·023	— ·033	— ·015	+ ·008	— ·011	— ·022	— ·015
Chota Nagpur	+ ·007	— ·069	— ·006	— ·005	— ·009	— ·017	— ·026	— ·049	— ·006	— ·001	— ·017	— ·026	— ·019
Assam	+ ·010	— ·075	— ·027	— ·003	— ·023	— ·031	— ·005	— ·045	+ ·110	— ·003	— ·014	— ·034	— ·020

A very marked feature of the above differences from the normal is the continued defect almost throughout the year—a feature which was present in the two previous years, though not so regularly, or to the same extent. The averages were fairly normal in January, but in February there was a large defect in all parts of the Province, amounting to about ·08 inch in Lower Bengal, Bihar and Assam. From March to May the differences were small, but negative; in June and July they increased, and in August they were again comparatively large—more than ·05 inch in Bengal Proper.

In September and October the variations were slight, but towards the end of the year defect again increased, exceeding ·02 inch in November and ·03 inch in December. There were thus three periods of exceptionally low pressure, viz., in February, August, and December, and as none of the monthly averages were to any extent above the normal, the mean pressure for 1898 is below the normal over the whole Province, by rather less than ·02 inch in North Bengal, Orissa, and Chota Nagpur, and by rather more than that amount in Lower Bengal, Bihar, and Assam.

The variation of the mean monthly temperature from the normal in each of the meteorological divisions of the Province is shown in the following table, where the variation is given, month by month, and for the whole year:—

Variation of the temperature from the normal in each month of 1898 (variation given in degrees Fahrenheit).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	−1·2	+0·4	−0·8	+1·1	+2·1	−0·8	−0·2	−0·3	−0·1	−1·0	+0·3	+1·2	+0·1
North Bengal	+0·4	+0·9	−0·2	+2·6	+1·3	+0·4	+0·7	+0·4	−0·9	+0·3	+0·4	−0·2	+0·5
East ,, ...	−0·6	+0·9	−0·7	+1·9	+1·8	+0·2	+0·3	−0·4	−0·5	−0·4	−0·2	−0·4	+0·2
Bihar	0	+0·6	−0·7	+2·1	+1·1	−0·5	+0·6	−0·1	−1·5	−0·5	+0·6	+1·1	+0·2
Orissa	−2·3	−0·9	−0·8	−0·2	+1·2	−0·2	−0·3	−0·3	+0·6	−0·3	+0·5	+3·3	0
Chota Nagpur	−1·0	+0·4	+0·9	+2·2	+2·8	−0·3	+0·3	−0·2	+0·1	−0·7	+1·1	+2·9	+0·7
Assam	−0·1	0	+0·4	+2·5	+1·9	+0·5	0	−0·2	−1·4	−0·3	−0·2	+0·5	+0·3

Temperature.

No very marked variations of temperature occurred throughout the year, and the annual averages were very nearly normal. From January to March comparatively cool weather was most prevalent, except in February, when there was excess of about 1° in Bengal Proper. In April and May the greatest variations of the year occurred, excess in the former month, exceeding 2° over a great part of the Province, and in the latter being very little under that amount. As the monsoon season was a normal one as to cloud and rain, the variations in temperature were small almost without exception, generally under half a degree; and the same small differences continued till the end of the year. The annual means for the large divisions are not more than a third of a degree, except in North Bengal, where it is 0°5 and in Chota Nagpur, where it is 0°7.

The following tables give the variations from the normal humidity and cloud proportion recorded at 8 A.M. on each day, month by month, in each of the six meteorological divisions:—

Variation of humidity from the normal of each month of 1898 (variation given in percentage amounts of saturation of the year).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	+2	−4	−5	0	−2	+1	+1	+1	+1	−1	+4	+4	0
North Bengal	+4	+19	+11	+17	+1	+1	+3	+3	+3	+14	+18	+14	+9
East ,, ...	+3	0	−3	−6	−3	−1	+1	+1	+1	+1	+3	+4	+1
Bihar	+4	+12	+2	+5	−5	+1	+4	+4	+3	0	+7	+5	+4
Orissa	−4	−6	+1	−1	+1	0	+3	+4	+1	+2	+4	+7	+1
Chota Nagpur	0	+14	−9	0	−8	+5	+1	+4	+2	−2	+5	−3	+1
Assam	+2	+2	−4	0	−3	+3	0	−1	+3	−1	+1	+4	+1

Variation of cloud proportion from the normal in each month of 1898 (overcast sky=10 and cloudless sky=0, and variation given in accordance with this standard).

Meteorological Divisions.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
South-West Bengal ...	−1·3	+0·7	−1·8	+0·9	−0·1	−0·3	−0·3	+0·3	−0·5	−2·0	−1·1	−1·2	−0·6
North Bengal	−1·4	+1·5	−1·2	−0·4	−2·0	−0·4	−0·5	−1·2	+0·5	0	+0·7	+0·7	−0·3
East ,, ...	−1·3	+1·2	−1·3	+0·4	+0·4	−0·3	+0·3	+0·8	+0·5	+0·1	+1·4	−1·5	+0·1
Bihar	−1·2	+0·6	−1·1	0	−0·4	−0·4	−0·5	+1·0	0	−1·7	−0·3	−0·4	−0·4
Orissa	−2·0	−0·7	−1·1	+2·8	+1·1	+0·2	+0·5	+0·8	−0·4	−1·3	+0·3	−0·5	0
Chota Nagpur	−1·8	+2·0	−0·9	−1·3	−0·2	−0·4	+0·3	+0·6	−0·3	−2·2	−0·6	−0·8	−0·5
Assam	−0·3	+1·5	−2·0	+1·7	−0·2	−0·2	+0·6	−0·7	+1·1	+0·3	+0·1	−0·1	+0·2

Humidity and cloud proportion.

A marked feature of the humidity differences is the comparatively large excess in North Bengal and Bihar, especially the former, where for several months the average was nearly 20 per cent. above the normal. The months thus distinguished for a moist state of the atmosphere in North Bengal were February, April, and November, but the peculiarity was present, to a greater or less degree, throughout the year, the average excess for the whole year being 9 per cent. So in Bihar, the air was uniformly moist, but the excess was above 10 per cent. in February only, and the average for the year was 4 per cent. In other divisions there were small variations above or below the normal, and the differences from the annual normals were nowhere more than 1 per cent. The high humidity in the north of the Province is probably connected, especially in the early months, with the tendency which was shown by disturbances to move more towards North-East Bengal and Assam than in ordinary years.

The variations in cloud proportion are more irregular than, and not in accordance with, those for humidity. January, March, June, and October were months of less cloud than usual, especially the first two, in which the sky was cloudless almost without interruption. February and November show cloud in excess, and for the other months the variations are small and irregular. On an average for the whole year cloud proportion was normal or slightly above in East Bengal, Orissa, and Assam, and below in other parts by amounts varying from 3 to 6 per cent. Thus in North Bengal humdity was in excess and cloud proportion in defect, an incongruity which is not remarkable, seeing the former refers to the immediate neighbourhood of the ground and the latter to high altitudes.

Winds.

In consequence of the comparative absence of storms, the average wind velocity was below the normal almost throughout the year month by month, though notable exceptions are shown in the case of a few stations. Saugor Island especially recorded relatively high velocities—a fact which was probably due to the instruments being kept in good order, viz., clean and well oiled. During the early months directions were more westerly than usual, the upper westerly current being probably more persistent than usual, as shown by the directions at Darjeeling, which were north-westerly on an average till May, instead of being south-westerly. This may have been partly due to the unusual path of the cold-weather depressions noticed elsewhere and the continued low pressure over Burma.

On the approach of the monsoon the circulation became more normal both in strength and direction, and continued without much variation from the usual monsoon arrangement, except that velocity was higher in the east of the Province. North-westerly winds began earlier than usual in October, and became established soon after the middle of the month. During the last two months of the year settled weather prevailed, with light steady north-westerly winds.

Storms.

As has now been the case for three years in succession, cyclonic storms were neither so numerous during 1898 nor so severe as had previously been usual. With the exception of part of September and October 1897, there has been no storm during the past three years which has been of more than moderate severity.

An immediate result of the absence of cyclonic storms has been the more regular and normal distribution of rainfall.

In January weather was more settled than usual, only one disturbance occurring, and that near the end of the month, but in February there was the usual number of cold-season storms. In all three depressions crossed the Province during the latter month—two near the beginning and the third towards the end. The central areas of all these depressions followed a more northerly course than usual, with the result that weather was most disturbed and rainfall heaviest in Bihar and North Bengal. Owing to the continued westerly winds in Lower Bengal, the air remained drier than usual, with a marked absence of cloud and rainfall.

Weather was not free from disturbing influences in March, and large pressure and temperature changes occurred; but as in the two preceding months the depressions moved along the line of the Himalayas, there was very little cloud and an almost entire absence of rainfall throughout the month. Two depressions occurred, both so shallow that it was difficult to recognise their approach, but they were followed by a rapid rise of pressure over the Province, and that by a diffused low-pressure area over Burma and steady westerly winds in Bengal.

A period of unsettled weather commenced about the 10th of April and continued till about the 20th. Pressure and temperature underwent large oscillations, and at one time a most unusual pressure distribution obtained for a brief interval, readings being highest in the north of the Province and lowest in the south of Madras. This abnormal arrangement was due to a rapid rise of pressure, which began in the north and extended southwards, and succeeded the only slight depression of the month.

In May weather was distinguished by the uniformity of pressure over the Bay and the absence of stormy weather. There was no early advance of the monsoon current, which usually characterises the month, and the only disturbance recorded was a small depression which formed off Diamond Island on the 6th of May and passed northwards into Burma, causing general, though not heavy, rain in Burma and affecting also parts of East and North Bengal. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual inland, especially towards the end of the month.

The first cyclonic storm began in the north-west angle of the Bay about the 13th of June. It developed into one of moderate intensity, and moving slowly northwards the centre passed close to Saugor Island on the 16th. It continued to move in a northerly course, and caused very heavy rain during its passage across Chota Nagpur, finally breaking up on reaching the Himalayas on the 19th. A peculiarity of this disturbance was its very slow movement even after it passed inland; and the heavy rainfall was probably an immediate consequence of the slow movement.

No other cyclonic disturbance occurred till near the end of July, when a depression, which began in the north of the Bay and was forced southwards by the rising pressure in Bengal, gradually developed into a storm of some severity off the coast of the Circars. The centre of the storm moved westward, crossing the coast near Vizagapatam on the 26th and then turning more to the north broke up in Central India. The strongest winds were experienced in the north-east quadrant of the storm area; and owing to the continued northerly winds over the north, rainfall became light and scattered in Bengal.

The depressions during August formed over the Province, so that no cyclonic storms occurred over the Bay. As these land depressions were numerous and persistent, the rainfall caused by them was above the normal, except in Orissa. The first depression was between the 7th and 11th, and was followed by a diffused low-pressure area from the 12th to the 15th. A second depression began on the 21st, and crossed the Province rapidly in a westerly direction. It also was followed by a subsidiary low-pressure area between the 24th and 29th, during which general heavy rain fell.

In September there was only one cyclonic storm of any importance. It developed about the middle of the month, and moving northwards from the north-west angle of the Bay towards Bihar broke up on reaching the Himalayas. Throughout its course it caused heavy rainfall, which was sustained for some days by a residual shallow depression, which, as in August, formed after the original disturbance had disappeared.

The only period of unsettled weather in October was in the second week, and was caused by a cyclonic disturbance, which began in the south-east of the Bay, and moving westward crossed the coast near Masulipatam. Soon after passing the coast the storm recurved, and moving in a north-easterly direction crossed Orissa and the central districts of Bengal, and broke up on reaching the Assam hills.

From the middle of October till near the end of the year fine settled weather prevailed over Bengal and the north of the Bay. Such cyclonic storms as occurred over the Bay were in the extreme south, and moved in a westerly direction across the south of the Peninsula. In the latter half of December two cold-weather depressions crossed the Province from the west, causing cloudy weather and light rainfall for a day or two at a time.

Rainfall— pre-monsoon period.

The following table shows the distribution of rainfall in Bengal during the first four months of 1898. The rainfall of these months includes what is caused by the cold-weather storms in January and February, and that due to local thunderstorms in the early months of the hot weather. The rainfall in May in East and North Bengal is much heavier than in the previous months, and being connected with the south-west monsoon rainfall in Burma, which begins early in May, the rainfall for that month over the whole Province has been taken with that of the monsoon period.

The noticeable feature for these months is the absence of rain, especially in Lower Bengal, but also to a somewhat less extent in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. In the north of the Province the defect is comparatively small, owing probably to the northward displacement of the low-pressure areas to which the disturbed weather and rainfall is invariably due. Showers fell somewhat irregularly at the beginning of January and towards the end of February: March was a particularly dry month, and May also, over a great part of the Province, chiefly Bengal Proper.

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season January to April 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	0·48	0·17	0·03	1·18	1·86
North Bengal	0·56	1·05	0·07	2·62	4·30
East „	0·78	0·31	0·20	1·47	2·76
Bihar	0·25	1·12	0·11	0·62	2·10
Orissa	Nil	0·13	Nil	1·52	1·65
Chota Nagpur	0·01	0·95	0·03	0·51	1·50

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	+0·08	−0·93	−1·34	−0·67	−2·86
North Bengal	+0·09	+0·40	−1·14	−0·56	−1·21
East „	+0·34	−0·68	−2·39	−2·86	−5·59
Bihar	−0·41	+0·56	−0·37	+0·05	−0·17
Orissa	−0·35	−0·70	−1·21	+0·42	−1·84
Chota Nagpur	−0·54	+0·13	−0·92	−0·09	−1·42

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal rainfall.

Meteorological Division.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Season January to April 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6
South-West Bengal ...	+ 20	− 85	− 99	−36	−61
North Bengal ...	+ 19	+ 62	− 94	−17	−22
East „ ...	+ 77	− 69	− 92	−66	−67
Bihar ...	− 62	+100	− 77	+ 9	− 8
Orissa ...	−100	− 84	−100	+39	−53
Chota Nagpur ...	− 98	+ 16	− 97	−15	−49

Rainfall—monsoon period.

The general rainfall of the Province for the monsoon period from May to October is given in the following three tables, which have been prepared in the same way as for the first four months. The first table gives the average rainfall in inches for each division, the second the variation from the normal in inches, and the third the same variation expressed as a percentage of the normal:—

Actual rainfall in inches during 1898.

Meteorological Divisions.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Monsoon season, 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
South-West Bengal ...	5·01	13·00	9·97	16·46	10·03	6 33	60·80
North Bengal ...	8·17	19·73	13·39	12·60	21·55	5·84	81·28
East „ ...	8·14	20·29	15·38	24·78	11·22	8·79	88·60
Bihar ...	2·73	6·32	11·82	14·15	19·25	1·36	55 63
Orissa ...	2·62	6·88	9·75	15 91	8·77	9·86	53·79
Chota Nagpur ...	1·31	12·09	13·55	14·37	10·80	1·99	54·11

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	−0·71	+2·54	−2·16	+4·56	+ 1·41	+2·33	+ 7·97
North Bengal ...	−1·08	+2·45	−3·35	−1·93	+ 8·14	+1·56	+ 5·79
East „ ...	−2·02	+3·60	−2·18	+9·02	+ 0·53	+3·34	+12·29
Bihar ...	+0·01	−1·54	−1·20	+2·07	+10·66	−1·48	+ 8·52
Orissa ...	−1·84	−2·32	−1·92	+3·93	− 1·95	+4·01	− 0·09
Chota Nagpur ...	−1 47	+4·01	−0·28	+1·02	+ 2·68	−0·95	+ 5·01

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	−12	+24	−18	+38	+ 16	+58	+15
North Bengal ...	−12	+14	−20	−13	+ 61	+36	+ 8
East „ ...	−20	+22	−12	+57	+ 5	+61	+16
Bihar ...	0	−20	− 9	+17	+124	−52	+18
Orissa ...	−41	−25	−17	+33	− 18	+69	0
Chota Nagpur ...	−53	+50	− 2	+ 8	+ 33	−32	+10

The absence of rainfall, which had been a marked feature of the early months of the year, continued well into the monsoon season. In May every division, except Bihar, received amounts deficient by between 12 and 53 per cent. of the normal, and in June there was a considerable defect in Bihar and Orissa. On the other hand, in that month Bengal Proper and Chota Nagpur received more than the normal, especially the latter, where the excess of 50 per cent. was due to the heavy fall of rain with which monsoon weather commenced, and which caused the disastrous floods in rivers issuing from Chota Nagpur. In July there was a general moderately large defect, but during the following three months rainfall was generally in excess. Owing to these heavy falls during the latter half of the monsoon season, the average fall for the season was normal or above by amounts ranging up to 18 per cent.

In the following table the average district rainfall is given as deduced from all the rainfall-recording stations in each district at which records have been obtained for a sufficient number of years to give reliable data. The numbers given in columns 4 to 10 inclusive show the variation of the monthly rainfall in each district expressed as a percentage of the normal fall. Column 11 gives the normal rainfall in the monsoon season in inches in each district of the Province, and column 12 the corresponding actual falls. The last column gives the actual rainfall for the monsoon season expressed as a percentage of the normal:—

Variation of rainfall in the districts of Bengal for the monsoon season, May to October 1898.

(The variation is expressed as a percentage amount of the normal fall.)

Meteorological Division.	Division.	District.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	Normal district rainfall of the season May to October.	Actual district rainfall of the season May to October 1898.	Percentage excess (+) or deficit (−) for the season May to October 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
South Bengal	Burdwan	Burdwan	−30	+94	−26	+58	+ 72	+ 49	48·94	66·85	+37
		Birbhum	−10	+50	−13	+53	+ 27	+ 59	52·92	67·22	+27
		Bankura	−56	+77	−37	+27	+ 26	+ 18	51·64	58·34	+13
		Midnapore	−43	− 1	−14	+ 4	− 4	+ 71	54·16	53·25	− 2
		Hooghly	+36	−15	−42	+32	+ 6	+ 34	51·64	52·91	+ 2
		Howrah	−51	−21	− 9	+31	− 13	+ 82	51·77	51·63	0
	Presidency	24-Parganas	−17	−31	+ 3	+11	− 16	+ 64	56·19	55·86	− 1
		Calcutta	−25	−15	+ 2	+37	− 14	+ 48	55·30	58·12	+ 5
		Nadia	+14	+17	−23	+31	+ 10	+ 20	50·24	55·78	+11
		Murshidabad	+ 6	+58	−25	+76	+ 58	+120	48·89	69·32	+42
		Jessore	+41	−13	+ 9	+59	− 11	+ 63	51·58	62·19	+21
		Khulna	+46	− 1	+21	+69	− 18	+ 41	57·63	71·69	+25
North Bengal	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	+ 4	+43	−28	+35	+ 59	+149	51·52	67·34	+31
		Dinajpur	+ 2	−21	−22	+ 4	+ 50	− 9	59·15	59 38	+ 1
		Jalpaigurí	+ 1	+14	−10	−66	+ 83	− 59	112·86	111·19	− 1
		Darjeeling	−56	−35	+ 8	−18	+ 72	− 63	127·74	122·39	− 4
		Cooch Behar	−10	+19	−29	−49	+ 77	− 64	114·72	112·54	− 2
		Rangpur	−43	+ 5	− 9	+24	+ 46	+ 44	75·89	81·89	+ 8
		Bogra	− 8	+34	− 23	+25	+ 53	+179	59·37	76·25	+28
		Pabna	−14	+19	−28	+20	+ 9	+ 63	54·38	57·91	+ 6
East Bengal	Dacca	Dacca	− 7	− 9	−21	+57	0	+ 61	61·38	66·51	+ 8
		Mymensingh	−35	+25	−26	+32	+ 16	+115	77·40	86·45	+12
		Faridpur	− 1	+17	−11	+77	+ 6	+116	56·48	71·59	+27
		Backergunge	+17	+11	− 7	+63	− 2	+ 67	74·78	89·97	+20
	Chittagong	Tippera	−11	+12	−19	+58	+ 5	+ 26	64·11	71·23	+11
		Noakhali	−20	+ 8	+ 7	+87	+ 1	+ 24	103·44	120·59	+17
		Chittagong	−55	+57	−56	+77	− 9	+ 27	101·99	123·72	+21
		Chittagong Hill Tracts.	−71	+59	−50	+32	+ 24	− 43	83·90	82·72	− 1
Bihar	Patna	Patna	−48	−30	+28	+55	+165	− 39	42·26	58·94	+39
		Gaya	−86	−17	+15	+58	+ 87	− 49	39·76	50·76	+28
		Shahabad	−79	−22	+41	+28	+ 69	− 78	40·15	48·83	+22
		Saran	+ 3	−28	+ 6	+ 2	+159	− 10	42·83	50·80	+19
		Champaran	+27	−45	−12	−21	+166	− 88	52·60	57·13	+ 9
		Muzaffarpur	+81	−13	−32	0	+203	− 48	43·49	54·52	+25
		Darbhanga	+70	−15	−23	−21	+120	− 44	47·33	53·30	+13
	Bhagalpur	Monghyr	+10	−58	−24	+46	+128	− 63	44·96	52·19	+16
		Bhagalpur	+19	−19	−25	+ 7	+140	− 69	48·68	56·46	+16
		Purnea	+ 8	−21	−12	−45	+194	− 52	68·24	80·17	+17
		Malda	+20	− 6	−46	+21	+ 60	+ 4	53·64	56·94	+ 6
		Sonthal Parganas.	−49	+ 4	−33	+46	+ 75	− 51	49·70	54·18	+ 9
Orissa	Orissa	Cuttack	−40	−32	−10	+51	− 19	+ 76	54·71	57·32	+ 5
		Balasore	−40	−24	−32	+33	− 4	+ 81	53·99	53·90	0
		Puri	−30	−17	− 6	− 2	− 37	+ 46	52·38	48·29	− 8
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	−82	+71	−17	+ 5	+ 62	− 53	50·05	54·80	+ 9
		Ranchi	−37	+58	+19	+ 6	+ 9	− 37	49·40	56 35	+14
		Palamau	−80	−14	+23	− 2	+ 8	− 12	46·46	47·60	+ 2
		Manbhûm	−31	+79	− 5	+17	+ 45	+ 13	49 09	50·57	+ 3
		Singhbhum	−31	+20	−20	+10	+ 17	+ 18	42·68	50·7	+ 2

Rainfall—north-east monsoon period.

The following three tables give in the same form as above the rainfall for November and December. November was almost entirely without rain, also the early part of December, as no cyclonic storm moved northwards into the Province from the Bay. Cold-weather storms, however, began earlier than usual, and caused light rainfall during the latter half of December. Very little more than half the usual amount was received during these two months: —

Actual rainfall in inches.

Meteorological Divisions.	November.	December.	Season November to December 1898.
1	2	3	4
South-West Bengal ...	Nil	0·02	0·02
North Bengal	0·07	0·02	0·09
East „	Nil	0·11	0·11
Bihar	Nil	0·02	0 02
Orissa	0·03	0·31	0·34
Chota Nagpur	Nil	0·17	0·17

Variation of actual rainfall from the normal in inches.

South-West Bengal ...	— 0·79	— 0·13	— 0·92
North Bengal	— 0·23	— 0·08	— 0·31
East „	— 1·32	— 0·16	— 1·48
Bihar	— 0·20	— 0·10	— 0·30
Orissa	— 2·06	0	— 2·06
Chota Nagpur	— 0·46	— 0·04	— 0·50

Variation expressed as a percentage of the normal fall.

South-West Bengal ...	— 100	— 87	— 98
North Bengal	— 77	— 80	— 78
East „	— 100	— 59	— 93
Bihar	— 100	— 83	— 94
Orissa	— 98	0	— 86
Chota Nagpur	— 100	— 19	— 75

In the accompanying maps the total rainfall for the year and the variation from the normal are shown by the density of the shading.

It will be seen that rainfall was comparatively light in Orissa and the adjacent part of South-West Bengal; also in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, Tippera, Dacca and the extreme north-east. The difference from the normal, however, was usually small, below 10 per cent., and exceeded that amount only in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and the south of Orissa. The districts in which excess was greatest, as much as 20 to 30 per cent. of the normal, were Bogra, Rajshahi, Murshidabad, Birbhum, and Burdwan in the centre of the Province, and in the north-west—Muzaffarpur, Patna, and Gaya. Over a great part of Chota Nagpur and Bihar excess was between 10 and 20 per cent., falling below 10 per cent. in Hazaribagh and Palamau only.

As usual, the lightest falls occurred in the west of the Province, and from there steadily increased towards the east, with areas of heavy rain in Chittagong, Noakhali, and the Darjeeling hills. Over the western half of the Province and in many of the central districts, the fall was between 50 and 60 inches, the latter amount being exceeded in Manbhum, Burdwan, and Birbhum. Towards the east the increase was more rapid than usual, rising from 60 inches to 130 inches.

Weather, Crops, and Prices of Food-grains and Material condition of the People.

Bhadoi crops.

The season was generally not unfavourable to the growth of the *bhadoi* crops, although heavy rain in August and September caused high floods in parts of Bihar and North Bengal, which damaged the standing crops over large areas to some extent. The area sown with all kinds of *bhadoi* crops (both food and non-food) in 1898-99 was estimated at 16,189,800 acres, against 16,109,300 acres estimated in 1897-98. Out of this, the estimated area sown with *bhadoi* food-crops (including *aus* paddy, maize, and millets) was 13,201,900 acres, against 12,920,600 acres, and that under the *bhadoi* non-food-crops (including jute and indigo) amounted to 2,987,900 acres, against 3,188,700 acres. The cause of the increase in the area under food-crops was also the cause of the decrease in that under non-food-crops, as a considerable area cultivated in jute in 1897-98 was sown with paddy last year, the high price obtainable for the latter comparing favourably with the low price of jute. Taking the *bhadoi* crops of these provinces as a whole, the outturn was estimated at 94 per cent. of a normal crop.

Winter rice.

In compensation for the short rainfall of the early months of the rainy season, abundant rain fell towards its close in most parts of these provinces. The floods caused in several parts of Bihar by the heavy and incessant rains of August and September did some damage to the standing *aman* paddy, but the injury done was not so serious as had been anticipated, and appears to have been confined to comparatively small areas, while outside the low-lying and submerged tracts the heavy rain was of actual benefit. The fairly heavy showers received in October were favourable to this important crop, and harvesting operations were facilitated by fine weather in November and December. The area under *aman* paddy was estimated at 31,944,400 acres, against 31,815,500 acres in 1897-98. The increase in cultivation is to be ascribed to the favourable season and to the cultivation of winter rice in preference to jute in many places for the reasons stated above. The outturn of winter paddy was estimated at 105 per cent. of the normal crop, against 97 estimated in 1897-98.

Rabi crops.

The season was generally favourable to the cultivation of all kinds of *rabi* crops except sugarcane. The floods of September do not appear to have interfered with the sowing operations to any serious extent, and generally subsided early, leaving some lands enriched by a deposit of silt, which rendered them particularly adapted for the cultivation of the *rabi* crops. There was practically no rain in November and the first half of December, but the showers that fell in the latter part of December and the early part of January proved distinctly beneficial. The area cultivated in *rabi* crops (including sugarcane and tobacco) was estimated at 14,969,100 acres, against 14,688,400 acres estimated in 1897-98. The slight increase indicated by the above figures may be attributed to the favourable character of the season. The estimated area under *rabi* food-crops (including sugarcane) was 10,480,600 acres, against 10,250,700 acres sown in 1897-98, showing an increase of 2·2 per cent., and the area under non-food crops was estimated at 4,488,500 acres, against 4,437,700 acres. The outturn was estimated to be slightly over the normal, against 94 per cent. of a normal crop estimated in 1897-98.

Burdwan Division.

The rainfall in the Burdwan Division during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Burdwan	56·04	45·31	49·11	60·33	65·45
Birbhum ...	61·73	42·23	42·21	49·89	70·00
Bankura ...	58·58	40·61	48·35	57·45	60·39
Midnapore ...	64·76	38·49	58·27	49·89	55·48
Hooghly ...	54·15	41·61	52·73	56·03	54·64
Howrah ...	49·13	37·00	52·45	52·37	50·88

The rains broke about the usual time and were abundant and well distributed, but an exceptionally heavy rainfall in June caused a disastrous flood in the districts of Midnapore, Hooghly, and Howrah, and damaged the standing crops to some extent. The *aus* paddy suffered slightly in the districts of Bankura and Howrah, but the winter rice crop was a good one throughout the Division. Both the *aman* and *aus* paddy crops were injured by grasshoppers in parts of Midnapore. The generally satisfactory character of the crops resulted in considerable improvement in the condition of the people throughout the Division, except in certain tracts in Bankura and Midnapore, which suffered severely from the high floods. The prices of common rice, wheat, gram, and salt fell during the year, the average price of common rice for the Division during the last fortnight of the year being 16 seers 10 chitaks, against 10 seers 7 chitaks and 13 seers 9 chitaks during the corresponding periods of 1896-97 and 1897-98. Wages remained almost stationary, except in Burdwan, where there was a rise in the wages of skilled labour, and in Midnapore, where the wages of common masons, carpenters, blacksmiths, and *coolies* slightly rose on account of the construction of railway in that district.

Presidency Division.

The following table gives the average rainfall in the districts of the Presidency Division during the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
24-Parganas ...	52·13	40·69	55·72	59·83	56·72
Nadia ...	60·46	39·40	42·59	58·60	58·85
Murshidabad ...	56·26	33·46	40·01	51·10	72·53
Jessore ...	58·66	46·93	42·26	62·83	65·17
Khulna ...	63·24	53·12	47·27	75·05	73·31

The average rainfall in the Division was greater and more favourable to the crops than in either of the two preceding years. Heavy rains in August, however, did some damage to the *bhadoi* crops in the Nadia district by causing the rivers to inundate large areas, and the *aus* crops in the district of Murshidabad suffered from the same flood, which, however, left the lands enriched by a deposit of silt for the subsequent *rabi* crops. The yield of all kinds of crops was generally good, the outturn of the *aman* being 101 per cent. of a normal crop, against 100 in 1897-98 and 43 in 1896-97, and that of the *aus* crop being 93 per cent., against 86 and 55 respectively in the two preceding years. The jute crop was 87 per cent., against 84 in 1897-98 and 76 in 1896-97, and the outturn of *rabi* crops amounted to 90 per cent., against 84 and 48 respectively in those years.

The condition of the people showed an improvement over that observed in the preceding year owing to the generally excellent outturn obtained from all the important crops except in Murshidabad, where the damage caused by floods towards the middle of the year necessitated the issue of agricultural loans to a limited extent. Prosperity was, however, restored in this district by the excellent outturn of the *rabi* crops. The date-sugar industry in the district of Jessore is reported to have suffered from competition with bounty-fed sugar.

The prices of common rice, which is the staple food-crop of the Division, fell only after the plentiful *aus* harvests were reaped. The average price of this crop fell to an average of about 19 seers for the rupee in Jessore and to 17 seers in Khulna, after the harvesting of the winter rice crop, as compared with 12 seers 6 chitaks and 13 seers 8 chitaks in 1897-98 and 9¾ seers and 10 seers 2 chitaks in 1896-97 respectively. The prices of wheat and gram

in the districts of Nadia and Murshidabad also fell considerably. The wages of labour remained stationary in Nadia, Murshidabad, and Khulna; but the wages of superior labour fell in the 24-Parganas and rose in Jessore.

Rajshahi Division.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the seven districts of the Rajshahi Division for the last five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Rajshahi ...	55·14	44·72	45·59	51·98	71·48
Dinajpur ...	72·43	57·27	52·63	61·04	67·27
Jalpaiguri ...	147·03	133·32	106·96	134·27	130·44
Darjeeling ...	117·88	123·62	107·99	117·00	138·07
Rangpur ...	63·10	65·89	70·91	86·51	87·71
Bogra ...	69·85	50·82	58·37	55·05	81·34
Pabna ...	61·93	45·34	49·78	54·81	62·81

The rainfall of last year was above the average of the preceding four years in all the districts except Jalpaiguri. The season was generally favourable and the crops were good.

The material condition of the people was maintained at a high standard. There was a general fall in the price of food-grains and salt, though there have been no marked fluctuations in the rates of wages.

Dacca Division.

The average rainfall in the districts of the Dacca Division is shown in the following statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Dacca ...	69·47	57·60	60·48	67·57	75·55
Mymensingh ...	88·99	68·67	74·79	84·88	88·77
Faridpur ...	71·53	54·42	48·18	57·49	74·83
Backergunge ...	84·86	67·88	62·24	78·02	96·19

The distribution was favourable to the crops, and the consequence was that the outturn of the *aus* paddy was above the normal, and the *aman* crop, which is the staple food-crop of the Division, was probably the best that has been seen for many years except in Backergunge, where unprecedented damage caused by the *pamari* insect reduced the outturn by at least one-fourth.

The year was one of general prosperity throughout the Division except in Backergunge, where indifferent crops caused some grumbling, but no want. The people completely recovered from the effects of the late scarcity and earthquake, and the progress of the plague, which had made its appearance in the year under report, was stopped by timely measures.

The prices of all articles of food fell considerably in the course of the year owing to the excellent harvests of the last two years. The price of common rice in the last six years in the last fortnight of March was as follows:—

	Seers.	chs.
1893-94	11	8¾
1894-95	17	11
1895-96	13	12
1896-97	9	4 5/16
1897-98	11	14 5/16
1898-99	18	7¼

The wages of labour remained stationary.

Chittagong Division.

The statement below shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Chittagong Division during the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Tippera ...	78·57	67·39	58·17	75·15	78·33
Noakhali ...	117·83	100·65	89·51	95·26	125·49
Chittagong ...	112·57	97·23	74·13	102·15	124·09

The rainfall was abundant and, on the whole, well distributed. In Tippera it was most favourable to both the *aus* and *aman* crops, the outturn of both of which was above the normal. In Noakhali, though the crops on the

low land suffered somewhat from the heavy rain in August, the *bhadoi* crops gave an outturn which was above the average. The outturn of winter paddy was slightly below the normal (93 per cent.) owing to excessive rain at the time of transplantation. The outturn of the *rabi* crops was slightly better than that in the preceding year. In Chittagong the crops were very fair.

In Tippera and Noakhali the material condition of the people was prosperous. In Chittagong the people still suffered from the losses inflicted on them by the cyclone and storm-wave of 1897, which destroyed the habitations of the raiyats over more than three-fourths of the district.

The price of common rice began to fall when the *aus* crop was harvested and brought into the market. But there was no marked fall in the price until the prospects of the *aman* paddy were assured. The prices of almost all other food-crops also fell appreciably during the year under report. There was, however, no variation in the wages of labour.

Patna Division.

The following statement shows the average rainfall in the districts of the Patna Division during the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Patna ...	59·01	37·29	32·82	60·23	62·07
Gaya ...	51·04	31·66	36·26	57·85	46·14
Shahabad ...	62·44	38·21	31·35	59·69	56·65
Saran ...	51·07	42·35	28·51	46·09	55·29
Champaran ...	52·99	54·96	30·58	43·22	63·15
Muzaffarpur ...	51·19	49·60	37·82	52·27	66·44
Darbhanga ...	53·20	42·68	39·03	49·51	53·08

The rainfall was everywhere in excess of the normal, and, except in Gaya and Shahabad, greater than the fall in 1897-98. The season was not favourable to the growth of the *bhadoi* crops on account of the scanty and late rain in June and the early part of July. Heavy rain towards the end of July also damaged these crops in the tract south of the Ganges, and the rain in August told seriously on the prospects of the maize and rice crops. Heavy rain and floods in September also washed away the winter paddy in many places, and further damaged the *bhadoi*, much of which had been cut and was still lying in the fields, but the sudden cessation of the rains at the end of that month enabled much of the rice to recover. The season was favourable to the *rabi* crops, as the autumnal rains left excellent moisture in the soil for their germination, and fine weather in the winter months helped by timely showers in January favoured these crops, which gave, except in Shahabad, an unusually valuable outturn. The general result was, therefore, a poor *bhadoi*, a fair winter rice, and a splendid *rabi* crop. The season was also favourable for poppy and indigo.

Taking the Division as a whole, the year was one of exceptional ease and prosperity, although in some parts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga the general prosperity was somewhat impaired by local floods. The prices of the principal food-grains fell appreciably. Rice was 33 per cent. cheaper at the end than it was at the beginning of the year, and wheat and maize practically followed the same course. The figures quoted in the margin give mean prices of these important crops for the whole Division. As regards the price of labour, there was practically no change except in Gaya and Shahabad, where there was some increase in the wages of skilled labour, on account of the railway works in progress.

	S.	CH.
Common rice	14	13½
Wheat	16	3
Maize	24	15½

Bhagalpur Division.

The rainfall in the Bhagalpur Division during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Monghyr ...	53·97	33·64	41·80	51·74	54·41
Bhagalpur ...	49·09	44·86	39·53	49·78	60·61
Purnea ...	73·84	64·82	52·93	72·59	72·37
Malda ...	60·42	33·73	44·81	54·17	57·07
Sonthal Parganas ...	64·92	38·82	45·53	54·52	57·02

The rainfall was abundant throughout the Division, but it was rather badly distributed in the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea. In Monghyr the outturn of almost all the crops was abundant on account of the favourable season. In Bhagalpur the unequal distribution proved injurious to winter paddy, though it actually benefited the *rabi* crops. In Purnea the food-crops (including *bhadoi* and winter paddy and potatoes) suffered from the badly-distributed rains, but stocks remained from the preceding year's crops, and the people in general felt no want. In Malda the outturn of paddy and *rabi* pulse was average or fell little short of the average, whilst wheat, which is next in importance in this district as a food-crop to rice, and maize, which is another important food-grain in the district, yielded bumper harvests. In the Sonthal Parganas the crops mostly yielded an excellent outturn. Generally speaking, the season has been favourable and the harvests satisfactory, and the people were, on the whole, well off, the drain upon their resources caused by the late famine being to some extent replenished. Taking the Division as a whole, the prices of all three staple food-grains, viz., wheat, rice, and gram, were considerably lower than they were in the last fortnight of March 1898. The wages of labourers appear to have practically remained stationary, except in Monghyr and the Sonthal Parganas. In Monghyr there has been a slight rise in the rates of wages of masons and common blacksmiths. In the Sonthal Parganas there has been an increase in the rates of wages of masons, carpenters, and superior blacksmiths.

Orissa Division.

The following table compares the average rainfall in each district of the Orissa Division during the past five years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Cuttack ...	56·71	66·40	64·88	57·22	59·95
Balasore ...	67·56	57·77	69·13	57·42	58·18
Puri ...	54·89	65·68	58·02	50·02	49·65

The season was on the whole favourable, although the rainfall was not very evenly distributed. Floods in the Subarnarekha and Kansbans rivers, however, did some damage to the paddy crop in the Balasore district. The outturn of the crops was well up to the average in the district of Cuttack, but fell below the average in the other two districts. The condition of the people was generally prosperous. Some of the cultivating classes are, however, reported to have sold their *raiyati* holdings in consequence of the last winter harvest not having proved sufficient to enable them to pay off debts contracted during the agricultural depression of 1896-97. The landless non-labouring classes and the land-holding middle classes are said to have been worst off, while, on the other hand, the trading, money-lending, and landless labouring classes fared well.

There was a fall in the average prices of common rice, wheat, and gram in all the districts of the Division. Salt was dearer in Balasore and cheaper in the other two districts. There was, however, no appreciable reduction in the wages of labour in the Cuttack and Puri districts, while the wages of all classes of labourers rose in Balasore, excepting those of the coolie class, which remained stationary.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The following statement compares the rainfall in the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division for the last five years :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.
Hazaribagh ...	64·42	41·57	53·53	48·17	56·66
Ranchi ...	64·54	55·18	39·81	48·91	58·80
Palamau ...	61·24	39·30	39·13	47·41	48·41
Manbhum ...	61·58	35·77	43·83	49·83	62·10
Singhbhum ...	55·44	51·63	69·55	43·66	53·23

The rainfall was considerably heavier than the normal in all districts except in Palamau and Singhbhum. It was evenly distributed, and the season was on the whole very favourable to all the crops. The autumn and spring crops were either above or nearly up to the average, while the winter rice, the mainstay of the people, gave an exceptionally good outturn. The *mahua* crop,

which largely adds to the food-supply of the poorer classes, was unusually good, and the sugarcane crop was a better one than that of either of the two preceding years. The outturn of opium alone, which is grown only in portions of two out of the five districts in the Division, was below that obtained in the previous year.

The year was a prosperous one, and the material condition of the people everywhere improved as a result of the excellent harvests reaped in the past two years. The prices of all food-grains ruled considerably lower during the year than in either of the two preceding years. The wages of labour, however, remained almost stationary, except in the municipal towns and the villages on the railway line in Manbhum and in that part of Singhbhum through which the Sini-Midnapore section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway passes, where some rise was observed in the wages paid for both skilled and unskilled labour.

Statement showing monthly variations in the retail prices of Food-grains and Salt in selected districts of Bengal from April 1898 to March 1899.

(Number of seers of 80 tolas' weight purchaseable for a rupee.)

Districts.	1898.									1899.		
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Common Rice.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 10 11½	S. CH. 11 0½	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 10 15	S. CH. 11 4	S. CH. 11 12	S. CH. 11 13	S. CH. 12 4	S. CH. 12 4	S. CH. 12 4
Burdwan	12 15	12 10	12 3	12 4	11 14	13 2	13 8	18 12	18 0	16 0	17 2	17 0
24-Parganas	13 1	11 2	10 0	10 0	10 0	11 2	11 13	13 4	New. 14 6	14 12	12 15	14 11
Backergunge	11 12	10 4	10 10	11 4	*Aman* 11 8 / New *aus* 12 8	*Aman* 12 8 / *Aus* 13 0	20 0	Old 14 0 / New 18 0 / *Aus* 20 0	Old *aman* 13 4 / New *aman* 16 0	Old 13 2 / New 14 14	14 2	14 8
Chittagong	10 14	10 0	10 8	10 8	11 0	11 8	12 8	13 8	14 8	14 0	14 8	14 4
Patna	14 8	15 0	14 8	14 0	14 12	15 4	15 8	19 8	20 12	20 12	21 0	21 4
Darbhanga	11 0	12 0	11 8	11 0	11 10	11 12	12 0	12 8	15 0	15 0	15 0	14 8
Bhagalpur	13 13	13 14	13 14	13 14	13 15	15 4	15 14	18 6	19 0	17 11	17 10	16 12
Puri	15 12	14 1	12 7½	13 2	13 2	14 16	15 12	17 2	16 7	17 4	17 1½	18 6
Hazaribagh	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 6	13 2	14 8	17 4	17 10	17 10	18 0	18 0
Wheat.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 10 7½	S. CH. 10 5	S. CH. 10 10	S. CH. 11 9	S. CH. 12 8	S. CH. 12 4	S. CH. 12 12	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 13 0	S. CH. 12 4	S. CH. 12 4
Burdwan	12 0	10 15	11 5	11 0	9 12	12 0	14 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 8	16 8
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	14 0	14 8	16 8	17 0	17 12	18 0	17 0	18 4	22 0	20 0	19 0	20 0
Darbhanga	12 0	12 10	12 0	13 8	13 12	13 12	12 14	14 8	16 0	15 8	13 0	15 8
Bhagalpur	13 13	13 14	15 4	15 4	15 4	15 14	16 8	16 8	17 12	17 11	17 10	17 12
Puri	8 2	7 14	8 6	7 14	7 15	8 0	9 1½	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 12
Hazaribagh	11 0	11 8	12 0	11 4	12 0	12 2	13 2	13 6	14 0	13 5	13 4	14 8
Barley.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 13 14½	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 14 13½	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 8	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 14	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 17 12	S. CH. 17 12
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	23 8	23 8	24 0	23 0	25 8	28 0	23 0	29 0	36 8	35 8	33 8	30 0
Darbhanga	17 4	19 0	20 0	19 0	21 8	19 0	17 8	18 12	23 12	25 0	25 8	25 4
Bhagalpur	20 2	21 12	23 8	24 1	25 4	25 4	25 4	26 10	27 12	30 6	30 4	30 8
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	17 0	16 0	17 0	17 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 4	25 8	23 0	21 12	22 0
Maize.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 11 12	S. CH. 18 8	S. CH. 20 0	S. CH. 21 0	S. CH. 24 0	S. CH. 25 8	S. CH. 25 0	S. CH. 26 0
Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna	23 8	23 0	22 8	21 0	23 12	27 12	27 8	33 8	37 0	34 8	31 0	45 0
Darbhanga	20 8	16 0	20 0	20 4	21 12	25 8	23 4	26 4	27 8	25 12	23 8	25 0
Bhagalpur	24 0	27 6	30 0	26 8	26 8	32 12	31 8	36 12	40 2	32 14	28 0	30 8
Puri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazaribagh	14 4	15 0	13 6	14 4	16 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	22 12	23 8	22 12	23 4
Gram.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 13 5	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 14 8	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 15 9½	S. CH. 15 0	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 16 0	S. CH. 15 4	S. CH. 16 1½
Burdwan	13 14	13 14	15 0	15 6	14 0	15 0	16 6½	16 8	18 4	20 0	21 6½	21 8
24-Parganas	12 8	12 8	12 4	12 4	12 6	13 4	16 0	17 0	18 4	18 4	18 0	18 8½
Backergunge	7 8	8 12	11 14	13 4	13 2	13 10	14 0	15 0	14 8	13 0	13 0	14 4
Chittagong	8 8	10 4	10 0	10 4	11 0	11 0	11 8	12 8	13 0	12 8	12 8	12 4
Patna	18 12	21 0	21 8	19 4	21 12	21 0	21 0	23 12	26 0	26 0	27 0	29 0
Darbhanga	14 12	18 4	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 12	16 0	17 8	19 8	20 0	20 0	21 0
Bhagalpur	17 0	18 5	19 0	19 0	20 12	20 14	19 0	21 8	23 2	23 1	21 8	25 6
Puri	11 2	11 0	11 15	12 2½	12 0	12 2½	12 11½	13 10	14 7	14 11½	14 11½	15 3
Hazaribagh	14 4	15 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	16 12	16 12	17 8	23 4	21 8	21 0	23 4
Salt.												
Calcutta	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0	S. CH. 10 0
Burdwan	11 4	11 0	10 14	11 0	11 8	11 10	11 7	11 8	11 12	12 0	12 2	12 4
24-Parganas	10 3	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 6	10 11½	10 10½	10 10	11 0
Backergunge	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 4	10 0
Chittagong	10 10	10 8	10 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	11 0	10 12	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 4
Patna	10 14	11 0	10 12	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	11 0
Darbhanga	9 0	8 7	9 12	10 0	10 4	9 8	9 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	10 8
Bhagalpur	10 0	9 12	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 6	10 4	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
Puri	12 7½	12 5	12 5	12 8	12 12	13 8	13 2	13 6	13 7	13 2	13 0	13 2
Hazaribagh	8 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	8 0	8 8	8 12	9 0	9 4	8 8

Statement showing seasonal rainfall for each subdivision in Bengal for the year 1898.

Names of divisions and districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered rainfall in inches.															
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
BENGAL.																				
Burdwan Division.																				
Burdwan	Burdwan	26	4·93	2·44	19·58	22·18	42·66	46·94	8·04	13·32	50·70	60·26	3·61	3·22	54·31	63·48	0·82	...	55·13	63·4
	Katwa	25—26	4·44	2·09	19·64	22·81	41·51	44·58	7·92	11·74	49·43	56·32	3·76	6·92	53·19	63·24	0·77	...	53·96	63 24
	Kalna	25—26	5·23	2·27	19·57	22·20	41·77	48·67	6·65	6·49	48·42	55 16	3·51	5·62	51·93	60·78	1·12	...	53·05	60·78
	Raniganj	26	3·67	0·54	16·62	21·89	43·07	51·36	7·33	12·92	50·40	64·28	3·31	3·24	53·71	67·52	0·59	0·04	54·30	67·56
Birbhum	Suri	26	3·36	1·04	18·45	19·99	44·86	57·41	9·95	13·06	54·81	70·47	3·69	3·99	58·50	74·46	0·37	0·01	58·87	74·47
	Rampur Hát	22—23	3·64	2·03	17·63	29·75	41·51	54·87	10·83	16·97	52·34	71·84	3·75	2·72	56·09	74·56	0·57	...	56·66	74·56
Bankura	Bankura	23	3·80	0·40	18·17	29·40	43·74	49·76	8·03	10·03	51·77	59·79	3·82	2·70	55·59	62·49	0·67	...	56·26	62·49
	Vishnupur	16—17	4·30	2·53	20·47	23·46	45·82	49·39	8·95	10·10	54 77	59·49	3·16	2·90	57·93	61·49	0·73	...	58·66	61·49
Midnapore	Midnapore	26	4·61	2·18	19·10	20·77	43 06	48·30	7·66	10·34	50·72	58·64	4·30	5·45	55·02	64·09	0·88	0·07	55·90	64·16
	Ghatal	19—20	4·67	3·28	20 46	12·41	47·03	36·59	9·23	8·81	56·26	45·40	3·23	5·28	59·49	50·68	0·82	...	60·31	50·68
	Tamluk	25—26	4·64	1·79	19·37	13 54	44·65	37·73	8·47	11·67	53·12	49·40	4·32	8·70	57·44	58·10	0·81	...	58·25	58·10
	Contai	26	3·96	1·80	18·47	9·97	45·45	30·98	11·00	7·37	56·45	38·35	7·80	12·13	64·25	50·48	1·85	0·62	66·10	51·10
Hooghly	Hooghly	26	4·67	1·41	19·44	22·03	42·02	40·16	7·33	6·34	49·35	46·20	3·98	6·37	53·33	52·57	1·03	...	54·36	52·87
	Serampore	24—25	4·98	2·30	19·75	14·99	43·94	37·02	8·06	7·35	52·00	44·37	4·45	6·22	56·45	50·59	1·02	...	57·47	50·59
	Jehanabad	24—25	4·57	1·61	20·12	14·72	46·68	44·83	8·79	11·87	54·47	56·70	3·89	3·90	49·36	60·60	0·63	...	60·04	60·60
Howrah	Howrah	26	4·86	1·24	20·45	13·87	44·07	42·83	8·07	5·34	52·14	48·27	4·22	6·38	56·36	54·65	0·84	...	57·20	54·65
	Ulubaria	...	...	2·11	...	10·42	...	26·75	...	9·04	...	35·79	...	7·14	...	42·93	...	...	...	42·93
Presidency Division.																				
24-Parganas	Alipore (observatory)	25—26	5·29	1·40	21·46	14·61	46·87	45·04	9·33	8·00	56·20	53·04	4·39	6·48	60·59	59·52	0·90	...	61·49	59·52
	Basirhat	25—26	5·58	1·00	23·06	10·94	48·03	42·73	8 30	8·73	56·33	51·46	4·80	6·55	61·13	58·01	0·76	...	61·89	58·01
	Baraset	25—26	5·17	2·83	26·03	13·83	42·73	39·88	8·48	5·05	51·21	44·93	4·55	5·83	55·76	50·76	0·88	0·07	56·64	50·83
	Diamond Harbour	25—26	5·30	3·16	20·95	16·29	49·51	39·56	10·21	7·49	59·72	47·05	5·03	9·25	64·75	56·30	1·15	...	65·90	56·30
	Barrackpore	25—26	5·04	2·29	20·32	15·37	43·57	36·46	7·74	8·33	51·31	44·79	3·90	5·86	55·21	50·65	1·11	...	56·32	50·65
	Dum-Dum	25—26	4·98	1·85	21·22	15·58	44·94	43·21	8·99	7·11	53·93	50·32	4·59	4·59	58·52	54·91	0·87	...	59·39	54·91
Nadia	Krishnagar	26	5·24	3·16	20·33	26·81	41·49	50·81	7·31	9·35	48·80	60·16	4·22	5·55	53·02	65·71	1·02	0·01	54·04	65·72
	Meherpur	25—26	8·60	4·00	22·25	26·63	44·29	44·90	7·86	10·21	52·15	55·11	4·01	2·57	56·16	57·68	0·75	...	56·91	57·68
	Chuadanga	25—26	5·96	2·96	22·43	19·43	43·99	46·52	8·88	7·57	52·87	54·09	4·19	9·08	57·06	63·17	1·20	...	58·26	63·17
	Kushtia	25—26	6·46	3·50	25·05	18·79	46 81	36·08	9·42	12·14	56·23	48·22	4·40	3·98	60·63	52·20	0·97	...	61·60	52·20
	Ranaghat	25—25	5·68	2·67	20·96	15·55	43·38	47·17	7·14	5·57	50·52	52·74	3·80	3·62	54·32	56·36	1·12	0·02	55·44	56·38
Murshidabad	Berhampore	22—26	4·11	2·67	18·85	28·99	41·43	58·17	10·13	11·62	51·46	69·79	3·83	9·18	55·29	78·97	0·68	...	55·97	78·97
	Lalbagh	18—21	3·28	0·62	17·72	20·24	40·36	06·29	9·79	11·71	50·15	78·00	4·19	9·96	54·34	87·96	0·94	0·04	55·28	88·00
	Jangipur	22—25	3·40	2·53	17·67	16·15	39·48	34·19	10·04	19·35	49·52	53·54	3·27	8·43	52·79	61·97	0·47	...	53 26	61·97
	Kandi	21—23	4·38	2·59	18·28	33·97	40·92	63·57	9·12	13·56	50·04	77·13	3·69	9·09	53·73	86 22	0·97	...	54·70	86·22
Jessore	Jessore	26	7·62	1·83	27·74	24·80	50·30	59·88	8·09	9·39	58·39	69·27	4·55	5·44	62·94	74·71	1·40	0·27	64·34	74·98
	Narail	24—25	7·24	1·64	24·69	20·43	44·17	49·01	6·59	4·92	50·76	53·93	3·98	7·89	54·74	61·82	1·17	0·02	55·91	61·84
	Bangaon	26	5·67	1·02	21·44	17·49	43·98	44·45	8·05	3·97	52·03	48·42	4·87	4·36	56·90	52·78	0·97	0·08	57·87	52·86
	Jhenida	24—26	7·06	2·90	25·85	24·45	47·13	51·92	8·58	7·04	55·71	58·96	4·48	8·69	60·19	67·65	1·16	...	61·35	67·65
	Magura	24—25	7·42	3·68	27·25	22·47	47·02	46·87	7·36	9·03	54·38	55·90	3·83	9·11	58 21	65·01	1·15	0·04	59·36	65·05
Khulna	Khulna	24—25	6·72	1·79	25·42	24·93	48·47	69·56	9·24	6·25	57·71	75·81	4·56	6·48	62·27	82·29	1·10	...	63·37	82·29
	Satkhira	25—26	6·70	0·97	24·55	15·63	48·56	47·60	8·20	7·57	56·76	55·17	4·88	7·18	61·64	62·35	1·03	...	62·67	62·35
	Bagerhat	24—25	6·45	0·87	27·33	29·29	54·06	58·80	9·11	7·95	63·17	66·75	5·37	7·29	68·54	74·04	1·27	...	69·81	74·04
Rajshahi Division.																				
Rajshahi	Boalia	26	3·87	2·36	19·03	20·83	41·63	44·59	10·38	14·32	52·01	58·91	4·11	8·60	56·12	67·51	0·38	...	56·50	67·51
	Nator	25—26	5·69	4·40	23·21	26·76	47·62	46·98	11·14	13·96	58·76	60·94	4·69	11·11	62·85	72·05	0·59	0·02	63·44	72·07
Dinajpur	Dinajpur	26	3·91	4·75	26·86	26·65	53·80	52·61	11·39	19·51	65·19	72·12	4·55	2·11	69·74	74·23	0·16	...	69·90	74·23
	Takurgaon	...	...	3·48	...	26·46	...	61·25	...	27·31	...	88·56	...	1·00	...	89·56	...	...	...	89·56
Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	25—26	6·52	3·38	44·84	47·21	99·82	89·37	22·37	36·71	122·19	126·08	5·32	1·96	127·51	128·04	0·25	0·24	127·76	128·28
	Alipur Duars	9—10	9·98	11·68	55·09	69·07	112·93	100·94	20·82	40·79	133·75	141·73	4·18	2·14	137·93	143·87	0·38	0·37	138·31	144·24
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	25—26	7·84	6·98	40·07	25·35	98·13	89·41	17·31	38·55	115·44	127·96	5·83	1·78	121·27	129·74	0·42	1·30	121·69	131·04
	Siliguri	12—13	6·57	9·40	42·21	41·60	99·87	97·17	17·90	40·31	117·77	137·48	5·04	2·89	122·81	140·37	0·46	0·70	123·27	141·07

RANGPUR ...	Rangpur	26	5·65	3·90	34·10	30·15	69·81	62·79	13·72	19·78	76·53	82·57	5·44	5·89	81·97	88·46	0·21	...	82·18	88·46
	Nilphamari	19—21	5·57	2·97	38·29	27·72	72·21	57·17	14·46	18·99	86·67	76·16	4·49	1·70	91·16	77·86	0·19	...	91·35	77·86
	Gaibanda	25	5·36	3·19	30·77	28·17	54·47	68·99	12·51	16·80	66·98	85·79	5·05	10·82	72·03	96·61	0·28	0·10	72·31	96·71
	Kurigaon	20—21	7·85	4·49	43·17	40·86	70·22	61·76	13·15	17·68	85·37	79·44	4·40	7·32	87·77	86·76	0·35	...	88·12	86·76
BOGRA	Bogra	26	4·95	3·55	26·59	27·39	52·05	50·73	10·88	13·13	62·93	63·86	3·74	15·02	66·67	78·88	0·74	0·21	67·41	79·09
PABNA	Pabna	26	6·20	2·33	24·23	18·68	46·39	36·40	9·57	12·00	55·96	48·40	4·05	2·44	60·01	50·84	0·75	0·02	60·75	50·86
	Sirajganj	25—26	5·90	3·76	25·06	25·55	47·49	51·64	9·10	8·32	56·59	59·96	4·23	11·08	60·82	71·04	0·73	...	61·55	71·04
DACCA DIVISION.																				
DACCA	Dacca	26	9·16	2·86	31·65	21·14	56·73	61·27	8·85	7·66	65·58	68·93	4·02	6·49	69·60	75·42	1·19	0·08	70·79	75·50
	Munshiganj	23—24	10·06	2·93	34·52	25·98	63·25	52·39	10·86	10·89	74·11	63·28	5·28	6·51	79·39	69·79	1·57	...	80·96	69·79
	Manikganj	23—24	7·95	3·04	27·11	26·18	50·23	49·47	7·26	5·36	57·49	54·83	3·69	8·04	61·18	62·87	1·20	...	62·38	62·87
	Narainganj	12—13	9·34	3·37	32·68	22·52	58·78	57·01	8·51	10·84	67·29	67·85	4·42	5·65	71·71	73·50	1·99	...	73·70	73·50
MYMENSINGH ...	Mymensingh	26	7·98	3·90	37·91	38·22	67·93	74·82	12·94	12·59	80·87	87·71	5·62	12·96	86·49	100·67	0·74	0·03	87·23	100·70
	Jamalpur	25—26	6·36	2·30	30·76	27·55	57·89	55·43	12·88	15·03	70·77	70·46	4·96	12·73	75·73	83·19	0·72	0·12	76·45	83·31
	Atia	25—26	6·70	5·40	27·27	24·81	49·96	51·59	8·50	9·82	58·46	61·41	4·48	8·18	62·94	69·59	0·66	0·01	63·60	69·60
	Kishorganj	25—26	9·38	3 33	39·63	33·23	67·11	61·03	12·48	11·18	79·59	72·21	4·91	10·71	84·50	83·92	1·65	0·05	85·55	83·97
	Netrokona	...3	9·49	3·38	44·24	31·84	80·79	67·62	13·32	16·43	94·11	84·05	6·18	10·73	100·29	94·78	1·02	0·09	101·31	94·87
FARIDPUR ...	Faridpur	26	8·65	5·00	29·77	27·68	54·21	54·86	8·95	7·16	63·16	62·02	4·09	14·72	67·25	76·74	1·29	...	68·54	76·74
	Goalundo	24—25	7·94	3·05	27·93	24·09	49·94	50·29	7·54	9·10	57·48	59·39	4·26	7·52	61·74	66·91	1·27	...	63·01	66·91
	Madaripur	25—26	7·80	2·07	28·95	26·41	52·58	66·03	7·68	9·39	60·26	75·42	4·59	5·80	64·85	81·22	1·18	...	66·03	81·22
BACKERGUNGE...	Barisal	26	7·51	5·94	31·62	25·24	59·91	63·70	10·79	8·90	70·70	72·60	5·61	7·55	76·31	80·15	1·66	1·25	77·97	81·40
	Pirojpur	25—26	5·83	1·21	29·08	33·06	58·67	75·30	10·63	8·49	69·30	83·79	5·87	7·81	75·17	91·60	1·53	0·36	76·70	91·96
	Patuakhali	23—24	6·68	1·96	34·74	34·47	82·18	84·51	12·04	12·92	94·22	97·43	6·25	14·29	100·47	111·72	2·06	0·40	102·53	112·12
	Bhola	18—19	7·60	1·32	33·39	30·27	68·16	75·28	10·97	13·80	79·13	89·08	6·07	10·76	85·28	99·84	1·87	0·12	87·07	99·96
CHITTAGONG DIVISION.																				
TIPPERA ...	Comilla	23—24	10·29	2·47	39·40	29·55	72·18	61·37	10·51	7·46	82·69	68·83	5·20	9·85	87·89	78·68	1·50	0·03	89·39	78·71
	Bramhanbaria	24—26	11·76	2·55	38·50	23·15	62·10	44·37	10·77	10·38	72·87	54·75	4·94	5·87	77·81	60·62	1·06	...	78·87	60·62
	Chandpur	17—18	9·63	2·59	35·85	25·36	68·50	59·96	10·55	6·44	79·05	66·40	6·13	5·74	85·18	72·14	1·47	0·04	86·65	72·18
NOAKHALI ...	Noakhali	26	9·81	2·66	44·31	40·68	98·04	113·44	15·77	15·20	108·81	128·64	7·70	11·98	116·51	140·62	2·41	...	118·92	140·62
	Feni	19—20	10·93	0·80	46·63	31 33	94·82	85·79	13·41	18·43	108·23	104·22	6·50	7·94	114·73	112·16	3·32	...	118·05	112·16
CHITTAGONG ...	Chittagong	26	7·67	4·06	40·84	39·93	83·80	96·00	12·91	7·67	96·71	103·67	6·24	6·46	102·95	110·13	2·30	...	105·25	110·13
	Cox's Bazar	25—26	5·16	0·47	48·06	29·13	115·94	101·68	14·34	12·01	130·28	113·69	7·95	10·27	138·23	123·96	2·55	...	140·78	123·96
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS.	Rangamati	26	9·32	0·80	38·57	32·42	75·18	65·53	11·50	14·25	86·68	79·78	6·54	3·74	93·22	83·52	2·36	...	95·58	83·52
BIHAR.																				
PATNA DIVISION.																				
PATNA	Patna	26	1·82	1·39	11·13	6·38	34·18	42·28	7·40	17·39	41·58	59·67	3·26	2·26	44·84	61·93	0·30	0·04	45·14	61·97
	Bihar	25—26	1·98	1·68	10·89	4·62	35·26	29·74	6·47	18·08	41·73	47·82	2·61	0·78	44·34	48·60	0·31	0·18	44·65	48·78
	Barh	25—26	1·63	1·02	9·44	7·12	31·77	40·20	7·55	16·39	39·32	56·59	2·55	0·50	41·87	57·09	0·30	...	42·17	57·09
	Dinapore	25—26	1·63	1·20	10·22	9·24	34·14	46·19	7·25	19·36	41·39	65·55	3·33	5·06	44·72	70·61	0·36	0·06	45·08	70·67
GAYA	Gaya	26	1·94	1·29	9·83	4·01	35·43	30·51	6·89	12·93	42·32	43·47	2·27	2·05	44·59	45·52	0·56	0·07	45·15	45·59
	Nawada	25—26	2·00	1·64	10·04	8·71	33·25	36·38	6·43	12·86	39·68	49·24	2·21	0·56	41·89	49·60	0·33	0·06	42·22	49·86
	Aurangabad	25—26	1·69	1·29	8·56	5·01	34·74	51·20	6·80	10·53	41·54	61·73	2·47	1·94	44·01	63·67	0·50	0·06	44·51	63·73
	Jahanabad	23	1·78	1·52	8·88	6·73	34·08	46·90	5·87	14·59	39·95	61·49	2·87	1·44	42·82	62·93	0·40	0·12	43·22	63·05
SHAHABAD ...	Arrah	26	1·95	1·92	9·72	8·18	33·34	40·91	7·19	13·25	40·53	54·16	2·99	1·19	43·52	55·35	0·36	0·06	43 88	55·41
	Sasaram	25—26	1·54	2·12	7·89	5·18	31·22	46·12	6·76	11·41	37·98	57·53	3·05	0·27	41·03	57·80	0·49	0·04	41·52	57·84
	Buxar	26	1·70	1·87	7·81	6·57	30·82	34·33	7·17	11·41	37·99	45·74	3·26	0·30	41 25	46·04	0·04	0·04	41·89	46·08
	Bhabhua	25—26	1·95	1·33	8·11	6·49	32·53	36·66	6·91	8·48	39·44	45·14	2·93	0·18	42·37	45·32	0·84	0·05	43·21	45·37
SARAN ...	Chapra	26	1·73	0·81	9·46	6·94	31·89	38·70	6·94	16·12	38·83	54·82	3·08	0 59	41·91	55·41	0·52	0·02	42·43	55·43
	Siwan	25—26	1·83	2·21	10·69	9·62	34·17	27·43	8·57	21·20	42·74	48·63	3·41	...	46·15	48·63	0·32	...	46·47	48·63
	Gopalganj	16—18	1·64	0·82	11·17	7·68	34·37	30·07	7·28	21·76	41·65	51·83	3·98	0·40	45·63	52·23	0·29	...	45·92	52·23
CHAMPARAN ...	Motihari	23—24	2·30	2·80	14·29	13·60	39·87	34·16	9·45	29·88	49·39	64·04	3·39	0·58	52·71	64·62	0·27	0·02	52·98	64·64
	Bettiah	24—25	2·15	1·82	13·91	9·83	40·04	32·59	9·58	33·50	49·62	66·09	3 39	0·73	53·01	66·83	0·22	...	53·23	66·83
MUZAFFARPUR ...	Muzaffarpur	25—26	2·20	1·11	12·20	9·85	34·94	34·36	8·92	22·59	45·86	56·95	3·11	1·59	46·97	58·54	0·27	...	47·24	58·54
	Hajipur	24—25	2·07	1·12	10·75	6·10	33·36	35·01	7·48	18·35	40·84	53·36	3·53	2·34	44·37	55·70	0·25	...	44·62	55·70
	Sitamarhi	25—26	2·71	1·75	13·93	19·95	36·68	33·13	8·97	23·93	45·65	57·06	2·80	0·97	48·45	58·03	0·16	...	48·61	58·03
DARBHANGA ...	Darbhanga	25—26	2·08	2·42	12·16	12·07	37·02	28·97	8·94	21·65	45·96	50·62	2·84	1·64	48·80	52·26	0·19	...	48·99	52·26
	Madhubani	23—25	2·59	2·45	13·97	16·13	37·92	31·08	9·52	19·54	47·44	50·62	2·43	1·64	49·87	52·26	0·11	...	49·98	52·26
	Samastipur	25—26	1·79	0·88	11·60	8·19	34·63	32·20	8·10	19·25	42 73	51·45	2·61	0·97	45 34	52·42	0·24	...	45·58	52·42
BHAGALPUR DIVISION.																				
MONGHYR ...	Monghyr	26	1·99	2·31	11·17	9·20	36·89	33·09	8·85	21·63	45·74	54·72	3·02	1·74	48·76	56·46	0·17	...	48·93	56·46
	Begusarai	25—26	2·13	1·32	10·76	7·80	32·93	34·71	7·56	22·78	40·49	57·49	2·74	1·13	43·23	58·62	0·32	...	43·55	58·62
	Jamui	25—26	2·23	1·23	11·59	6·74	36·12	37·58	6·89	17·50	43·01	55·08	2·33	0·53	45·34	55·61	0·16	0·07	45·50	55·68
BHAGALPUR ...	Bhagalpur	26	2·40	2·32	12·75	11·20	36·28	43·69	7·37	23·13	45·65	66·82	2·80	0·60	46·45	67·42	0·28	...	46·73	67·42
	Supaul	24—25	2·30	2·10	14·34	18·52	39·40	33·07	9·59	22·40	48·09	55·47	2·48	0·57	51 47	56·04	0·12	...	51 59	56·04
	Madhipura	22—26	2.69	2·17	14·86	11·45	40·00	28·37	10·22	25·81	50·22	54·18	3·29	0·35	53·51	54·53	0·12	...	53·63	54·53
	Banka	25—26	2·38	2·17	13·00	9·30	35·22	38·15	8·36	15·54	43·58	53·69	3·18	1·49	46·76	55·18	0·26	...	47·02	55·18
PURNEA ...	Purnea	24—25	2·91	2·01	18·11	12 47	47·13	31·45	13·28	34·25	60·41	65·70	3·57	1·49	63·98	67·19	0·19	0·02	64·17	67·21
	Kishanganj	24—25	3·60	4·42	24·99	20·75	60·35	47·78	14·04	32·20	74·39	79·98	3·36	2·10	77·75	82·08	0·16	...	77·91	82·08
	Arraria	24—25	3·15	1·95	21·79	16·57	53·74	44·30	13·45	22·67	67·19	66·97	3·20	1·16	70·39	68·13	0·13	...	70·52	68·13
MALDA ...	Malda	26	3·05	4·75	17·47	15·48	39·77	34·75	10·85	18·28	50·62	53·03	4·42	3·89	55·04	56·92	0·33	0·04	55·37	56·96
SONTHAL PARGANAS.	Dumka	24—25	3·20	1·58	16·01	15·11	43·35	46·98	9·53	16·66	52·88	63·64	4·22	0·98	57·10	64·62	0·54	...	57·64	64·62
	Deoghur	26	2·82	3·17	14·00	14·36	40·02	43·40	8·23	14·26	48·25	57·66	3·81	3·13	52·06	60·79	0·37	...	53 43	60·79
	Rajmahal	24—25	2·21	2·89	16·60	13·32	39·49	31·74	11·13	16·09	50 62	47·83	3·26	1·95	53·88	49·78	0·16	...	54·04	49·78
	Godda	23—24	2·13	2·32	13·27	9·37	36·22	28·46	8·87	16·84	45·09	45·30	2·87	1·42	47·96	46·72	0·40	...	48·36	46·72
	Jamtara	20—23	2·63	0·39	15·48	12·72	42·69	35·00	7·69	11·22	50·38	46·22	3·87	1·17	54·25	47·39	0·76	...	55·01	47·39
	Pakour	19—20	2·33	2·62	17·77	15·99	43·36	43·85	12·28	21·93	55·64	65·78	4·99	2·71	60·63	38·49	0·53	...	61·16	68·49

Names of Divisions and Districts.	Names of subdivisions.	Number of years the total rainfall whereof is taken for the average fall per annum.	Registered rainfall in inches.																	
			Fall to end of April (four months).		Fall to end of June (six months).		Fall to end of August (eight months).		Fall in September (one month).		Fall to end of September (nine months).		Fall in October (one month).		Fall to end of October (ten months).		Fall after October to end of December (two months).		Total fall of the year.	
			Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.	Average of years as per column 3.	Fall in 1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ORISSA.																				
Orissa Division.																				
Cuttack	Cuttack	26	3·51	1·80	19·45	10·92	44·73	31·68	11·07	6·25	55·80	37·93	5·64	7·50	61·44	45·43	1·98	...	63·42	45·43
	Jajpur	23—25	4·35	0·90	19·62	11·25	43·88	40·89	9·80	13·70	53·68	54·59	5·07	8·11	58·75	62·70	1·76	0·03	60·51	62·73
	Kendrapara	25—26	3·29	2·36	17·59	11·50	42·18	49·72	10·05	7·59	52·23	57·31	6·09	11·14	58·32	68·45	2·42	0·05	60·74	68·50
	Banki	13	2·87	1·94	16·03	12·81	37·85	34·47	9·72	5·37	47·57	39·84	4·80	6·43	52·37	46·27	2·35	0·12	54·72	46·39
Balasore	Balasore	26	5·42	1·80	19·85	10·55	44·88	28·65	12·95	10·87	57·83	39·52	6·74	12·75	64·57	52·27	1·60	0·18	66·17	52·45
	Bhadrak	25—26	5·07	2·08	20·13	18·50	43·05	49·87	10·44	10·56	53·49	60·43	4·92	8·26	58·41	68·69	1·66	1·50	60·07	17·19
Puri	Puri	26	2·12	0·83	13·20	6·77	33·38	26·18	10·36	5·84	43·74	32·02	8·90	10·52	52·64	42·54	3·98	0·53	56·62	43·07
	Khurda	25—26	2·61	1·67	15·88	9·57	41·25	34·37	10·92	6·85	52·17	41·22	6·59	6·64	58·76	47·86	2·46	0·19	61·22	48·05
CHOTA NAGPUR.																				
Chota Nagpur Division.																				
Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	25—26	2·54	1·72	12·43	14·83	39·70	36·95	8·76	15·83	48·46	52·78	3·41	2·04	51·87	54·82	0·51	0·14	52·38	54·96
	Pachamba (Giridih)	23—26	2·64	0·75	14·03	9·35	39·14	34·27	8·42	12·42	47·56	46·69	3·25	1·14	50·81	47·83	0·36	...	51·17	47·83
Ranchi	Ranchi	25—26	3·75	1·23	15·12	14·54	43·26	42·97	9·62	9·05	52·88	52·02	2·95	2·54	55·83	54·56	0·64	0·16	56·47	54·72
Palamau	Daltonganj	25—26	2·15	1·73	9·33	6·50	34·61	31·27	7·79	8·07	42·40	39·34	2·50	0·94	44·90	40·28	0·58	0·23	45·48	40·51
Manbhum	Purulia	25—26	3·71	1·07	16·73	29·80	42·98	66·08	8·04	8·52	51·02	75·20	2·83	3·29	53·85	78·49	0·50	...	54·35	78·49
	Gobindpur	20—26	3·20	0·27	15·35	11·44	41·99	37·16	7·42	13·48	49·41	50·64	3·26	1·88	52·67	52·52	0·42	...	53·09	52·52
Singhbhum	Chaibassa	25—26	3·59	1·79	15·98	12·50	42·50	36·24	8·05	10·96	50·55	47·20	2·72	3·28	53·27	50·48	0·73	0·37	54·00	50·85

Land Records, Agriculture and Horticulture.

Land Records establishment.

THE account of the working of the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, in the two districts of Muzaffarpur and Champaran, is not of a reassuring nature, and supports the conclusions which the Director arrived at in the special report submitted by him on the subject in July 1898, that the Act has failed to attain the immediate object for which it was framed, and that any elaborate scheme devised for its working, which does not provide for a periodical revision of the records on the ground, will prove unsuccessful, and lead to unnecessary harassment of the tenantry.

The Act was in operation, as in the previous year, in the Hajipur and Bettiah thanas, and there were registering offices at Hajipur, Mahnar, and Bettiah. The total number of notices for registration of mutations filed during the year amounted to 3,873, of which 2,061 were voluntarily presented by the parties under section 6, and the remaining 1,812 were prepared by the Registrars of Mutations themselves under the provisions of Rule 5 of the Rules made by Government under the Act, the corresponding numbers of notices filed under these two heads during the year 1896-97 being 4,287 and 1,243, and those during the year 1897-98 being 4,063 and 2,109, respectively. The large decrease in the number of notices filed under section 6 indicates that the raiyats are no longer taking the same amount of interest in the voluntary registration of mutations of their holdings, and the evidence accumulates that a system, which depended on their prompt and faithful report of transfers, will not succeed.

The following table compares the number of mutations registered during the year with those registered during the preceding two years:—

Thana.	Office.	Permanent tenures.						Temporary tenures.						Holdings at fixed rates.					
		Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.		
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Bettiah ...	Bettiah ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	41	99	10	7	6	...	1	8	...	...	1	...
Hajipur ...	Hajipur ...	1	...	16	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	373	168	35	139	73
Do. ...	Mahnar ...	...	14	24	...	12	40	...	2	...	...	...	2	43	80	49	4	53	45
	Total ...	1	15	40	...	12	51	41	101	10	7	6	2	373	461	217	39	193	118

Thana.	Office.	Occupancy holdings.						Other holdings.						Total number of mutations registered.		
		Transfer.			Succession.			Transfer.			Succession.					
		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
Bettiah ...	Bettiah ...	1,081	928	260	50	9	5	...	59	22	...	1	...	1,180	1,112	297
Hajipur ...	Hajipur ...	1,176	1,180	764	120	288	285	118	137	68	10	22	27	1,789	2,139	1,412
Do. ...	Mahnar ...	538	1,433	1,370	57	788	1,457	7	88	58	...	69	48	649	2,539	3,093
	Total ...	2,795	3,541	2,394	227	1,085	1,747	125	284	148	10	92	75	3,618	5,790	4,802

The increase in the figures for the Mahnar office is reported to be due to the clearance of heavy arrears during the year under report. The figures for

the Hajipur office have considerably fallen, but the Bettiah office shows the worst result of all. Financially, the three offices worked at a net loss of Rs. 1,710 during the year as against a loss of Rs. 895 during 1897-98 and a net gain of Rs. 507 during 1896-97.

Government and Wards' estates.

The year's record of work in the Government and Wards' Estates is, for the most part, one that leaves much to be desired. The number of tenancies in 14 of the Backergunge Government Estates in which mutations were registered, formed 11·4 per cent. of the total number, and this proportion was the highest attained in the province; but even there it is reported that no mutations were recorded in the eight other estates. There was some increase in the number of mutations registered by the Burdwan Raj. The Manager of the Maldwar Estate is reported to have paid great attention to the maintenance of an accurate jamabandi; and his efforts, combined with the reduction in the mutation fees, led to a notable increase in the corrections made.

Maintenance of boundary marks.

The boundary marks which, according to the direction of the Board, it is incumbent on the District Collectors to have inspected, are those which have been erected in connection with cadastral and other surveys which demarcate the boundaries of estates or tenures or of lands which have been the subject of dispute in the course of settlement proceedings. As the Director of Land Records correctly points out, the District Officer can have this work adequately done only in the case of a few of the most important boundary pillars in his district; and anything like a complete inspection of the boundary marks of a district which has been cadastrally surveyed will require a carefully prepared map showing such marks and a special staff.

Utilisation of Land Records.

The Land Records afforded valuable statistical aid in the late famine and are likely to be of great use in the future. The records prepared in Government and Wards' estates are also being fully utilised in order that the rent-rolls of those estates may be accurately maintained. The records have also been largely used in criminal courts in Muzaffarpur and to a considerable extent account for the large decrease in rioting cases in that district.

Scientific and National Enquiry under Imperial Control.

The examination of various kinds of leguminous crops which was undertaken by Major Prain, I.M.S., during the year 1897-98 was finished during the year under report, but his report on the result of his investigation has not yet been published. The botanical examination of the varieties of *betel leaf* and *sola* which Dr. G. Watt, C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products, has been making since the years 1896-97 and 1897-98, respectively, with the help of the Agricultural Department, was in progress throughout the year. Enquiries about *juar*, jute, *rhea*, and *dal* were also made during the year.

At the instance of the Government of India, enquiries were instituted during the year by this Government through the Agricultural Department into (1) the extent of the occurrence of sugarcane disease and the remedial measures adopted, and (2) the effects of the increasing imports of refined sugar from foreign countries, on the cultivation of sugarcane and the profits from the sugar industry. No definite conclusion has been arrived at as to whether the disease due to *Trichosphæria sacchari* exists in these provinces, though it has been ascertained that the crop so far is not affected to any serious extent. The onquiries made on the second point pointed to the following conclusions:—

(1) That the importation of foreign sugars had greatly reduced the price of refined sugars in the Indian market.

(2) That the Indian sugar-refining industry had been much injured by this reduction in price, that a large number of refineries have been closed, and that the remaining ones were mostly working at a loss.

(3) That the price of unrefined sugars, known as *gur* and *rab*, had not on the whole fallen.

(4) That mainly on account of the demand for raw sugar the area under sugarcane cultivation and the profits derived from that cultivation have not diminished in the past few years.

Chemical analyses of soil, water, &c.

The services of Dr. J. W. Leather, the Assistant Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, were utilised during the year in connection with the chemical analyses of different specimens of soils obtained from certain selected districts in East Bengal and the Orissa Division, as well as of soils impregnated with *reh* in certain tracts of the North Bihar districts. Enquiries were also made regarding the supposed injurious effects of irrigation in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, and Champaran, where the belief is widely prevalent that certain kinds of soil, if once irrigated, must always be irrigated.

Experimental farms.

In the Burdwan and Dumraon farms almost the same series of experiments which had been conducted during the year 1897-98 were repeated during the year under report, with identical results in most cases. The trials with different varieties of sugarcane and wheat in the latter farm proved that the *khari* variety of sugarcane and the Buxar and the Muzaffarnagar (white) varieties of wheat were superior to other varieties of the same crops in regard to productiveness, and it is gratifying to find that the results thus arrived at have been practically endorsed by the neighbouring raiyats. The experiments conducted in the two farms with the Naini Tal potato showed that the method of planting cut sets was more lucrative than when whole tubers were used. As usual, seeds and manures were distributed during the year from the two farms among the neighbouring cultivators and raiyats of Wards' and Government estates.

Agricultural experiments in Government, Wards', and Private Estates.

The orders conveyed in the Resolution on the last year's annual report, calling upon managers and officers in charge of Wards' and Government estates to pay increased attention to the introduction of agricultural improvements in estates in their respective charges bore some fruit during the year under report. American maize did well in the Tributary States of Orissa, and potatoes were successfully grown in several districts. Many experiments were failures owing to untimely sowing or unsuitable seed.

Silk experiments.

An important change took place in the management of sericultural operations during the year under report. Until that year the operations were conducted under the immediate control and supervision of the Agricultural Department, Government making a fixed annual grant of Rs. 3,000 for the purpose. Under the new arrangement sanctioned by Government, the entire management and control of the operations, together with the services of the travelling Sericultural Overseer and all sericultural appliances in his hands, were transferred to an independent committee consisting of members who are representatives of the chief silk firms in the Murshidabad district, on their agreeing to spend Rs. 5,000 annually, for a period of three years, for the purpose of teaching M. Pasteur's system of rearing silk-worm to the cocoon-rearers of Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Malda, and Birbhum. In appreciation of the enterprise of the Committee, Government agreed to subsidise it to the extent of Rs. 3,000 annually, on the condition that the subscriptions promised were duly paid in. Operations during the year were confined to the districts of Malda, Birbhum, and Murshidabad. In the first two districts the new system of rearing resulted in an increased produce of cocoons amounting to 50 per cent. and an increase in the selling price of the cocoons of about 60 per cent., results which are highly satisfactory. In Murshidabad the work was commenced too late in the year to show any good outturn.

The progress in the sericultural work of the Rampur Boalia Industrial School was also very satisfactory. During the year Government sanctioned an annual subsidy of Rs. 500 to the school to enable it to send out trained men into the villages for teaching the scientific method of rearing silk-worms. Its financial condition was very prosperous, the figures of receipts and expenditure being as noted on the margin.

	Rs.
Opening cash balance on 1st April 1898 ...	6,470
Contributions during the year ...	3,764
Total ...	10,234
Deduct disbursements during the year ...	3,838
Closing balance	6,396

Agricultural education.

The agricultural classes at Sibpur have now been working for one year, and the results, so far as can be at present judged, though to a certain extent satisfactory, point to the necessity of extending the curriculum.

Agricultural exhibitions.

Altogether 12 agricultural exhibitions or shows were held during the year at the places noted on the margin compared with 10 in the preceding year, and Government spent a sum of Rs. 1,670 in the distribution of prizes and certificates.

(1) Suri.
(2) Kalimpong in Darjeeling.
(3) Alipur } Jalpaiguri.
(4) Falakata }
(5) Bera in Pabna.
(6) Rukindipur in Bogra.
(7) Soneur.
(8) Sitamarhi.
(9) Berhampore in Shahabad.
(10) Tintanga in Bhagalpur.
(11) Madnupur in the Sonthal Parganas.
(12) Cuttack.

Cost of agricultural experiments.

The total expenditure from Government funds during the year on agricultural enquiry and improvement (excluding the pay of the superior establishment, the expenditure on silk experiments, the cost of the Civil Veterinary Department, and the cost of maintenance of the Sibpur farm) amounted to Rs. 6,155-11-9 as against Rs. 8,406-12-7 in the preceding year. This apparent decrease is due to the transfer of the Sibpur farm, on which over Rs. 3,000 were spent last year, to the Education Department. The expenditure on seed potatoes has increased from Rs. 250 to Rs. 2,000, and that on cattle breeding from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,037.

Botanical Gardens.

The weather during the year was more normal than that of the preceding two years. The show of orchids regained its old standard of excellence, though, owing to the reduction in the stock caused by the unfavourable weather of several successive seasons of drought, and the increasing difficulty in replacing losses from forests which have lately been too thoroughly exploited, the actual number of plants in the conservatories was considerably smaller than in past years. During the year the gardens were improved by extensive repairs to the river bank, and repairs to the Roxburgh Avenue were also taken in hand.

Especial attention was, as usual, given to the cultivation and distribution of plants of economic value. In connection with the question of rubber and guttapercha, it has been ascertained, after examination of the milky juice of species of *Sideroxylon*, belonging to the natural family *Sapotaceæ*, that, though these species do not yield a true rubber, the material obtained from them might prove capable of being utilized for the various purposes for which guttapercha or India-rubber is now employed. An interesting introduction to India during the year was *Polygala butyracea*, an African species, which yields an excellent vegetable oil. The cultivation and the identification of living plants yielding Indian products of hitherto doubtful origin were continued during the year with good results.

The collection in the Herbarium was increased by 10,672 specimens, the chief donors beirg Sir W. Thiselton Dyer, Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew; the Director, Rijk's Herbarium, Leiden; Mr. Heer Buysmann, of Middleburg, Holland; Mr. Medley Wood, Natal; Professor Schinz, of Zurich; and Mr. Herr Schlecheter, Berlin. Collections of Australian and Swiss plants were received respectively from the Government Botanist, Melbourne, and the Director of the Cantonal Museum, Fribourg; while collections of plants from the Eastern and Southern United States and from Mexico were acquired by purchase. A very fine collection of Chinese plants was contributed by Dr. A. Henry, and another fine collection of specimens from the Malay Peninsula and Borneo was forwarded by the Director of the Botanical Gardens, Singapore. From India valuable contributions were made by Dr. A. G. Bourne, Madras; Mr. T. F. Bourdillon, Travancore; Mr. G. M. Woodrow, Poona; Captain C. J. Milne, Ali Masjid; Mr. Duthie, Director of the Botanical Department, Northern India; and Mr. J. S. Gamble, Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun. Mr. R. Pantling contributed to the Herbarium a large collection of Sikkim orchids, and a very valuable collection of mosses from Coorg was obtained from Dr. T. L. Walker, of the Geological Survey. Interesting collections were made by native collectors in Assam, Burma, the Andamans, and the Nicobars; while collections were also made during the year in Western Bengal by Lieutenant Gage, and in the Andamans and the

Nilgiris by Major Prain. The number of named specimens distributed to other Herbaria was 7,185.

The decrease in the number of plants distributed is due to the large demand of two years ago for *rhea* plants having now been satisfied, and the satisfactory increase in the number of seeds distributed is due to the fact that it has lately become possible to obtain collections from Sikkim of seeds of Alpine species which were till recently unobtainable.

The Lloyd Botanic Garden at Darjeeling suffered greatly from the heavy snowfall which took place in the latter part of January 1899. Considerable damage was done to many of the exotic trees, but the actual deaths were fortunately very few. A portion of the ground which was formerly known as the municipal vegetable garden was transferred to the Eden Sanitarium, and has been included in the grounds of the Lloyd Botanic Garden.

VETERINARY.

The Veterinary College.

In the year under report the status of the Bengal Veterinary School was raised to that of a College, and the course of instruction was extended from two to three years. The institution has fairly earned this promotion by good work in the past.

Though the number of students attending the college throughout the year under report was smaller than in previous years, the results of the annual examinations of the institution were most satisfactory. All the six students of the first-year class, and the 15 students of the second-year class, passed creditably and were promoted to the respective higher classes.

Out of the 30 monthly stipends of Rs. 5 each annually allotted by Government, only 4 were awarded in class A and 10 in class B of the college during the year under report. The remaining students were assisted, six by District Board Stipends, one by the Burdwan Raj Stipend, and one by the Shew Buksh Bagla Scholarship.

Of the 35 students who passed out of the institution as Veterinary Assistants from March 1896 to March 1898, 19 have obtained permanent appointments, 3 are in temporary employment, 10 have started private practice, 2 are studying medicine, and 1 only is out of employ at present. It is clear from these figures that there is a considerable demand for veterinary assistants.

The Veterinary Infirmary.

There has been a large increase in the number of sick animals treated in the infirmary and in the income from fees for treatment and shoeing. There is still, however, much room for development.

Veterinary Dispensaries.

Altogether nine veterinary dispensaries were at work in this Province during the year under report. Those at Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon were established during 1897-98; and the remaining six at Gaya, Muzaffarpur, Cuttack, Balasore, Burdwan and Tippera were newly opened during the year. Preparations were also made for the opening of two more dispensaries at Dumka and Kanti, but these could not commence regular operations until after the close of the year. From the accounts given in the report of the working of these nine dispensaries, it appeared that the Sitamarhi, Patna and Dumraon dispensaries were in good order, each of them showing a surplus of income over expenditure. The working of the Balasore and Cuttack dispensaries was also satisfactory, though their financial condition was not so sound as those of the three mentioned above. The Gaya and the Muzaffarpur dispensaries were established too late in the year to make much progress. Considering that Burdwan was one of the few districts in Bengal which suffered very severely from the outbreak of cattle disease during the year, the amount of work done by the Veterinary Assistant appointed by the District Board of that district was very small. The arrangements of the Tippera dispensary are not satisfactory, and the attention of the District Board was invited to the matter.

Outbreaks of contagious disease among cattle.

Reports of the outbreaks of cattle disease in epidemic form were received from 29 districts during the year, but the services of Veterinary Assistants were required only in the districts noted on the margin. Their services clearly saved the peasantry much loss. The largest number of deaths was reported from Cuttack, where, out of 5,425 total deaths, 2,586, or 48 per cent., were from rinderpest alone. The disease, however, was most fatal in Chittagong, where, out of 3,422 animals attacked with the disease, 3,253, or 95 per cent., are said to have died. Burdwan and Puri also suffered severely from the disease, and the latter from foot-and-mouth disease as well.

Burdwan.	Champaran.
Midnapore.	Shahabad.
24-Parganas.	Darbhanga.
Darjeeling.	Purnea.
Rangpur.	Monghyr.
Chittagong.	Puri.
Saran.	Ranchi.

Palamau.

During the year the Director of Land Records arranged with the Inspector-General of Police that in order to give earlier intimation of the outbreak of cattle disease the officers in charge of police-stations should send post-cards direct to the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal. This was done for two or three months towards the end of the year, and the arrangement was found to work well.

Rinderpest experiments.

Successful experiments were conducted during the year by Veterinary Major Raymond, to demonstrate the value of serum injection as a preventive and a cure for rinderpest. Experiments were also conducted by him with rinderpest hides and hides of animals which had died of malignant sorethroat, from which it appeared to be certain that no danger could arise from the exportation of such hides into foreign countries. The enquiries made in the previous year into the value of Köch's system of bile injection were also continued with favourable results.

Operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act in North Bihar.

The operations under the Glanders and Farcy Act, which were commenced in the three districts of Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur in the latter part of the year 1897-98, were continued throughout the year.

Horse and pony-breeding in Bengal.

The enquiries which were instituted at the desire of Sir Alexander Mackenzie into the possibility of improving the breed of country ponies in Bengal, were conducted by Veterinary-Major Raymond throughout the year, and after its close he submitted to Government a report, in which he suggested that the operations should, in the first instance, be confined to the Bihar districts, Darjeeling and Sikkim, as being the most promising localities in the Province, and might then if desired be gradually extended to the districts of Lower Bengal, where the necessity for such operations is not so great at present. It has been decided to confine present experiments to two districts of Bihar.

Cattle-breeding.

Though the results of the experiments to improve the breed of cattle in this province have hitherto been generally successful, Veterinary-Major Raymond considers the methods which have been adopted to be of doubtful expediency. The Hissar bulls introduced into Bihar were not a success; and the number of really good bulls of the local breed in Bihar is limited. Hence, if their exportation to Bengal is persisted in, there is a danger of permanently injuring the stock. He therefore adheres to the opinion he has previously expressed that the best way to improve the breed of local cattle is to rear bulls for breeding purposes under the immediate supervision of the Bengal Civil Veterinary Department. The advisability of establishing farms, where this could be done, at Pusa and at Sripur in the Hatwa Raj is engaging the attention of Government.

Financial and General.

The receipts from fees and the Provincial share of the expenditure of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bengal, during the year 1898-99 were Rs. 6,046-12-9 and Rs. 37,011-6-10 respectively, as against Rs. 4,988 and Rs. 27,310-3-11 during 1897-98.

Forests.

THE following statement shows the area of each class of forest in the circle :—

CLASS OF FOREST.	Area at commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	Area at close of the year.	PERCENTAGE— Of total forest area.	PERCENTAGE— Of the area of the provinces (151,535 square miles).
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.		
Reserved	5,880	1	.....	5,881	43	3·88
Protected	3,460	379	23	3,816	28	2·52
Unclassed	4,034	.....	1	4,033	29	2·66
Total ...	13,374	380	24	13,730	.....	9·06

Excepting the constitution of the Paglajhora (Unclassed) forest in Kurseong, measuring only 363 acres, as "Reserved Forest," and the addition of 160 acres deducted last year in the Singhbhum Division, no other change in the area of the reserved forests was made during the year. As to protected forests, an area estimated by the Deputy Commissioner of Angul at 378 square miles in the Sadar subdivision of that district was added; and an increase of 1 square mile was made by rectification of areas in Palamau. An area of 23 square miles was transferred from the Forest Department to the Commissioner in the Sundarbans to be leased out to cultivators. The only change in the area of the Unclassed forests was that caused by the constitution of the Paglajhora reserved forest.

Rules for the protected forests in Angul, closely imitating those in force in the Khurda Government Estate, were published during the year.

Settlement.

Excepting the Paglajhora forest mentioned above, no other area was finally settled during the year. The delimitation of the boundaries of the protected forests in the Palamau and Singhbhum Divisions resulted in raising the total length of boundaries from 4,011 miles in 1897-98 to 5,184 miles during the year under report. In those forests 657 miles of new work was carried out, labour having been supplied free by the adjoining villages. Ten miles of boundaries of reserved forests were demarcated during the year in Singhbhum, and only seven remain to be done. The areas requiring survey in the Bengal forests amount to 3,046 square miles in the reserved, 1,733 square miles in the protected, and 4,033 square miles in the Unclassed forests; and a programme of operations to be undertaken by the Imperial Forest Survey Branch during the ten years, commencing from 1899-1900, has been approved by the Government of India.

Working plans.

In all 12 square miles (the Tista Valley) were added to the area for which plans exist; though it was only a delay in ascertaining the opinion of the local officers that prevented the plans of the Jalpaiguri Division (183 square miles) from receiving the approval of Government during the year.

Building and communications.

The following statement shows the expenditure on roads and buildings in 1897-98 and 1898-99 and the budget estimates for the latter year:—

Description of work.	Buildings.			Roads and bridges.			Total.		
	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Budget estimates of 1898-99.	Actuals of 1898-99.
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
New construction ...	21,568	25,597	23,433	11,592	26,674	10,205	33,160	52,271	33,638
Repairs	11,341	10,875	11,146	10,745	10,498	8,902	22,086	21,373	20,048
Unapportioned ...	1,395	1,528	1,160	120	4,828	123	1,515	6,356	1,283
Total ...	34,304	38,000	35,739	22,457	42,000	19,230	56,761	80,000	54,969

In the Sundarbans Division the new head-quarters house at Khulna was completed, and a residence for the Divisional Officer of the Sonthal Parganas at Dumka was almost finished. In Singhbhum the divisional head-quarters house at Chaibassa was partially re-constructed.

Fifty-seven miles of new roads and paths were made during the year as against 67 in the previous year, and repairs were carried out along 842 miles of road, the corresponding figures for 1897-98 being 881. Of the new roads, 37 miles were meant to facilitate export, while 20 miles were for purposes of inspection.

Breaches of Forest Law.

Three hundred and seven cases were taken into Court during the year under report as against 379 in 1897-98. This decrease occurred mainly under "fire cases" in the Singhbhum Division, and under "Unauthorised fellings" in the Sonthal Parganas, where the cause of the falling off is ascribed to the better understanding by the people of section 67 of the Forest Act. Against this there was some increase in the Sundarbans Division, said to be due to better supervision.

Of the cases disposed of, 90 per cent. ended in conviction as against 89 in the previous year. Prosecutions were instituted in 19 cases for offences with regard to fire, of which 14, involving 38 persons, ended in conviction, and 1, involving 1 person, resulted in acquittal. The remainder were pending at the end of the year. Of the total cases of this kind, 10 occurred in Singhbhum, 3 in Angul, 3 in Palamau, 2 in Jalpaiguri, and 1 in Darjeeling.

The number of cases compounded by Forest officers amounted to 2,057, involving 4,018 persons, as against 1,631 cases, involving 3,441 persons, in the previous year. The amount received as compensation was Rs. 12,867 as compared with Rs. 11,532 in the previous year. The average compensation received for each case was Rs. 6-4-1 and for each person Rs. 3-3-3. The compensation received for each person involved varied between 8 annas 4 pies in Singhbhum and Rs. 10-13-5 in Chittagong. It is explained that in Chittagong, where only 14 cases were compounded, the high compensation was demanded owing to the fact that the sums fixed in the previous year did not act as a sufficient deterrent; while in Singhbhum, it is stated, the cases of this nature were much more numerous, and light sums had to be fixed in many of them, as the offences were committed in the protected forests. The total number of offences increased from 2,230 to 2,487, and of these the Darjeeling Division contributed 608 cases, while the Sundarbans and Tista Divisions contributed over 400 and 300 cases, respectively.

Forest fires.

Protective measures against fire were taken for 2,089 square miles, of which only 37 square miles, or 1·77 per cent. of the entire protected area, were burnt, as against 27·09 per cent. in 1897-98 and 3·16 in 1896-97. This very satisfactory result is ascribed mainly to the early and favourable rains. It is a curious fact that an excessive number of fires occurs every other year; and as the year under report happened to be the one in which fires were not due, it would be over-sanguine to attribute the falling off to the efficacy of protective measures. Singhbhum again records the largest area burnt, which, however, amounted only to 16 square miles, compared with 436 square miles in 1897-98. Some modifications in the system of fire protection were introduced in this Division, which promise

to give better results, viz., the girdling of trees on the fire lines and the reward of an extra rupee per month to each fire patrol in whose beat no fire occurs.

A great source of danger to the forests in Koderma, Singhbhum, Puri, and Angul is the fires which take place year by year in the forests belonging to private persons and petty States, which in parts surround these forests. Out of the total number of 143 fires that broke out, 19, spreading over 2,965 acres, are attributable to this origin.

It would appear that for the circle 62 fires, as against 108 in the previous year, were fired intentionally, damage being done to 40,545 acres as against 241,652 in 1897-98. Prosecutions were instituted in 9 of these cases, of which 7 ended in conviction, and 2 were pending at the close of the year.

Grazing.

As in the previous year, 393 square miles of reserved forests were open to all animals during the year under report; and an addition was made to the area open in the protected forests by the constitution of the Angul protected forest, the returns from which however have not been furnished. The average area per head of cattle grazed in the reserved forests was 5·5 acres compared with 5·6 acres in the year before, and the value increased by Rs. 4,100 to Rs. 31,417. In the protected forests, excluding Angul, and crediting 18,167 cattle to Puri, the acreage per head was practically unchanged, though the value fell off by Rs. 3,919.

Yield and outturn of forest produce.

The following statement gives details of the forest outturn of the year :—

Class of forest and agency by which produce was removed.	Timber.	Fuel.	Total wood.	Bamboos.	Minor produce.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Reserved.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	C. ft.	Rs.
Government ...	80,964	81,597	1,62,561	7,152	105
Purchasers ...	4,882,829	13,248,288	18,131,117	9,219,414	1,16,004
Free-grantees ...	38,330	131,773	1,70,103	1,650	949
Right-holders ...	.....	1,315,545	1,315,545	774,000	9,837
Total ...	5,002,123	14,777,203	19,779,326	10,002,216	1,26,895
Protected.					
Government ...	26,957	3,775	30,732	5,060	2
Purchasers ...	628,697	3,011,044	3,639,741	535,087	31,047
Free-grantees ...	2,681	126	2,807	1,300	10
Right-holders ...	231,749	14,380,835	14,612,584	4,000,000	1,23,424
Total ...	890,084	17,395,780	18,285,864	4,541,447	1,54,483
Unclassed.					
Government ...	47,832	7,857	55,689	3,228	.....
Purchasers ...	479,477	68,095	547,572	6,195,903	*8,637
Free-grantees ...	790	.....	790	2,000	1
Right-holders ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	528,099	75,952	604,051	6,201,131	8,638
Grand total in 1898-99	6,420,306	32,248,935	38,669,241	20,744,794	2,90,016
Ditto in 1897-98	4,904,846	30,128,991	35,033,837	19,827,312	2,74,606
Difference in 1898-99 ...	+1,515,460	+2,119,944	+3,635,404	+917,482	+15,410

* Includes Rs. 982 collected from Hill Tippera.

The gross outturn under all heads was, therefore, much greater than in the previous year, and the increase was shared by all the divisions except Kurseong, Tista, and Direction. The increase in the Sundarbans was very noteworthy, the timber and fuel exceeding that of the previous year by 2,661,161 cubic feet, and minor products being much more profitable.

Financial results.

The following statement shows the financial results during each of the last six official years:—

Financial year.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1893-94	8,01,611	4,04,043	3,97,568
1894-95	7,95,673	3,98,601	3,97,072
1895-96	9,18,709	4,66,068	4,52,641
1896-97	13,70,849	6,90,042	6,80,807
1897-98	11,89,285	6,53,437	5,35,848
1898-99	9,72,313	4,86,319	4,85,994

Eliminating the Singhbhum sleeper operations of 1896-97 and 1897-98, which swelled the gross receipts of those years by Rs. 4,93,763 and Rs. 3,61,357, both the gross receipts and the net revenue of the year under report are the highest on record. These larger receipts are almost entirely due to the improved removals by purchasers of timber, firewood and minor products, mainly from the Sundarbans and Chittagong Divisions.

The following table shows the result of the last two financial years, Division by Division:—

Division.	Receipts.		Charges.		Surplus.		Deficit.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Darjeeling ...	79,969	72,452	69,647	76,486	10,322	.....	...	4,034
Tista	22,828	22,996	23,675	26,346	.....	.....	847	3,350
Kurseong... ...	39,021	40,610	33,796	33,864	5,225	6,746	...	...
Jalpaiguri ...	49,127	43,154	23,459	27,455	25,668	15,699	...	...
Buxa	16,441	26,230	23,752	25,801	.....	429	7,311	...
Sonthal Parganas	22,760	18,021	17,364	15,918	5,396	2,103	...	...
Direction... ...	13,506	14,813	39,660	45,929	.....	.....	26,154	31,116
Palamau	3,429	3,561	11,890	11,523	.....	.....	8,461	7,962
Singhbhum ...	40,745	3,83,760	45,842	2,24,810	.....	1,58,950	5,097	...
Angul	3,912	7,642	15,286	12,159	.....	.....	11,374	4,517
Puri	25,084	30,313	26,093	25,050	.....	5,263	1,009	...
Sundarbans ...	5,57,120	4,50,584	1,10,480	94,654	4,46,640	3,55,930	...	...
Chittagong ...	98,371	75,149	45,375	33,442	52,996	41,707	...	...
Total ...	9,72,313	11,89,285	4,86,319	6,53,437	5,46,247	5,86,827	60,253	50,979
Net surplus ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,85,994	5,35,848	...	...

In one important respect the year's results are disappointing. Much was expected from the development of the mica industry in Hazaribagh; but no satisfactory method has yet been devised of collecting the Government royalty on the outturn of the mines.

Factories.

Number of factories and system of work.

THE total number of factories actually at work at the end of the year 1897 was 167. Sixteen factories were brought under the Act during the year under report, viz., 3 in the 24-Parganas, 1 in Hooghly, 1 in Howrah, 8 in Dacca, 2 in Purnea, and 1 in Cuttack. At the same time 2 factories in Howrah were removed from the list, and 1 in Jessore remained closed during the year. The total number of factories actually at work at the close of the year 1898 was therefore 180. In 88 factories work was carried on by shifts or sets; in 73 by midday stoppages; in 4 by a combination of shifts and midday stoppages; and in 14 by other means. There is 1 factory in Dacca, not at work at the close of the year, for which no return was received The number of factories exempted from the rule requiring a Sunday or weekly holiday was 33, as against 28 in the previous year. The average daily number of operatives in the mills aggregated (men, women and children) 165,027, against 166,828 in 1897 and 139,973 in 1893.

If the returns have been accurately furnished, the plague scare of 1898 produced no serious diminution of labour at the factories, except in the city of Calcutta Proper. The managers had just cause for anxiety, but the effects seem to have been much smaller than was at the time believed.

The Special Inspector of Factories reports that electricity as an illuminant has become quite general in the large mills and in a few workshops; but that as a motive power it is little used.

The question of the closing of jute mills early on Saturdays was considered during the year, and a special report was submitted to the Government of India on the subject The mill-owners agreed to close their mills entirely on Saturdays for six months, commencing from the 1st April 1899—an arrangement which happily obviated the necessity of future consideration of the conflicting proposals on the subject. Subsequently, however, to the great regret of all concerned, this agreement was abandoned by the contracting parties, and the matter stands exactly where it did.

Inspections.

Ten factories were inspected once, 12 factories twice, 41 thrice, and 114 more than three times. Three factories in the district of Dacca were not inspected. It is reported that the results of inspections were generally satisfactory, and that the suggestions of the inspecting officers as regards sanitary arrangements, fencing of machinery, and other matters were, as a rule, readily attended to by the mill managers.

Sanitary arrangements and ventilation.

The sanitary condition of the factories and the sanitary arrangements in them continued to be generally satisfactory. Factories were, as a rule, well ventilated, and proper steps were taken by mill managers to keep them clean.

Quarters for operatives.

There is still much that is unsatisfactory in the reports received this year. The Superintendent, Campbell Hospital, made certain remarks with regard to the overcrowded and insanitary condition of the *bustis* in Cossipore-Chitpur. The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas, to whom the matter was referred, reported, however, that he visited some of these *bustis* where cases of plague had occurred, and was generally satisfied with their cleanliness. A large number of the mill hands are low-class up-country people to whom the rules of sanitation are unknown. These men, when left to themselves in a crowded town, are liable to become a source of danger to those round them. But, on the other hand, all the best mills in the

neighbourhood of Calcutta have constructed excellent quarters for their coolies; even the up-country rustics prefer clean, tidy, and healthy dwellings when they are provided, and the mills that provide these attract the best supply of labour.

Vaccination of operatives.

As a rule no one is admitted into a factory unless he has been vaccinated. It appears, however, that some managers hesitate to use their influence to have all their employés vaccinated for fear of rousing the prejudices of their up-country hands, who are averse to vaccination.

Water-supply.

The water-supply in most factories, though drawn from various sources, was, as reported last year, generally satisfactory.

General health of the operatives.

The general health of the operatives was good during the year. A few cases of cholera occurred at the Pottery Works of Messrs. Burn and Company at Raniganj, and in the Narayanganj cooly-lines in the district of Dacca; but these occurrences were not due to any failure on the part of the managers to adopt precautionary steps. There was an outbreak of low malarial fever at the Budge-Budge and the Clive Jute Mills. Dr. Comley, who was especially appointed to report about this, considered that the prevalence of the disease was for the most part due to the insanitary condition of the *bustis* near those mills. He suggested certain remedies, and steps are now being taken for the improvement of the *bustis* on the lines suggested.

Wages and general condition of the operatives.

There was no material change during the year under review in the rates of wages paid to different classes of operatives, which are generally higher than those prevailing for agricultural labour in the neighbourhood. It is, however, to be borne in mind that the coolies recruited from the North-Western Provinces and Bihar come here to save the greatest sum of money in the shortest time. They live in the meanest huts and eat the worst food, because these are the cheapest. Hence there is no necessary connection between the wages received by them and their physical condition. Last year it was stated that the condition of the operatives in the Kajla Silk Filature was poor, though the rate of wages paid was fair. The Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division reports that during the year under report the operatives in this factory received good wages in comparison with those received by labourers employed on other works. Their condition is reported to have been tolerable.

Employment of women and children.

The rules regarding the employment of women and children were duly observed. Light work, such as spinning, weaving, &c., was given to them.

With regard to the improper employment of children, Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Howrah, on two or three occasions detected children under age working in certain jute mills. The excuse invariably was that their presence was unauthorised. He remarks that it is against the interest of the managers to enrol children in their books as workers until they are worth the pay of their class; hence there is a strong temptation to let them hang about the mills and pick up the necessary knowledge beforehand.

Fencing of machinery.

The machinery in the factories is generally reported to have been properly fenced. The Special Inspector of Factories notes that several accidents have occurred again at the jute softener, and recommends that automatic travelling tables should be fitted at both ends of the softener. He suggests that women should not be employed at the softener, as the work is arduous, and their anklets and bracelets render women specially liable to accidents.

Accidents.

The number of accidents that occurred during the year was 553, as against 651 and 493 during the two preceding years. Two hundred and seventy-nine were of a serious nature, and 246 were of a slight nature, and 28 proved fatal—9 more than in any previous year.

Prosecutions.

There were three prosecutions under the Factories Act during the year under report. The proprietors of the Jheel Press at Cossipore in the 24-Parganas were prosecuted under section 15 (*g*) of the Factories Act for neglecting to keep their latrine in

acleanly state, and on conviction they were fined Rs. 50. The Manager of the Sura Jute Mill in the same district was prosecuted under section 15 (*i*) of the Act for neglecting to send notice of an accident either to the Magistrate or to the police. On conviction he was fined Rs. 32. The Manager of the Magra Bone Factory in the district of Hooghly was prosecuted for neglecting to give the notice required by section 14 of the Factories Act, and on conviction was fined Rs. 40.

Manufactures, Mines and other Industries.

Indigo.

THE following statement, prepared from Messrs. Baines and Company's final estimates, shows the estimated outturn of the crop of 1898-99. The working of the season was extremely disappointing in Bihar:—

	Crop of 1897-98.		Estimated crop of 1898-99.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Lower Bengal—				
Jessore	1,223		900	
Krishnagar	2,091		2,260	
Midnapore	1,023		30	
Burdwan	135		70	
Rajshahi and Pabna ...	836		30	
Malda	1,486		990	
Murshidabad	3,095		3,770	
Bhagalpur	1,999		2,400	
Purnea	10,194		4,420	
Native	451		130	
		22,533		15,000
Bihar—				
Monghyr	3,106		2,600	
Tirhut	36,142		21,300	
Champaran	23,059		13,900	
Chapra	12,917		7,200	
		75,224		45,000

The export of indigo to foreign countries during the year advanced to the extent of 14·5 per cent. as compared with 1897-98, but they are still considerably below those of 1894-95, 1895-96, and 1896-97, which were, however, greatly above the average of the past decade, resulting in the accumulation of large stocks.

Tea.

The total number of tea-gardens in the Province during the year under report was 512, as against 520 in the previous year, showing a decrease of 8 gardens. There was a decrease of 18 gardens in Darjeeling, but this alteration was apparent rather than real, owing as it was to amalgamation. There was an increase of 10 gardens in Jalpaiguri. During the year 130,075 acres were under tea. Of this area, 24,328 acres were under immature plants. The total quantity of leaf manufactured during the year was 42,631,019 lbs., as compared with 38,950,615 lbs. in the preceding year; and the total number of persons employed during the year was 80,068 permanently and 58,128 temporarily, as contrasted with 75,143 and 52,444 respectively in the preceding year. Prices were generally lower than in 1897.

A statement illustrative of the state of tea cultivation in Bengal during the calendar year 1898 is given below:—

District.	Number of gardens or plantations on the 31st December.	Total number of persons employed during the year.		Area in acres.			Taken up for planting, but not yet planted.	Quantity in pounds of uncured leaf plucked in each garden.	Quantity in pounds of leaf manufactured in each garden, whether grown in the gardens or not.
		Actual number permanently employed throughout the year.	Average daily number temporarily employed during the year.	Under mature plants.	Under immature plants.	Total area under tea.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Darjeeling ...	168	23,055	15,877	45,166	4,173	49,339	14,923	48,954,691	13,133,987
Jalpaiguri ...	295	52,650	39,715	54,110	19,594	73,704	160,714	102,485,977	26,204,773
Chittagong ...	22	3,424	1,385	3,666·50	524·25	4,190·75	1,000	4,064,975	2,235,389
Chittagong Hill Tracts.	1	80	8	85	5	90	.....	19,455	.....
Hazaribagh ...	5	338	144	494	25	519	.....	197,200	49,680
Ranchi ...	21	521	999	2,226	7	2,233	1,192	1,186,285	1,009,190
Total ...	512	80,068	58,128	105,747·50	24,328·25	130,075·75	177,834	156,908,583	42,631,019

A summary of the reports received from the several tea-growing districts is given below:—

Rajshahi Division.

The number of persons permanently employed in the Darjeeling district during the year was returned as 23,055, compared with 32,897 reported last year. The temporary employés increased in number from 14,108 to 15,877. On the other hand, there was an increase in area and in outturn. Thirteen million pounds of tea were made.

In Jalpaiguri there was increase under every head, viz., in the number of gardens, of labourers, in the area cultivated and in the outturn; but the yield was smaller per acre and per man employed, the season being unfavourable. The total outturn was about 26 million pounds, which was 2 millions more than in 1897. Labour was abundant, and there were no epidemic diseases.

Chittagong Division.

About 2¼ million pounds of tea were produced in Chittagong district, and about 90,000 lbs. in the Hill Tracts. A very severe cyclone in October 1897 and a drought in 1898 are reported to have seriously injured the industry.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The gardens in Hazaribagh are reported to be unprofitable and the industry to be decaying. The weather during the year was not favourable for tea cultivation, and the long drought in the spring resulted in the crop being a short one.

Coffee.

The outturn of coffee during the year amounted to 56 lbs. in the two gardens in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and Hazaribagh districts.

Cinchona plantation.

The rainfall for the year was normal. The low temperature which prevailed in January 1899 did considerable injury to the nursery beds of the Mungpoo Division, and the mortality among the seedling plants was so great that the proposed extension of the plantation for the coming year will have to be considerably curtailed. The number of trees uprooted at the plantation for their bark was 469,440 against 245,109 in the previous year, while 170,136 young trees were planted out. The result of the year's operations was that the total number of living plants (excluding the nursery stock, which amounted to 138,080) at the close of the year was 2,179,245.

The crop of the year amounted to 236,098 lbs. of dry bark, all of which was obtained from the trees uprooted in the Government plantations in Sikkim. The bulk of the bark was of the quinine-producing sort, and, with the exception of 1,003¼ lbs. supplied to medical depôts or sold to Government officers and to the public, the whole crop was, as usual, made over to the cinchona factory for manufacture into quinine and febrifuge. Besides the bark obtained from cropping, 131,615 lbs. of bark were purchased from private plantations in Sikkim and Southern India. The Superintendents of Cinchona Cultivation, Bengal and Madras, met at a conference to consider the question of the relationship of the Bengal and Madras factories, respectively, towards the

bark market in Southern India, and a definite understanding was come to regarding future purchases of bark in that locality.

The outturn of the factory was 10,335 lbs. of sulphate of quinine and 3,921 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge, against 10,149 and 4,075 lbs., respectively, in 1897-98.

The decrease in the issues of sulphate of quinine is due to a diminished demand on the part of the medical depôts in the Bengal and Punjab Commands, to the transfer to the Madras factory of the obligation to supply the North-Western Provinces with the drug, and to the falling off in the demand by Government officers and medical missions for distribution to the poor. The decrease of 404½ lbs. in the issues of cinchona febrifuge is attributed to the fact that Government officers took smaller supplies than in the previous year. The stock of sulphate of quinine in hand at the close of the year was greater by 1,569 lbs. than it was at the close of the year 1897-98.

The following statement compares the receipts from the sale of sulphate of quinine, cinchona febrifuge, cinchona bark, and other products of the plantation during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
By sale for cash	73,220	73,327
By credit from the medical depôts and Port Blair.	60,548	52,871
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.	1,000	600
By credit from the Inspector-General of Jails, Bengal—		
For jails	30	95
For pice-packets	30,800	31,900
By credit from the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	11,200	725
Total ...	1,76,798	1,59,518

The expenditure on the plantation amounted to Rs. 58,472 against Rs. 66,509 in the previous year, the decrease being chiefly in the temporary establishment and in the salaries of European assistants. The amount spent on account of the factory fell from Rs. 89,278 to Rs. 65,468. Of this reduction, however, Rs. 25,756 was due to smaller purchases of bark in Madras, and the Superintendent points out that this cannot be regarded as a true saving, as it would have been to the advantage of the factory to spend the full allotment of half-a-lakh.

The cash receipts show a surplus over cash expenditure of Rs. 35,579; but, owing to the fall in the price of bark, there has been a large decrease in the value of the stock in hand; and Dr. Prain estimates the net profits at Rs. 10,879 as against Rs. 11,632 last year. Under the circumstances this must be held to be satisfactory.

GENERAL ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURES AND MINES IN THE SEVERAL DIVISIONS.

Burdwan Division.

For the Division the silk manufacture remained about constant, the decrease in the produce of Burdwan, Birbhum and Hooghly being counterbalanced by an increase in Midnapore. The manufacture of *tasar*, however, appears to be decaying. The native cotton goods here, as elsewhere, are constantly losing ground before the cheap imported kinds. The majority of the jute mills failed to furnish information of their production, but it would appear that the export of gunny-bags increased slightly. The cotton mills suffered a period of depression which has not yet expired. The European factories for the production of paper, pottery and chemicals continued to flourish. Foreign competition, encouraged by the rise in the standard of living, is reported to have begun to affect the local production of domestic utensils here as in the Dacca Division. The output of coal is stated to have fallen from 2,000,000 to 1,600,000 tons, though the amount exported increased by over 300,000 tons.

Presidency Division.

The jute industry appears to have been fairly profitable in the last year; but the cotton mills suffered a period of stagnation which has not yet expired. The two paper mills of Titaghar and Kankinara still further increased their product. The value of the silk produce decreased from 31½ lakhs to 28 lakhs; but there is good ground for hoping that the measures now being taken to improve the rearing of silk-worms will check this decline. The report on the produce of sugar shows how seriously the increasing import of refined sugar had affected the factories of Jessore. Indigo will soon cease to be one of the important products of the Division.

Rajshahi Division.

The total number of factories is reported to have been 63; while the employés were 80,879 as compared with 80,983. Thus the absolute decrease was small; but the requirements of the year were greater; hence there was a real deficiency of labour due to a dread of plague.

The yield of silk is reported to have been 155,452 lbs., compared with 135,831 lbs. in the previous year. The outturn of the jute hand-presses diminished very considerably. The number of tea-gardens decreased, but the area in Jalpaiguri under both mature and immature plants was much larger, as was the gross yield. The output of the Daling coal mine again increased very considerably.

Dacca Division.

There are no mines in the Division, and the manufactures are of small importance. Mill-made cloth is gradually driving the local weavers from their looms, and the rapidly growing taste for European pottery and enamelled iron-ware is depriving the local potters of their best customers. Outside competition has, however, not as yet affected the shell-workers in Dacca, nor the makers of embroidered Kasidas, who, with the reedmat-makers, cane-workers, soap-makers, and medicine compounders, still find their industries profitable.

The only manufacture in which steam power is used in the Division is that of mustard-oil. There are two steam oil-mills, one at Dacca and the other at Jhalokati, and both are said to be paying concerns.

In the Dacca district there were 27 steam and 3 hand jute-presses at work during the year.

Chittagong Division.

The outturn of tea, which slightly increased, was 2,233,389 lbs., and in Chittagong four brigs were built during the year. Beyond these, there were no manufactures of importance.

Patna Division.

The outturn of salt decreased from 19,960 maunds to 14,617 maunds, and that of saltpetre from 272,610 maunds to 221,414 maunds, and the decrease is ascribed to two causes—first, that a smaller number of refineries worked during the year, many refineries having been washed away by the heavy floods of September 1898 and the refiners being unable to re-open them; and secondly, that unusually low prices ruled in the Calcutta market during the greater part of the year, so that there was no inducement to open refineries. The outturn of mica during the year was 898 maunds valued at Rs. 18,526, as against 966 maunds valued at Rs. 25,503.

Bhagalpur Division.

The area under poppy again slightly decreased, though the produce was better, amounting to 2,470 maunds. Indigo underwent yet another season of moderate produce and poor prices. There was a marked falling off in the Monghyr gun trade. The silk industry appears to be gaining ground: for though the produce of the two European factories fell in quantity from 47,000 to 37,000 lbs., and in value from Rs. 3,03,000 to Rs. 2,73,000, yet the produce of the native filatures was valued at Rs. 10,00,000, or one lakh more than last year; and the value of piece-goods made rose from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000. The output of mica and coal was greatly reduced.

Orissa Division.

The manufactures are not of much importance, and the trade in salt made at the Chilka Lake has lost ground with the advent of the railway, which enables salt to be brought from Madras. Progress was made in clearing off the surplus stock of salt accumulated in the previous years by reducing the price. Extensive quarrying was done in connection with the construction of the bridges on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Chota Nagpur Division.

The fear that many of those engaged in weaving *tasar* cloths had been permanently ousted from the trade owing to the late scarcity in Manbhum would appear to be without ground, as the estimated outturn of these cloths was 33 per cent. greater than in 1897-98. Lac and tea are the chief manufactures in this Division. The former shewed better results during the year, owing to a rise in price, the value of the products in Manbhum having been Rs. 5,60,000 as compared with Rs. 3,90,000 in 1897-98, but its future is reported not to be very hopeful.

So far as could be gathered from the statistics furnished to the local officers, which related to 25 out of the 26 gardens in the Division, the total yield of tea was a little over 9 per cent. of the quantity made in the preceding year.

One very important industry in this Division is that of coal mining, which will gradually increase in importance as the districts become opened out by railroads, since there are several very promising tracts now unworkable owing to want of easy access.

At present the industry is confined to the Giridih and Gobindpur sub-divisions. The total output in 1898-99 was 1,539,696 tons, or 42 per cent. in excess of last year, and the outturn probably would have been much larger had sufficient means of transport been available.

The output of mica was 5,886 maunds, or very little more than half that of the previous year. The demand for this mineral is apparently good, but the methods now followed in mining for it are very primitive, and probably capable of much improvement.

Trade.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF BENGAL.

THE table below compares the value of the import and export trade of the Bengal Presidency in the last five years, exclusive of Government transactions:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Imports—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign trade ...	27,73,00,910	28,55,08,838	32,05,78,226	31,30,17,449	31,57,10,947
Coasting „ ...	6,54,50,979	6,70,76,863	7,34,40,936	8,66,26,161	6,20,94,562
Total of Imports ...	34,27,51,889	35,25,85,701	39,40,19,162	39,96,43,610	37,78,05,509
Exports—					
Foreign trade ...	46,85,98,065	46,79,13,996	45,88,81,574	46,31,20,317	46,71,32,975
Coasting „ ...	8,27,91,128	8,68,58,718	8,09,37,030	9,31,17,535	18,31,99,471
Total of Exports ...	55,13,89,193	55,47,72,714	53,98,18,604	55,62,37,852	65,03,32,446
GRAND TOTAL ...	89,41,41,082	90,73,58,415	93,38,37,766	95,58,81,462	1,02,81,37,955

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 9,16,688, or ·3 per cent. The decrease is exclusively in free goods, there having been an increase in the receipts of dutiable goods. The decrease, however, is very small, and calls for no remarks. Owing to larger receipts of gold from the United Kingdom, Australia and China, there was an increase of Rs. 36,10,186, or 11 per cent., in the imports of treasure. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an improvement of Rs. 79,23,289. The improvement was exclusively in dutiable articles, and is due to larger shipments of rice and paddy to almost all the importing countries. In the coasting trade there was a decline of 26 per cent. and of 7 per cent., respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The decrease in the former is attributable to the smaller imports of rice from Burma, and in the latter to the falling off of the trade with Bombay, and is confined to oilseeds and jute manufactures. The existence of plague must have affected this branch of the trade of Bengal with Bombay.

SEA-BORNE AND INLAND TRADE OF CALCUTTA.

Foreign trade of Calcutta.

The bulk of the trade was, as usual, carried on with the United Kingdom, but the proportion which this branch bears to the entire foreign trade of the port declined during the year from 53·87 per cent. in 1897-98 to 52·38 per cent. The falling off in value was equivalent to nearly 2 per cent., and the total trade recorded is the smallest since 1892-93. The decrease occurred in both imports and exports. The falling off under imports is chiefly due to the smaller imports of treasure, as there was an improvement in the imports of

merchandise, chiefly cotton, woollen and silk goods; while the short despatches of raw jute, jute manufactures, lac, hides and skins, raw silk, saltpetre, woollen manufactures, raw wool, and raw cotton account for the decrease under exports. There was a great reduction in the value of tea despatched to the United Kingdom, though the quantity shipped was nearly two million pounds in excess of that of the previous year. Germany has gone ahead of the United States, and occupies the second place in the list; but the total value of the trade shows a decline of 1·6 per cent. as compared with that of the previous year. There was a remarkable reduction in the trade of beet sugar, and it is believed that the additional duties recently imposed on this article from bounty-paying countries will check its growth in future years. The United States occupy the third place in the list. The falling off was entirely in exports. It is worthy of note that for the first time last year the United States imported paddy from this port. As in the previous year, China occupies the fourth place, her share in the trade being 5·86 per cent. against 5·89 per cent. in the previous year. The total value of trade, however, shows a slight advance, equal to ·7 per cent., on the total value of the previous year's trade. The quantity of opium despatched to Hong-Kong rose in quantity from 22,771 chests to 23,519 chests, and its value stood at Rs. 2,47,09,110, against Rs. 2,35,06,832 in the previous year. Ceylon comes next and has changed place with the Straits Settlements. The value of trade has risen higher than that of the previous year, showing an increase of 14 per cent. The increase is due chiefly to the larger imports of treasure, and is also attributed to heavier exports of grain and pulse and coal. The trade with the Straits Settlements has improved considerably, and shows a percentage of 3·93, against 3·67 in the previous year. It is worthy of note that glass-wares were for the first time imported from the Straits. The increase of 29 per cent. in the trade with Australia is attributable to the increased importation of gold and of horses. It is remarkable that out of a total quantity of gold, valued at nearly 234 lakhs, about 77 lakhs were received from Australia. No copper, however, was imported from Australia during the past year. The trade with France fell by 8 per cent. This is mainly due to the diminution of exports owing to the smaller despatches of oilseeds, raw jute, hides and skins, and raw cotton. In imports there has been an increase of 46 per cent., which is attributable to larger receipts of silk piece-goods and other articles of luxury. The increase of 11 per cent. in the total value of the trade with Austria-Hungary, in spite of the large decrease in the exports of raw hides, raw jute, raw cotton, lac and jute manufactures, is accounted for by the transfer to that country of the bulk of the sugar trade lost by Germany and the United Kingdom, and by the larger receipts of woollen and cotton goods, metals, paper and apparel. In the trade with Belgium there was an improvement of 22 per cent., due to larger imports of matches and cotton twist, and to the more extensive shipments of oilseeds and grain and pulse. The trade with Italy fell by 16 per cent. owing chiefly to the smaller despatches of raw jute, raw cotton, and til seed. The improvement of 25 per cent. in the Mauritius trade is attributed to the increased exports of rice and treasure and imports of sugar.

The proportion which the trade of Calcutta carried through the Suez Canal during the year under review bore to its total foreign trade was 72·6 per cent., as against 73·9 per cent. in the previous year—a small change clearly due to the increased traffic with Ceylon and South Africa.

Imports.

The total values of the principal articles of merchandise imported into Calcutta in the last two years are shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton goods	11,73,52,665	13,76,60,884
Metals	2,79,42,502	2,23,55,071
Mineral oil	1,67,25,583	1,61,90,957
Sugar	1,19,99,614	1,06,49,885
Machinery (excluding railway plant) ...	1,37,87,504	99,90,071
Twist and yarn	91,05,988	74,84,700
Woolen goods	41,75,327	53,03,524
Salt	67,19,749	51,80,519
Liquors	46,34,700	48,10,527
Hardware and cutlery	51,00,523	47,81,677

Exports.

The following statement compares the value of the Calcutta trade in the principal exports in the past two years:—

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Tea	7,64,72,151	7,56,53,974
Jute, raw	9,52,93,179	6,41,35,484
Opium	3,89,39,565	4,31,81,485
Rice	2,62,12,760	4,23,60,709
Oilseeds	2,83,52,999	4,05,98,627
Hides and skins	4,17,17,531	3,82,58,162
Jute gunny-bags	3,67,97,541	3,35,62,035
Indigo	1,75,51,045	1,87,05,530
Wheat	3,71,510	1,62,00,154
Lac	1,06,15,262	85,59,711
Raw cotton	65,81,118	67,69,890
Silk, raw	49,77,274	44,30,413

Coasting trade of Calcutta.

There was a decline in the total value of the coasting or interportal trade of Calcutta in the past year, as compared with 1897-98, but, as compared with preceding years, the volume of this trade did not differ from the average. Imports were less in value by 35 per cent. as compared with 1897-98, and exports by 2·6 per cent. The falling off in the importation of Indian produce was very large, amounting to over two crores in value. This decrease was shared by Burma and the outports of Bengal, the former falling off by 72·7 per cent. and the latter by 48·8 per cent. Against this enormous decline, foreign merchandise showed a small improvement of 9 lakhs in value, chiefly apportioned to Bombay, Burma, and Madras. In exports there was a decline under both Indian produce and foreign merchandise. The former decreased by nearly 2 lakhs and the latter by 15½ lakhs. Under the former the trade with Bombay fell off, but under the latter the decline was general to all the Provinces.

Inland trade of Calcutta.

The inland traffic of Calcutta is registered as it enters or leaves the town by rail, by inland steamer, by country boats, and by road. The result of the past year's registration is shown below as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Specification of Routes.	Imports.		Exports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
By Country Boat—						
1897-98	3,19,11,641	13,22,03,507	82,05,620	3,57,87,627	4,01,17,261	16,79,91,134
1898-99	2,88,83,235	11,04,00,575	75,30,963	3,06,63,980	3,64,14,198	14,10,64,555
By Inland Steamer—						
1897-98	1,13,68,840	7,72,75,288	69,64,817	5,37,08,677	1,83,33,657	13,09,83,965
1898-99	90,99,358	6,57,06,537	49,10,149	4,36,27,565	1,40,09,507	10,93,34,102
By E. I. Railway—						
1897-98	7,63,18,580	27,99,37,306	2,26,14,761	23,23,18,027	9,89,33,341	51,22,55,333
1898-99	9,25,00,338	26,12,04,774	1,27,95,957	15,84,17,282	10,52,96,295	41,96,22,056
By E. B. S. Railway—						
1897-98	1,78,87,519	9,63,32,877	52,04,141	5,58,64,506	2,30,91,660	15,21,97,383
1898-99	1,46,24,824	8,70,92,871	48,75,380	9,82,48,324	1,95,00,204	18,53,41,195
By A.-B. Railway—						
1898-99	1,52,872	44,81,330	1,60,803	16,37,165	3,13,675	61,18,495
By B.-N. Railway—						
1898-99 ... ... (4th quarter only)	68,048	3,34,892	20,500	3,84,822	88,548	7,19,714
By Road—						
1897-98	1,31,16,236	4,20,44,354	39,37,726	2,23,47,509	1,70,53,962	6,43,91,863
1898-99	71,54,502	4,20,60,247	39,36,392	2,08,64,972	1,10,90,894	6,29,25,219
Total—						
1897-98	15,06,02,816	62,77,93,332	4,69,27,065	40,00,26,346	19,75,29,881	1,02,78,19,678
1898-99	15,24,83,177	57,12,81,226	3,42,30,144	35,38,44,110	18,67,13,321	92,51,25,336
Average of the two years ending—						
1897-98	13,71,86,661	63,13,31,995	4,43,30,740	39,57,83,860	18,15,17,402	1,02,71,15,855
1898-99	15,15,42,996	59,95,37,279	4,05,78,605	37,69,35,228	19,21,21,601	97,64,72,507

The figures for the chief articles of traffic imported into Calcutta from each revenue division in Bengal and from other provinces in India as a whole during the past year, are compared below with the total of the previous year :—

Articles.		Imports into Calcutta from—												
		Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of imports (columns 11 and 12).	Percentage borne by supplies from the Lower Provinces to the total imports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton, raw	1897-98	3,977	29,812	20,484	56,024	19,879	4,773	3,142	8	47	1,38,146	6,98,393	8,36,539	16·5
	1898-99	2,681	20,784	4,391	29,830	20,637	1,074	1,000	42	105	89,544	9,56,305	10,45,849	8·6
Indigo	1897-98	1,303	5,556	1,020	20	1	34,938	12,000	...	2	54,810	49,437	1,04,247	52·5
	1898-99	1,274	4,318	1,103	...	...	67,607	18,314	24	...	92,640	28,704	1,21,344	76·3
Jute, raw	1897-98	8,07,035	41,40,138	86,96,883	1,42,29,954	5,14,858	3,318	9,05,583	3,779	5	2,93,52,553	95,559	2,94,48,112	99·6
	1898-99	5,15,928	19,02,727	64,46,959	1,02,24,742	5,37,919	3,554	5,55,668	26,638	259	2,02,14,394	1,09,618	2,03,24,012	99·4
Gunny-bags	1897-98	99,266	1,91,034	1,82,897	4,071	836	3,278	6,368	102	498	4,88,350	3,007	4,91,357	99·3
	1898-99	1,92,625	2,80,347	85,768	3,339	941	1,688	2,437	1,096	334	5,76,586	2,882	5,79,448	99·5
Wheat	1897-98	3,255	23,068	155	279	...	50,186	76,702	422	...	1,54,067	26,07,376	27,61,443	5·5
	1898-99	23,549	1,37,064	14,066	8,273	...	2,94,515	6,04,470	539	...	10,87,476	65,77,439	76,64,915	14·2
Gram and Pulse.	1897-98	1,09,410	13,04,727	30,292	82,243	1,167	5,12,664	7,11,499	15,776	11,793	27,79,573	4,25,092	32,04,665	86·7
	1898-99	1,55,624	15,51,335	85,244	1,68,022	...	6,60,837	6,26,112	1,820	1,266	32,50,160	8,90,818	41,40,978	78·5
Rice	1897-98	52,67,231	31,14,054	26,645	28,26,466	54,578	38,981	75,782	94,354	65,368	1,15,63,439	74,738	1,16,38,177	99·3
	1898-99	64,84,204	36,92,796	5,27,437	33,88,477	1,52,946	2,710	62,817	37,721	79,161	1,44,28,269	6,34,903	1,50,63,172	95·7
Paddy	1897-98	10,85,147	3,73,263	626	7,778	326	...	435	39,807	16	15,07,398	160	15,07,558	99·9
	1898-99	9,65,226	7,63,530	7,146	18,075	4,477	...	33	79,744	54	18,38,291	...	15,38,291	100·
Other food-grains.	1897-98	1,893	11,146	141	5	40	1,09,766	1,40,495	...	94	2,63,580	1,10,189	3,73,769	70·5
	1898-99	9,231	63,541	2,587	3,401	91	1,26,626	1,68,031	...	...	3,73,508	57,134	4,30,642	86·7
Hides of cattle.	1897-98	49,083	53,628	65,226	1,50,859	134	1,22,863	56,667	999	29,647	5,29,106	4,11,613	9,40,719	56·2
	1898-99	51,538	67,210	57,936	1,64,952	6,609	1,17,200	62,901	27,325	27,642	5,83,313	2,51,687	8,35,000	69·8
Saltpetre	1897-98	6	...	7	...	...	3,43,352	14,576	...	...	3,57,941	2,33,976	5,91,917	60·4
	1898-99	355	...	...	...	...	3,17,602	10,784	...	...	3,28,741	2,12,208	5,40,949	60·7
Linseed	1897-98	88,700	3,60,427	16,450	55,571	12,708	19,77,064	5,51,716	218	4,336	30,07,190	11,45,259	42,12,440	72·8
	1898-99	1,67,077	6,58,923	54,566	1,08,412	29,581	36,59,410	9,21,815	4,360	13,833	56,08,977	24,82,320	80,91,297	69·3
Mustard	1897-98	26,859	96,617	3,01,807	3,83,844	11,194	7,10,446	9,06,170	...	25,552	24,62,483	14,63,343	39,25,826	62·7
	1898-99	33,290	73,181	1,02,253	1,19,982	10,631	7,59,005	6,17,707	3,454	14,797	17,84,302	20,43,093	37,77,395	45·9
Silk, raw	1897-98	3,943	10,891	4,354	...	...	9	455	...	1,734	21,296	459	21,755	97·8
	1898-99	2,389	14,653	3,805	...	...	23	202	293	10	21,366	126	21,492	99·4
Sugar, refined.	1897-98	5,460	92,686	5	452	...	706	...	...	...	99,309	429	99,738	99·5
	1898-99	1,917	61,020	35	309	...	272	107	32	...	63,733	1,49,940	2,13,673	29·8
Sugar, unrefined.	1897-98	1,14,339	6,03,539	496	1,174	...	1,06,790	736	...	34	8,27,108	14,621	8,41,729	98·2
	1898-99	74,970	5,03,995	517	5,389	125	1,07,772	1,663	...	...	6,94,422	25,717	7,20,139	96·4
Tea, Indian	1897-98	...	85	4,64,919	602	121	370	60	...	5,928	4,72,085	9,25,602	13,97,687	33·7
	1898-99	2	1	4,90,430	6	10,477	443	2	...	3,936	5,05,317	10,89,641	15,94,958	31·6
Tobacco	1897-98	1,12,674	1,13,085	3,00,788	2,226	38	43,963	72,694	485	12	6,54,965	2,149	6,57,054	99·6
	1898-99	88,630	1,01,539	2,65,221	846	7	39,365	67,656	824	635	5,65,223	7,037	5,72,260	98·
Total	1897-98	78,39,581	95,23,666	1,01,22,195	1,77,92,568	6,15,880	40,63,351	35,35,080	1,55,952	1,45,066	5,47,93,339	82,61,393	6,30,54,732	86·9
	1898-99	87 75,50	99,04,970	81,49,536	1,42,44,028	7,83,441	61,51,203	37,21,719	1,83,912	1,41,932	5,20,56,242	1,55,19,572	6,75,75,814	77·1

The articles enumerated above represent 44·3 per cent. of the entire import traffic of Calcutta during 1898-99, against 41·9 per cent. in the previous year.

The abstract below furnishes similar statistics in respect of the export trade of Calcutta in cotton goods and salt during the past year as compared with the figures for 1897-98:—

Articles.		Exports from Calcutta to—												
		Burdwan Division.	Presidency Division.	Rajshahi Division.	Dacca Division.	Chittagong Division.	Patna Division.	Bhagalpur Division.	Orissa Division.	Chota Nagpur Division.	Total of provinces under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.	Other provinces in India.	Grand total of traffic by internal routes.	Percentage borne by the supplies to the Lower Provinces to the total exports.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Cotton Twist and Yarn (European).	1897-98	31,082	32,468	8,996	45,469	12,957	5,386	3,166	57	1,142	1,40,723	25,187	1,65,910	84·7
	1898-99	33,011	37,233	12,778	44,427	14,194	5,177	4,919	7,693	1,072	1,60,504	80,993	2,41,497	66·4
Cotton Piece-goods (European).	1897-98	1,42,034	1,30,143	1,59,563	1,52,122	27,784	3,00,779	1,58,433	160	25,313	10,96,331	7,18,918	18,15,249	60·4
	1898-99	89,595	1,14,741	2,59,628	1,82,138	34,652	4,44,932	2,33,335	777	45,330	14,05,128	7,70,070	21,75,198	64·6
Salt	1897-98	8,89,506	8,82,590	11,95,531	14,34,538	1,15,259	16,50,711	10,78,022	16,690	4,35,286	76,98,133	3,65,244	85,63,377	89·9
	1898-99	8,67,119	8,43,266	12,47,157	10,59,573	1,18,369	16,52,137	10,64,917	2,85,751	4,00,676	75,38,965	8,94,226	84,33,191	89·4
Total	1897-98	10,62,622	10,45,201	13,64,090	16,32,129	1,56,000	19,56,876	12,39,621	16,907	4,61,741	89,35,187	11,09,349	1,05,44,536	84·7
	1898-99	9,89,725	9,95,240	15,19,563	12,86,138	1,67,215	21,02,246	13,03,171	2,94,221	4,47,078	91,04,597	17,45,289	1,08,49,886	83·9

The total traffic in the three staples specified above represents 31·7 per cent. of the entire inland exports during the year under report, as against 22·5 per cent. in the previous year.

The following statement gives the total quantity of raw cotton imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years:—

Cotton, raw.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	10,08,048	10,49,504
Exports	4,03,171	4,57,298

The following provinces contributed to the import trade during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
From the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,09,121	3,56,434
„ Berar	1,12,726	1,69,324
„ Bombay	1,09,164	1,16,983
„ Bengal Proper	1,62,403	87,323
„ Madras	6,950	72,207
„ Punjab	93,669	71,740
„ Burma	18,621	67,423
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	49,295	57,314
„ Central Provinces	12,337	31,047
„ Assam	21,238	13,783
„ Other places	12,524	5,876
Total ...	10,08,048	10,49,504

The exports by sea during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign Ports—				
United Kingdom ...	17,251	23,481	10,560	14,373
Other ports ...	262,573	3,57,391	303,840	4,13,560
Total ...	279,824	3,80,872	314,400	4,27,933
To Indian Ports	3,378	4,598	2,924	3,980
Grand Total ...	283,202	3,85,470	317,324	4,31,913

Raw cotton.

The trade in raw cotton with Austria-Hungary increased by 205·8 per cent., with Belgium by 281·5 per cent., with Germany by 17·4 per cent., with China by 19·1 per cent., and with Japan by 263 per cent., while the trade with the United Kingdom fell away by 38·7 per cent., with France by 60·4 per cent., with Italy by 42·9 per cent., and with other countries by 38·8 per cent. The total exports of raw cotton were 12·5 per cent. in excess of those of the previous year. The falling off in the trade to the United Kingdom and France is explained by larger shipments to those countries of American cotton, which is preferred by them, and was during the past year unprecedentedly cheap. The shipments to Belgium may have been partly for France. The increase to Japan is marked, and a portion of the cotton shipped to Hong-Kong was probably for that country also. The Bengal cotton crop was somewhat larger than in the two previous years, and this may account for a larger aggregate export.

Cotton goods.

The total imports of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, exceeded those of the year 1897-98 by about two crores of rupees in value, or by 14 per cent. The heavy fall in the value of imports under twist and yarn is attributed to reduced price of the raw material, to the overstocking of the market in consequence of enormous receipts in 1897-98, and to some improvement in the purchasing power of the rupee. The increase under cotton goods indicates a healthy revival of the cotton trade after the unsatisfactory years 1896-97 and 1897-98, and is attributable to the increasing prosperity of the people, a steadier exchange and an easier money market. The year shews a record for the past decade in quantity though not in value.

Cotton twist and yarn.

The total weight of cotton twist and yarn imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared in the following statement with the totals of the previous year:—

	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	European.	Indian.	Total.	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	1,87,215	4,18,784	6,05,999	1,66,591	3,96,408	5,62,999
Exports ...	2,40,039	5,46,201	7,86,240	2,41,497	4,84,521	7,26,018

European twist and yarn.

The quantity imported by sea represents the total clearances for consumption from shipboard and from bond. The following table gives an abstract of the imports of European twist and yarn from foreign and Indian ports separately during the past two years:—

Whence imported.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5
From Foreign ports—	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
United Kingdom ...	14,853,214	1,80,508	12,522,973	1,52,189
Other Foreign ports ...	508,299	6,177	1,111,227	13,504
Total ...	15,361,513	1,86,685	13,634,200	1,65,693
From Indian Ports ...	42,790	520	39,125	476
Grand Total ...	15,404,303	1,87,205	13,673,325	1,66,169

The distribution of the total exports of European cotton twist and yarn from Calcutta by internal routes and by sea during the past two years, was as follows:—

Exports by internal routes.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	1,12,797	1,38,240
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	37,275	36,285
Assam	20,210	22,917
Bihar	8,552	10,096
Panjab	6,761	6,438
Central Provinces	3,781	2,679
Rajputana and Central India ...	1,202	1,035
Other Provinces	19,375	1,138
Total ...	2,09,953	2,18,828

Exports by sea.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
Burma ...	1,402,905	17,049	858,385	10,432
Orissa ...	702,000	8,531	627,600	7,627
Chittagong ...	176,200	2,142	91,340	1,110
Madras ...	133,540	1,623	280,000	3,403
Other Indian ports ...	33,120	403	4,340	53
Foreign ports ...	27,859	338	3,697	44
Total ...	2,475,624	30,086	1,865,362	22,669

Indian twist and yarn.

The different trade blocks to which Indian twist and yarn were exported from Calcutta by internal routes during the past two years, are detailed below:—

Trade Blocks.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	57,780	87,858
Bengal Proper	88,202	72,733
Chota Nagpur	9,782	19,565
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	4,480	2,781
Central Provinces	2,313	1,622
Assam	58	811
Panjab	470	377
Other places	543	3,039
Total ...	1,63,628	1,88,786

The distribution of the exports of Indian twist and yarn by sea during the past two years, was as follows:—

Whither exported.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Orissa	5,634,000	68,469	5,538,650	67,310
Burma	1,701,700	20,681	1,655,503	20,119
Madras	128,376	1,560	137,400	1,670
Chittagong	4,800	58	11,200	136
Other Indian ports ...	56,950	692	113,600	1,380
Total of Coasting trade ...	7,525,826	91,460	7,456,353	90,615
To Foreign ports ...	23,954,437	2,91,113	16,878,390	2,05,120
Grand Total ...	31,480,263	3,82,573	24,334,743	2,95,735

Cotton piece-goods (European).

The following statement shows the total value of European cotton piece-goods brought to, and carried from, Calcutta by all routes during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	11,54,96,112	13,51,46,878
Exports	12,20,77,230	12,69,73,342

The different ports from which the supplies were received during the past two years, are shown in the subjoined statement:—

	Imports by sea.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
From Foreign ports—		
United Kingdom	11,42,01,667	13,32,19,825
Other Foreign ports ...	4,29,724	6,82,310
Total ...	11,46,31,391	13,39,02,135
From Indian ports—		
Burma	3,29,736	5,72,687
Bombay	2,36,371	3,24,242
Madras	1,06,913	1,78,643
Other Indian ports	3,800	11,981
Total ...	6,76,820	10,87,553
GRAND TOTAL ...	11,53,08,211	13,49,89,688

The following comparative statement shows in detail the different provinces to which European cotton piece-goods were exported from Calcutta during the past two years:—

	Exports from Calcutta.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
To Bengal Proper	4,07,88,778	4,15,26,840
„ Bihar	2,98,48,865	3,13,76,955
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,65,69,055	3,04,03,891
„ Panjab	87,59,640	85,94,811
„ Assam	88,14,130	80,59,641
„ Chota Nagpur	16,45,375	20,74,301
„ Burma	17,83,937	14,68,952
„ Central Provinces ...	14,37,845	14,26,930
„ Rajputana and Central India	10,23,150	8,06,275
„ Orissa	6,74,595	7,29,789
„ Foreign ports	2,96,460	2,39,939
„ Madras	2,43,092	1,23,983
„ Bombay	77,179	26,094
„ Other Indian ports ...	22,784	30,171
„ Other places	1,12,345	84,770
Total ...	12,20,77,230	12,69,73,342

With an addition of 25 per cent. to the total clearances from shipboard and from bond on account of under-statement of values, insurance, landing charges, etc., etc., the value of the past year's import traffic would amount to Rs. 16,88,94,300. Of this amount, the value of piece-goods exported during the year was Rs. 12,69,73,342, as shown above. The value of the excess of imports over exports, therefore, amounted to Rs. 4,18,20,958, as against Rs. 2,22,45,935 in 1897-98, and Rs. 5,01,64,397 in 1896-97.

Indian piece-goods.

The total value of Indian piece-goods imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the totals of the preceding year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports	52,84,707	64,12,071
Exports	8,02,366	10,98,995

Indigo.

The total of the Calcutta trade in indigo during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, is given below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	1,04,369	1,21,360
Exports	98,121	1,14,064

The following statement shows in detail the different provinces from which indigo was consigned to Calcutta during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	46,908	85,932
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	49,348	28,509
Bengal Proper ...	7,965	6,695
Other places	148	224
Total ...	1,04,369	1,21,360

The bulk of the export trade was sea-borne, and its distribution during the past two years was as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
To Foreign ports—	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
United Kingdom	19,076	25,965	22,972	31,267
United States	20,102	27,361	17,922	24,392
Austria-Hungary	9,347	12,722	9,732	13,246
France	7,026	9,563	8,350	11,365
Germany	6,297	8,571	7,785	10,596
Turkey in Asia	2,485	3,382	4,167	5,672
Holland	3,070	4,179	3,713	5,054
Italy	1,948	2,651	2,600	3,539
Russia—Odessa	231	314	1,002	1,364
Belgium	...	...	1,418	1,930
Egypt	177	241	367	500
Persia	150	204	205	279
Greece	207	282	171	233
Other Foreign ports	1,248	1,699	1,375	1,871
Total ...	71,364	97,134	81,779	1,11,310
To Indian ports	47	64	473	644
GRAND TOTAL ...	71,411	97,198	82,252	1,11,954

In indigo there was an increase of 14·5 per cent. due to increased outturn and to a reduction of stocks in the home market. The average selling price, however, as declared in the shipping bills, shows a further decline from that of the previous year, having fallen from Rs. 180 to 168 per maund. The unsatisfactory state of the market, brought about by over-production in previous years and by the consequent retention of large stocks in the home markets, to which a number of producers shipped direct in the hope of securing better prices that never came, further accentuated during the last year or two by the scare about the production of artificial indigo, at a much lower price than had been thought possible, by the Badische Company in Germany

This, it is known, was, however, being produced at a loss; and as it is now said to be less suitable than the natural dye for many purposes, the scare has, for the present, ceased.

Jute, raw.

The imports and exports of raw jute into, and from, Calcutta during the past two years, were as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	2,94,66,379	2,03,26,269
Exports	1,97,42,986	1,28,60,540

The different districts from which raw jute was chiefly consigned to Calcutta during the past year, as compared with 1897-98, are shown below, the percentages of the quantities imported by railway being also given:—

Names of supplying districts.	Total quantity imported in 1898-99.	Fluctuations as compared with 1897-98.		Percentage to total imports carried by rail.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Dacca ...	56,05,747	.....	23,54,654	21·54
Pabna ...	31,86,527	.....	8,96,030	35·40
Faridpur ...	26,51,663	.....	11,73,240	73·27
Mymensingh ...	19,33,349	.....	4,30,410	46·38
Rangpur ...	16,54,295	.....	1,16,909	75·79
24-Parganas ...	8,89,433	.....	6,76,610	·53
Nadia ...	5,71,918	.....	7,10,868	70·20
Tippera ...	5,21,208	49,252	.....	58·05
Jalpaiguri ...	5,17,815	.....	2,89,444	100·00
Rajshahi ...	4,96,766	.....	4,73,636	75·25
Hooghly ...	4,86,890	.....	3,64,530	·23
Purnea ...	4,70,633	.....	2,91,431	98·79
Bogra ...	2,78,812	.....	1,99,907	90·23
Jessore ...	2,25,356	.....	3,31,982	10·58
Dinajpur ...	1,76,010	.....	2,39,487	85·86
Murshidabad ...	1,66,127	.....	35,694	77·12
Khulna ...	49,893	.....	4,82,257	84·57
Other places ...	4,13,454	.....	1,34,379	51·21
Total ...	2,02,95,896	49,252	92,01,468	45·58

Net decrease ... 91,52,216 maunds.

The total quantity of raw jute exported by sea during the year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	14,290,571	1,94,51,055	9,230,785	1,25,64,124
„ Indian „ ...	18,733	25,498	15,795	21,499
Total ...	14,309,304	1,94,76,553	9,246,580	1,25,85,623

The total exports of raw jute decreased in quantity by 35·4 per cent. and in value by 33·6 per cent. Smaller exports were made to the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States, while China, Japan, and Australia took larger supplies.

Both the area under cultivation and the outturn per acre were estimated to be considerably below the average, and that estimate seems to have been fully justified. Climatic influences further prevented the proper germination and healthy development of the plant; and, as a consequence, the crops were not only insufficient but also unsatisfactory and of light weight and vastly inferior to the outturns of previous years. The diminution in the area cultivated with jute was due to larger areas being utilized for food crops, to replenish stocks after the famine and in the expectation of obtaining high prices for rice, an expectation which was, however, disappointed in consequence of the abundant harvests everywhere.

Gunny-bags.

The number of gunny-bags carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	No.	No.
Imports	17,469,198	20,467,924
Exports	274,159,437	257,040,222

The great divergence in the figures between imports and exports represents part of the outturn of the mills in Calcutta and the suburbs, which do not fall within the scope of registration. The subjoined table shows the principal districts which contributed to the import trade during the past year, as compared with the previous year:—

Districts.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24-Parganas ...	5,731,083	666,186	6,397,269	5,054,816	4,817,829	9,865,890
Hooghly ...	1,329,591	1,746,927	3,076,518	3,031,286	3,361,854	6,393,128
Pabna ...	2,763,309	8,065	2,771,365	3,600	108,940	112,540
Dinajpur ...	...	1,427,160	1,427,160	.....	1,109,265	1,109,265
Jalpaiguri ...	...	1,355,655	1,355,655	.....	1,208,165	1,208,165
Darjeeling ...	...	697,900	697,900	.....	515,305	515,305
Burdwan ...	...	254,444	254,444	.....	230,087	230,087
Purnea ...	...	177,495	177,495	.....	41,340	41,340
Rangpur ...	...	124,705	124,705	.....	40,045	41,045
Other districts ...	...	1,186,687	1,186,687	.....	945,409	951,159
Total ...	9,823,974	7,645,224	17,469,198	8,089,702	12,378,239	20,467,924

The supply exported by sea during those years was destined as follows—

Whither exported.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
To Indian ports ...	54,375,965	1,129,000	55,504,965	179,000,470	317,900	179,318,370
„ Foreign „ ...	195,586,375	376,500	195,962,875	447,797,748	1,294,945	46,092,693
Total ...	249,962,340	1,505,500	251,467,840	223,798,218	1,612,845	225,411,063

In jute gunny-bags there was a falling off of 8·5 per cent., mainly due to the short jute crop, and also, it is said, to the scarcity of labour in the jute mills owing to the plague scare.

Gunny-cloth.

The registered trade of Calcutta in gunny-cloth carried by internal routes during the past year, as compared with the total of the preceding year, was as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Imports	33,651	63,783
Exports	6,294	17,788

The sea-borne trade of Calcutta under this heading during the past two years is shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Yds.	Yds.
Imports	170,321	121,042
Exports	263,104,818	289,722,695

As regards the imports by internal routes, the total trade of the past year comprised 12,317 pieces of power-loom manufacture and 51,466 hand-made pieces. The sea-borne exports during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	1897-98.			1898-99.		
	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.	Power-loom.	Hand-made.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.
To Indian ports ...	19,910,239	450,878	20,361,117	8,982,495	494,000	9,476,495
„ Foreign „ ...	242,743,701	...	242,743,701	280,246,200	...	280,246,200
Total ...	262,653,940	450,878	263,104,818	289,228,695	494,000	289,722,695

In the exports to coast ports, Bombay showed a decline of 56·2 per cent., which may be attributed to the prevalence of plague in that Presidency. The decrease to Madras may be due to an unsatisfactory export trade. On the other hand, the advance in exports to foreign countries was general, namely, to the United Kingdom 9·3 per cent., to Germany 429·8 per cent., to South America 42·4 per cent., to the United States 9·2 per cent. and to "other countries" 49·6 per cent.

Financially, the past year cannot be said to have been satisfactory to the mills; few, if any of them having made anything like the profits they had hoped for or have averaged during the past few years.

In addition to the registered supplies detailed above, the consignments of power-loom gunny-cloth sent up-country direct from the neighbouring mills, without passing the Port Commissioners' wharves, but intercepted at the toll-stations on the Nadia Rivers, were as follows:—

Importing districts.	Total of district.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Pieces.	Pieces.
Nadia	1,500	1,300
Purnea	...	1,200
Bhagalpur	...	500
Monghyr	15,350	...
Other districts	500	...
Total ...	17,350	3,000

The number of jute mills worked by steam in the vicinity of Calcutta during the past year was 32, against 32 in 1898-99 and 29 in 1896-97. The quantity of jute worked up in 1898-99 was 99,82,174 maunds, against 96,73,431 maunds in 1897-98 and 84,29,568 maunds in 1896-97.

Wheat. The wheat trade of Calcutta during the past year is compared below with the figures of the preceding year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	27,61,691	76,64,915
Exports	3,04,012	49,51,452

The total supply brought to Calcutta from each province in those years is shown in the subjoined statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	24,78,738	64,06,270
Panjab	1,28,158	1,64,553
Bihar	1,26,888	8,98,985
Bengal Proper	26,757	1,87,952
Central Provinces	91	3,924
Other places	1,059	3,231
Total ...	27,61,691	76,64,915

The quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years, was destined as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	75,733	1,03,081	3,458,379	47,07,238
„ Indian „ ...	57,970	78,904	83,690	1,13,911
Total ...	133,703	1,81,985	3,542,069	48,21,149

The quantity of wheat exported during the past year was nearly 46 times larger than in the previous year, owing to the abundant harvest of the year under review and to the great but temporary rise in price, occasioned by the Spanish-American war and by speculation in the States.

Gram and Pulse.

Under this heading are included *matar* (*Pisum arvense*), *khesari* (*Lathyrus sativus*), *masuri* (*Ervum Lens*), *maskalai* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, variety *radiatus*), *mung* (*Phaseolus Mungo*, varieties green gram and *aureus*), *bût* or *chhola* (*cicere arietinum*), and *arhar* (*cajanus indicus*). The following statement shows the total trade of Calcutta in these grains registered during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	34,66,063	41,41,235
Exports	18,09,129	23,75,761

The following comparative statement shows the importation of gram and pulse from the several provinces during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	15,27,839	19,60,225
„ Bihar	12,24,163	12,86,949
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,75,210	7,04,474
„ Central Provinces	33,614	54,150
„ Rajputana and Central India ...	...	43,111
„ Punjab	1,03,113	33,803
„ Burma	33,559	19,366
„ Madras	1,30,795	3,176
„ Orissa	74,896	1,820
„ Other places	62,874	34,161
Total ...	34,66,063	41,41,235

The total quantity exported by sea during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, are as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	265,461	3,61,322	675,486	9,19,411
„ Indian „ ...	296,416	4,03,455	429,393	5,84,452
Total ...	561,877	7,64,777	1,104,879	15,03,863

The exports of gram to foreign ports during 1898-99 increased, in comparison with previous years, in consequence of better supplies, and the figures are the highest recorded during the last six years.

The shipments to Mauritius, which place, as usual, took the largest quantity, advanced by 33·2 per cent. There was a falling off to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements of 10·9 per cent. and 48·8 per cent., respectively, while "Other countries" took 343·4 per cent. more.

Rice and paddy.

The total quantity of rice and paddy imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years, was as follows:—

Specification of routes.		Imports.		Exports.	
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1		2	3	4	5
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
By boat	Rice	73,48,104	80,13,648	2,99,473	1,69,912
	Paddy	8,41,847	8,92,136	4,83,905	6,37,234
„ Inland steamer	Rice	3,32,093	1,87,953	7,38,447	3,10,530
	Paddy	1,67,519	14,956	38,199	1,006
„ East Indian Railway	Rice	22,24,428	40,71,506	65,23,076	27,189
	Paddy	2,64,037	6,10,576	6,60,705	1,008
„ Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	Rice	2,12,235	9,82,657	5,40,171	19,547
	Paddy	2,829	1,976	2,70,962	14,890
„ Bengal-Nagpur Railway ...	Rice	.....	26,094	.....	7
	Paddy	.....	2	.....	5
„ Assam-Bengal Railway	Rice	.....	1	.....	24,514
	Paddy	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ Road	Rice	15,21,317	12,94,747	2,03,195	2,28,109
	Paddy	2,31,326	2,48,286	3,42,363	3,86,595
„ Sea	Rice	76,59,816	4,86,740	68,84,037	1,23,30,098
	Paddy	8,73,176	70,386	45,010	1,93,241
Total ...	Rice	1,92,98,023	1,50,63,346	1,51,88,399	1,31,09,906
	Paddy	23,80,734	18,38,318	18,41,144	12,33,979
Grand total in rice after converting paddy into rice, at the rate of 25 seers of rice to a maund of paddy.		2,07,85,982	1,62,12,295	1,63,39,114	1,38,81,143

The abstract below gives the sources of supply, province by province, and the channels through which consignments were received during the past two years:—

Provinces.	By boat and road.		By rail and steamer.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
From Bengal Proper	94,10,293	99,61,619	28,01,385	53,83,278	1,22,11,678	1,53,44,897
„ Central Provinces ...	...	...	60,042	1,49,979	60,042	1,49,979
„ Orissa	1,19,233	42,893	14,51,688	44,668	15,70,921	87,561
„ Burma	...	...	63,45,502	79,465	63,45,502	79,465
„ Chota Nagpur	...	...	65,378	79,195	65,378	79,195
„ Bihar	3,088	10,628	1,11,927	54,920	1,15,015	65,548
„ Assam	7,090	6,019	996	61	8,086	6,080
„ North-Western Provinces and Oudh	450	...	3,133	3,622	3,583	3,622
„ Madras	...	...	78,165	22	78,165	22
„ Other places	...	...	3,27,612	3,95,926	3,27,612	3,95,926
Total ...	95,40,154	1,00,21,159	1,12,45,828	61,91,136	2,07,85,982	1,62,12,295

The distribution of the export trade by sea during the past two years will be seen from the statement below :—

Exports of Rice from Calcutta by sea.

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports, viz.—				
Madras	183,057	2,49,161	164,183	2,23,471
Other ports in Madras ...	401,873	5,46,994	855,436	11,64,343
Bombay	264,850	3,60,490	416,801	5,67,313
Burma	23,242	31,635	28,256	38,460
Other Indian ports ...	17,463	23,769	29,146	39,671
Total ...	890,485	12,12,049	1,493,822	20,33,258
To Foreign ports, viz.—				
United Kingdom ...	522,717	7,11,476	988,678	13,45,701
Other Foreign ports ...	3,644,458	49,60,512	6,576,347	89,51,139
Total ...	4,167,175	56,71,988	7,565,025	1,02,96,840
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,057,660	68,84,037	9,058,847	1,23,30,098

Exports of Paddy from Calcutta by sea.

	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Indian ports	20,621	28,067	41,423	56,381
„ Foreign „	12,448	16,943	100,550	1,36,860
Total ...	33,069	45,010	141,973	1,93,241

There was a marked improvement in the total shipments of rice and paddy equal to 83·5 per cent. over the previous year, the result of an abundant rice harvest in Bengal during the past year. Larger supplies were taken by all the consuming countries, with the exception of Réunion and China.

Miscellaneous spring and rain crops.

The staples comprised under this head are barley, *kodo*, *shama*, Indian-corn, oats, millets, and other crops which are reaped during the spring and rainy seasons. The total weight of these grains imported into, and exported from, Calcutta, during the past two years, was as follows:—

	1897-98. Mds.	1898-99. Mds.
Imports	4,27,271	4,30,750
Exports	2,47,426	1,36,258

The imports of miscellaneous food-grains during the past two years were from the following provinces:—

	1897-98. Mds.	1898-99. Mds.
Bihar	2,50,261	2,94,657
Punjab	64,532	25,913
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	42,484	29,688
Bengal Proper	13,225	78,851
Madras	11,455	...
Foreign ports	41,846	108
Other places	3,468	1,533
Total ...	4,27,271	4,30,750

The total quantity exported from Calcutta by sea in those years is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	51,721	70,398	68,456	93,176
„ Indian „ ...	28,808	39,210	25,838	35,168
Total ...	80,529	1,09,608	94,294	1,28,344

Hides.

The total number of hides imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past two years was as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	No.	No.
Imports	7,917,438	6,674,555
Exports	9,222,971	8,241,420

The subjoined table shows the principal provinces which contributed to the import trade during the past year, as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	No.	No.
Bengal Proper	2,602,263	2,775,655
Bihar	1,436,232	1,440,808
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	2,230,968	1,400,720
Central Provinces	550,584	322,976
Chota Nagpur	237,176	221,136
Orissa	251,048	218,601
Punjab	300,016	159,824
Madras	76,071	70,371
Other places	233,080	65,464
Total ...	7,917,438	6,674,555

The quantity shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years was distributed as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	No.	Cwts.	No.	Cwts.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	608,589	49,226	704,584	49,539
Other Foreign ports ...	8,433,630	659,566	7,463,455	566,773
Total ...	9,122,219	708,792	8,168,039	616,313
To Indian ports ...	9,020	493	16,509	734
GRAND TOTAL ...	9,131,239	709,285	8,184,548	617,046

The exports of raw hides, the largest item under the head of "Hides and skins," decreased by 13 per cent. owing to heavy shipments of these articles to the continent of Europe and America from the Cape of Good Hope, where there was a great mortality in cattle due to rinderpest.

Salt.

The gross weight of the Calcutta traffic in salt during the past year, as compared with the figures of the previous year, was as follows:—

YEARS.	IMPORTS INTO CALCUTTA BY SEA—			EXPORTS FROM CALCUTTA AND HOOGHLY.									
				Inland exports—								Exports by sea.	GRAND TOTAL.
	From Foreign ports.	From Indian ports.	Total.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal State Railway.	By the Assam-Bengal Railway.	By the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.	By inland steamer.	By boat.	By road.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1897-98	1,09,20,728	6,43,911	1,15,64,639	44,28,762	8,45,212	...	...	13,41,826	18,95,636	51,941	85,63,377	2,77,748	88,41,125
1898-99	93,78,090	6,36,907	1,00,14,997	39,98,107	12,85,962	323	101	11,23,266	17,01,594	51,725	81,61,078	2,72,113	84,33,191

The different ports from which the supply was derived, were:—

	Quantities in tons.		Quantities in Indian maunds.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Liverpool ...	239,155	218,256	65,10,334	59,41,403
Aden	41,441	32,513	11,28,113	8,85,076
Jeddah, Muscat, &c. ...	41,021	32,301	11,16,667	8,79,307
Hamburgh ...	33,831	18,680	9,20,964	5,08,510
Ras Rawayah, or, Muhammad Goul ...	21,585	29,429	5,87,576	8,01,111
Bombay ...	20,474	20,479	5,57,347	5,57,473
Ganjam ...	20,029	8,045	5,45,233	2,19,018
Madras ...	3,180	2,918	86,564	79,434
Linga ...	3,030	3,547	82,474	96,558
Madagascar ...	1,078	1,730	29,367	47,107
Total ...	424,824	367,898	1,15,64,639	1,00,14,997

The following statement illustrates the distribution during the past year, province by province, as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	45,17,424	41,35,484
Bihar	27,28,733	27,17,054
Assam	5,42,382	5,25,334
Chota Nagpur	4,35,286	4,00,676
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	3,22,009	3,68,190
Orissa	2,94,112	2,85,751
Other Provinces	1,179	702
Total ...	88,41,125	84,33,191

The aggregate quantity of salt, on which duty was paid in Calcutta and the 24-Parganas during the past two years, as compared with the quantity sent to the interior from Calcutta, was as follows:—

	Total clearances.	Sent into the interior.
	Mds.	Mds.
1897-98	93,66,049	88,41,125
1898-99	91,24,032	84,33,191

The import and export trade of Calcutta in saltpetre during the past year, as compared with the totals of 1897-98, was—

Saltpetre.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,91,917	5,40,375
Exports	5,83,201	5,09,301

The statement below shows the provinces from which the supply of saltpetre was derived during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	3,57,928	3,28,426
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,74,978	1,57,018
Punjab	58,998	54,616
Other places	13	315
Total ...	5,91,917	5,40,375

The distribution of the export traffic by sea during the past two years was as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwt.	Mds.	Cwt.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	164,219	2,23,520	109,856	1,49,526
Other Foreign ports ...	246,087	3,34,952	250,627	3,41,131
Total ...	410,306	5,58,472	360,483	4,90,657
To Indian ports—				
Madras	4,736	6,446	4,678	6,367
Other Indian ports ...	3,280	4,465	645	878
Total ...	8,016	10,911	5,323	7,245
GRAND TOTAL ...	418,322	5,69,383	365,806	4,97,902

The decrease in the exports of saltpetre has been followed by a further decline in the past year of 12·1 per cent., and there are only two years in the past decade, viz., 1893-94 and 1894-95, in which the trade has been so low. The local manufactures were at the same time greatly restricted during the year under review, a fact which tended to harden prices and to reduce exports. The shipments to the United Kingdom during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 were very large as compared with the two preceding years, and the exports of the year under review are not much below what they were in the earlier period.

Linseed.

The following statement shows the trade of Calcutta in linseed during the year, as compared with that of 1897-98:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	42,12,440	80,91,297
Exports	44,55,043	81,81,625

The statement below shows the provinces from which the supply of linseed was derived during the past two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bihar	25,28,780	45,72,225
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	10,39,179	22,82,898
Bengal Proper	5,33,856	10,18,559
Assam	51,549	90,976
Central Provinces	32,167	77,033
Rajputana and Central India	...	21,413
Berar	5,756	...
Other places	21,153	18,193
Total ...	42,12,440	80,91,297

The comparative statement below gives the destination of the sea-borne exports during the past two years:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	2,174,281	29,59,438	3,382,257	46,03,638
Other Foreign ports ...	1,094,849	14,90,211	2,627,904	35,76,869
Total ...	3,269,130	44,49,649	6,010,161	81,80,507
To Indian ports ...	2,141	2,914	127	173
GRAND TOTAL ...	3,271,271	44,52,563	6,010,288	81,80,680

The exports of linseed to foreign ports increased by 13·7 per cent., as compared with 1897-98. There were increases in the shipments to the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Holland, against a decrease in the export to the United States and "other countries."

The yield in Bengal and North-Western Provinces and Oudh was considerably above the average, and supplied a deficiency in the production of Russia and Argentina.

Mustard seed.

The total quantity of mustard seed imported into, and exported from, Calcutta during the past year, as compared with the figures of 1897-98, is shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	39,25,894	37,77,402
Exports	21,93,407	15,27,368

The supplies during the past two years were obtained from the different provinces mentioned in the table below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	6,24,341	15,50,157
Bihar	16,16,610	13,76,712
Assam	8,23,068	3,97,470
Bengal Proper	8,20,321	3,39,339
Central Provinces	4,100	50,213
Rajputana and Central India	7,291	23,231
Panjab	4,543	21,955
Other places	25,620	18,325
Total ...	39,25,894	37,77,402

The destination of the exports by sea during the past two years is shown below:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	195,190	2,65,675	93,520	1,27,291
Other Foreign ports ...	830,076	11,29,826	697,072	9,48,793
Total ...	1,025,266	13,95,501	790,592	10,76,084
To Indian ports ...	285,520	3,88,624	35,209	47,923
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,310,786	17,84,125	825,801	11,24,007

The exports of this seed to foreign ports declined by 22·7 per cent. in the past year as compared with 1897-98, but they were still largely above the average of the decade. The yield of rape seed in Upper India generally was largely above the average.

Silk, raw.

The trade of Calcutta in raw silk, including cocoons, registered during the past two years, is shown in the following statement:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	22,180	21,512
Exports	20,579	19,381

The sources of supply, district by district, during the past two years, are shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Murshidabad	9,750	13,227
Rajshahi	4,290	3,805
Nadia	1,051	1,426
Midnapore	2,191	1,118
Birbhum	1,265	745
Singhbhum	1,508	4
Other districts	2,125	1,187
Total ...	22,180	21,512

The sea-borne exports from Calcutta during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	753,080	9,152	553,984	6,733
Other Foreign ports ...	565,343	6,871	734,412	8,925
Total ...	1,318,423	16,023	1,288,396	15,658
To Indian ports—				
Madras	99,216	1,206	68,724	835
Other ports in Madras ...	9,707	118	7,671	93
Burma	11,024	134	17,494	212
Bombay	86,265	1,048	205	3
Other Indian ports ...	12,930	157	13,968	170
Total ...	219,142	2,663	108,062	1,313
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,537,565	18,686	1,396,458	16,971

There was a falling off of 2·3 per cent. in the exports of raw silk as compared with 1897-98. The trade with the United Kingdom fell by 26·4 per cent., while France and Italy took 25·1 per cent. and 32·1 per cent. more than in 1897-98. The quantity exported to "other countries" also increased by 268·3 per cent.

Sugar.

The following statement shows the registered trade of Calcutta in refined Sugar and unrefined sugar during the past year as compared with the totals of the preceding year:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports ...	Refined ...	15,94,794	15,61,071
	Unrefined ...	13,42,192	11,37,800
Exports ...	Refined ...	6,04,690	5,51,518
	Unrefined ...	8,82,018	7,69,736

The subjoined statement shows the places of supply, province by province, during the past two years:—

	Refined sugar.		Unrefined sugar.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	98,608	63,322	7,19,548	5,84,987
Bihar	706	379	1,07,526	1,09,435
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	412	595	14,580	25,365
Madras	44,500	1,43,920	370	...
Bombay	2,512	5,361	1,544	3
Foraign ports	14,48,056	13,47,398	4,98,549	4,17,661
Other places in India ...	...	96	75	349
Total ...	15,94,794	15,61,071	13,42,192	11,37,800

The imports of refined sugar from foreign countries shows a decrease of 6·9 per cent. The decrease was shared by the United Kingdom, Germany, China, Straits Settlements and other countries, while Austria-Hungary, Mauritius and Java show a material increase. Act XIV of 1899 for dealing with bounty-fed articles did not come into force till the 20th March 1899 and hence the new duties have not affected imports during the year under review.

The sea-borne exports of Calcutta in refined and unrefined sugar during the past two years were distributed as follows:—

Whither exported.	Refined Sugar.				Unrefined Sugar.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.	Cwts.	Mds.
To Foreign ports ...	968	1,318	1,323	1,801	99	135	5	7
„ Indian „ ...	48,093	65,460	44,296	60,292	19,074	25,962	21,983	29,921
Total ...	49,061	66,778	45,619	62,093	19,173	26,097	21,988	29,928

Tea, Indian.

The total weight of the Calcutta trade in Indian tea during the past year as compared with the figures of the preceding year was as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Imports ...	14,99,198	123,362,578	123,362,578	131,242,258
Exports ...	17,96,547	147,830,143	18,68,633	153,761,453

In the following statement the total imports into Calcutta from the different provinces during the past year, as compared with the figures for the previous year, are arranged according to the volume of trade:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
Assam ...	10,09,608	83,076,314	10,82,769	89,096,420
Bengal Proper ...	4,73,997	39,003,182	5,00,936	41,219,876
Chota Nagpur ...	5,928	487,790	3,936	323,877
Panjab ...	4,304	354,158	3,639	299,438
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	4,606	379,008	3,209	264,055
Bihar ...	430	35,383	445	36,617
Other places ...	325	26,743	24	1,975
Total ...	14,99,198	123,362,578	15,94,958	131,242,258

The subjoined statement shows the destination of tea shipped from Calcutta by sea during the past two years:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	16,25,723	133,773,679	16,45,449	135,396,722
Other Foreign ports ...	1,38,322	11,381,969	1,69,661	13,960,727
Total ...	17,64,045	145,155,648	18,15,110	149,357,449
To Indian ports—				
Bombay ...	23,085	1,899,601	44,111	3,629,644
Madras	1,192	98,089	748	61,513
Other Indian ports ...	2,372	1,95,182	2,764	227,461
Total ...	26,649	2,192,872	47,623	3,918,618
Grand Total ...	17,90,694	147,348,520	18,62,733	153,276,067

The exports of tea increased by over four million pounds, or 2·8 per cent., owing to larger shipments to all the importing countries except Australia, Cape Colony, and the Straits. The production of the last year was the largest on record. The majority of the teas of the past year have been of common

grades; and the average price stood at 8 annas 1 pie per lb. for the year, against 8 annas 5 pie per lb. in 1897-98. The price per lb. has gone back to the average of the five years preceding the great rise of 1894-95. The growth of the consumption of Ceylon tea in the United Kingdom was suddenly checked in the past year.

Tobacco.

The amount of tobacco carried to and from Calcutta by all routes during the past two years was as follows:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	6,73,100	5,84,024
Exports	4,97,254	4,38,216

The different provinces from which tobacco was imported during the past two years are specified below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Bengal Proper	5,37,935	4,56,259
Bihar	1,16,597	1,07,521
Madras	3,540	3,771
Burma	646	1,549
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,026	1,072
Orissa	1,964	824
Panjab	55	105
Other places	11,337	12,923
Total ...	6,73,100	5,84,024

The details of the exports by sea from Calcutta during the past two years are given in the following table:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	lbs.	Mds.	lbs.	Mds.
To Indian ports—				
Burma	15,139,188	1,83,983	14,687,770	1,78,499
Madras	132,364	1,609	80,060	973
Bombay	6,892	84	21,949	267
Other Indian ports ...	2,501,647	30,402	2,745,477	33,363
Total ...	17,780,091	2,16,078	17,535,256	2,13,102
To Foreign ports—				
United Kingdom ...	41,095	500	51,623	627
Other Foreign ports ...	1,851,181	22,496	1,439,151	17,489
Total ...	1,892,276	22,996	1,490,774	18,116
GRAND TOTAL ...	19,672,367	2,39,074	19,026,030	2,31,218

Lac.

The exports of shel-lac decreased in quantity by 23 per cent., owing to shorter despatches to all the importing countries, with the exception of the United States. The decrease in the value of the exports is attributed to the limited demand for the established and more expensive marks.

Metals.

The decrease of 19·9 per cent. in metals is ascribed to the increased demand at home and the consequent advance in prices.

Mineral oil.

There was a decrease of 3·2 per cent. in the value of imports of mineral oil as compared with the previous year, though the quantity increased by 2·1 per cent. Russian and United States oils made a slight progress; but the trade in Sumatra received a check in the year under review, and it is said that many of the wells there, which were yielding very large supplies, have been exhausted, while others which are still working are yielding a reduced quantity. This result, however, is only temporary.

Machinery and Mill work.

Machinery and mill work fell off by 27·5 per cent. The decrease is attributed to the absence of demand for new machinery. As anticipated in the previous year's report, the articles imported consisted chiefly of "spares" and "renewals," and it is said that the local foundries and railway workshops now make a variety of articles formerly obtained from abroad. It is observed that paper and flour industries show no signs of requiring more machinery, but the development of electric lighting and motive power may be expected to lead to further importations.

Woollen goods.

In woollen goods there was an improvement of 27 per cent. The import trade in these goods seems to have partially recovered from the effects of the famine of the two previous years; but it is still considerably below the average.

Wines and Liqueurs.

The increase of 24·7 per cent. in the importation of ale, beer and porter is attributed to the return of the European troops whose messes are supplied with English beer from Calcutta, from the frontier expeditions during which the trade was diverted to Karachi. "Pilsener" Beer, which is said to include all brands called by that name, whether made in England or on the continent, has maintained the first place. Next comes "Ind Coope" followed by "Tennant," "McEwan" and "Bass." "Younger and Sons" has fallen from the second to the ninth place. A new brand, that of Fraser and Company, has gained a good position during this, its first, year, and comes next to "Younger and Sons." The improvement of 6 per cent. in the imports of spirits and liquors was shared by all descriptions of spirits, with the exception of gin. In brandy there was an increase of 3,568 gallons, owing to larger imports from the United Kingdom and France. The total importation of wine has fallen from 115,706 gallons in 1897-98 to 109,715 gallons, showing a decrease of 5·1 per cent. The decrease occurred in claret (6,701 gallons), port (317 gallons), and sherry (848 gallons), while champagne and other wines increased by 350 gallons and 1,525 gallons, respectively.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Hardware and cutlery fell by 6·2 per cent., owing to smaller receipts from the United Kingdom, as there was an accumulation of stocks due to heavy importations from that country during the two preceding years. Continental manufactures nevertheless advanced by more than 51 per cent., owing, it is said, to their low prices and close resemblance to British goods.

Other Articles.

Amongst other imports, matches improved by 6·6 per cent. and apparel by 4·9 per cent.; while agricultural implements declined by 32·6 per cent., drugs and medicines by 8 per cent., and umbrellas by 25·4 per cent. The use of matches locally made was generally discontinued. The imports of umbrellas from other countries than the United Kingdom have almost ceased.

Treasure.

The increase of 38·1 per cent. in the value of the net imports of gold and silver combined was, it is said, due, to a certain extent, to the excess of exports of Indian produce over imports, to an improvement in the exchange value of the rupee, and to the unfavourable exchange between Australia and England. The importation of gold increased by 46·4 per cent., while there was a decrease of 22 8 per cent. in the imports of silver. The exports of gold were nominal, and there was a decrease of 36·5 per cent. in the exports of silver, owing to smaller supplies to every country except Mauritius.

INLAND AND SEA-BORNE TRADE OF CHITTAGONG.

The total inland trade of Chittagong carried by country boats during the year 1897-98 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports	5,97,528	19,38,788
Exports	2,97,174	2,18,278
Total ...	8,94,702	21,57,066

The following statement shows the value of this trade and the sea-borne trade during the past two years:—

		Imports.	Exports.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Inland trade ...	1897-98 ...	33,87,915	20,82,543	54,70,458
	1898-99 ...	46,75,935	14,78,635	61,54,570
Sea-borne trade ...	1897-98 ...	1,28,64,008	1,12,63,036	2,41,27,044
	1898-99 ...	1,07,56,170	1,07,05,958	2,14,62,128

The abstract below shows in a combined form the total traffic in the principal staples imported into, and exported from, Chittagong by country boats and by sea during the past year as compared with the trade of the preceding year:—

Name of Staple.	Imports into Chittagong—						Exports from Chittagong—					
	By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.		By country boats.		By coasting and foreign vessels.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1897-98	43,405	6,94,480	26	133	43,431	6,94,613	7,030	1,12,480	34,398	5,87,056	41,420	6,99,536
1898-99	15,100	2,07,625	182	1,098	15,282	2,08,723	...	...	20,665	3,30,842	20,665	3,30,842
Cotton twist and yarn 1897-98	...	...	2,600	2,13,787	2,600	2,13,787	3,183	1,55,569	20	892	3,203	1,56,461
1898-99	...	...	4,836	3,97,882	4,836	3,97,882	1,508	70,952	33	1,162	1,601	72,114
Cotton piece-goods 1897-98	...	10,618	...	12,93,440	...	13,04,058	...	56,793	...	2,570	...	59,363
1898-99	...	17,350	...	16,86,939	...	17,04,289	...	2,06,090	...	855	...	2,07,545
Jute, raw ... 1897-98	5,208	18,228	10,18,951	53,76,990	10,24,159	53,95,218	300	1,050	10,04,787	60,52,141	10,05,087	60,53,191
1898-99	4,110	15,413	7,27,786	40,02,891	7,31,896	40,18,304	...	...	8,62,167	52,92,270	8,62,167	52,92,270
Gunny-bags ... 1897-98	...	...	...	30,365	...	30,365	...	...	...	9,166	...	9,166
1898-99	...	...	...	66,021	...	66,021	...	...	...	3,196	...	3,196
Rice 1897-98	81,564	3,77,233	5,34,394	20,13,828	6,15,958	23,91,061	23,976	1,10,889	1,01,159	3,57,195	1,25,135	4,68,084
1898-99	2,29,582	7,17,444	5,69,006	17,09,807	7,98,588	24,27,251	20,348	63,588	3,06,289	9,73,336	3,26,637	10,36,924
Paddy 1897-98	1,07,042	2,67,605	65,361	1,13,591	1,72,403	3,81,196	3,895	9,737	40,454	88,36	44,349	98,100
1898-99	15,15,216	24,02,226	66,599	1,24,674	15,81,815	25,86,900	...	...	1,34,788	2,97,880	1,34,788	2,97,880
Hides and skins 1897-98	2,487	47,875	22	968	2,509	48,843	950	18,288	4,025	1,85,743	4,975	2,04,031
1898-99	5,225	93,397	35	1,520	5,260	94,917	...	...	3,993	1,90,187	3,993	1,90,187
Oils 1897-98	3,513	28,600	1,60,722	7,69,906	1,64,235	7,98,506	12,479	1,23,030	1,171	8,086	13,650	1,31,116
1898-99	3,766	40,485	1,18,335	4,95,817	1,22,101	5,36,302	29,654	1,53,752	38,258	1,53,868	68,912	3,07,620
Metals and manufactures of metals 1897-98	550	4,262	12,714	87,980	13,264	92,242	15,980	6,59,678	376	9,663	16,356	6,69,341
1898-99	...	...	10,044	74,344	10,044	74,344	18,276	3,85,844	813	24,259	19,089	3,80,103
Salt 1897-98	...	...	6,57,662	6,59,313	6,57,662	6,59,313	1,44,466	4,69,516	99,633	99,635	2,44,099	5,69,151
1898-99	...	...	3,32,057	3,08,323	3,52,097	3,08,323	1,27,027	3,96,959	1,49,150	1,79,749	2,76,177	5,76,708
Mustard and rape seed 1897-98	3,148	12,592	13,401	50,553	16,549	63,145	90	3,160	...	...	90	3,160
1898-99	2,658	7,460	9,973	34,923	12,031	42,383	264	957	...	...	264	957
Spices 1897-98	75,349	7,95,994	16,874	2,30,050	92,223	10,16,044	1,275	12,663	7,434	80,353	8,709	93,016
1898-99	16,761	1,21,782	6,639	70,966	23,400	1,92,748	1,128	8,371	11,793	1,27,337	12,921	1,35,708
Sugar 1897-98	80,847	3,85,031	27,584	2,26,457	1,08,431	6,11,488	16,950	86,805	325	1,838	17,275	88,643
1898-99	14,206	70,029	51,352	3,19,407	65,558	3,89,436	10,453	54,365	329	1,290	10,782	55,455
Tea 1897-98	...	...	5	267	5	267	...	...	11,054	4,95,237	11,054	4,95,237
1898-99	...	...	7	277	7	277	...	...	10,822	4,59,289	10,822	4,59,289
Tobacco 1897-98	19,990	1,24,937	9,878	68,248	29,868	1,93,185	14,180	88,625	117	1,536	14,297	90,161
1898-99	17,070	1,02,420	6,792	50,571	25,862	1,52,991	2,251	13,506	345	4,557	2,596	18,063

Cotton, raw.

The falling off in the trade in raw cotton was owing to the crops in the Chittagong Hill Tracts being poor during the year under report.

Jute, raw.

The Chittagong port, like Calcutta, suffered from the effects of a small jute crop, and exports declined considerably during the past year, as will be seen from the figures given below:—

Exports to Foreign Countries from Chittagong.

		1897-98.	1898-99.
Quantity ...	... Mds.	9,96,708	8,53,513
Value ...	... Rs.	60,02,980	52,38,785

Rice and paddy.

The very large increase in the import and export trade under this head was the result of the good harvests reaped in the past year succeeding two years of scarcity. The quantities imported into the Chittagong port by country boats during 1898-99 is compared below with the figures for the preceding year:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
Rice	81,564	2,29,582
Paddy	1,07,042	15,15,216

The amount of rice imported by coasting vessels was 5,69,006 maunds, as against 5,34,394 maunds in 1897-98 and 79,041 maunds in 1896-97, and that of paddy 66,599 maunds, as against 65,361 maunds and 1,20,317 maunds in the preceding two years.

The total quantity of rice exported to foreign countries during the past year is shown below compared with the figures for the preceding year:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
Rice	Cwt.	34,968	1,07,271
	Mds.	47,545	1,46,008
Paddy	Cwt.	5,015	Nil
	Mds.	6,826	Nil

The increase was due chiefly to larger shipments to Trinidad, Mauritius, and Rio de Janeiro.

According to the coasting trade returns the quantities of rice and paddy shipped for the different coast ports in India during the past two years were as follows:—

		1897-98.	1898-99.
Rice	Cwt.	43,098	1,17,757
	Mds.	58,661	1,60,281
Paddy	Cwt.	20,961	99,027
	Mds.	28,530	1,34,788

The increase was more pronounced in the exports to the Madras ports, the figures for the past year being nearly five times greater than those of 1897-98, although they were still far behind the exportation of the two years preceding 1896-97.

Salt.

The exports of salt from Chittagong by country boats during the two years were distributed thus:—

Destination.	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.
To Chittagong	1,33,895	1,16,347
„ Noakhali	4,446	7,260
„ Dacca (Narayanganj) ...	2,920	1,600
„ Other districts	3,205	1,820
Total ...	1,44,466	1,27,027

Besides these supplies, the quantity of salt shipped for Narayanganj by sea-going vessels was 1,49,150 maunds, as against 99,633 maunds in 1897-98 and 5,426 maunds in 1896-97.

SEA-BORNE TRADE OF ORISSA.

The following figures illustrate the trade of the Orissa ports, exclusive of Government transactions, during the last two years:—

Ports.			Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1			2	3	4
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack ...	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	13,019	25,76,728	25,89,747
		Coasting ...	21,640	1,50,452	1,72,092
	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	18,242	24,88,654	25,06,896
		Coasting ...	6,440	1,25,055	1,31,495
Balasore ...	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	.....	5,95,493	5,95,493
		Coasting ...	79,49,275	58,56,185	1,38,05,460
	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	.....	8,73,978	8,73,978
		Coasting ...	96,55,675	35,33,320	1,31,88,995
Puri ...	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	.....	4,14,418	4,14,418
		Coasting ...	49	46,752	46,801
	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	3,298	5,87,460	5,90,758
		Coasting ...	904	9,250	10,154
Total ...	1897-98 ...	Foreign ...	13,019	35,86,639	35,99,658
		Coasting ...	79,70,915	60,53,438	1,40,24,353
	1898-99 ...	Foreign ...	21,540	39,50,092	39,71,632
		Coasting ...	96,63,019	36,67,625	1,33,30,644

Imports.

The quantity and value of the important articles imported into Orissa during the past two years are given in the subjoined table:—

Principal Articles.		Quantity.				Value.	
		English weight.		Indian weight.		1897-98.	1898-99.
		1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
				Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn.	European ... lbs.	525,100	3,002,200	6,381	36,485	4,02,750	12,02,350
	Indian ... ,,	4,914,020	4,137,850	59,719	50,286	15,63,579	16,73,284
Cotton piece-goods.	European ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	7,22,960	7,43,490
	Indian ... ,,	...	...	...	...	1,844	...
Gunny-bags ...	... No.	1,204,125	941,518	...	...	2,47,222	1,96,097
Metals ...	... Cwts.	22,243	29,535	30,275	40,200	4,44,050	4,52,781
Oils	... Gals.	2,177,700	1,491,128	2,38,187	163,092	11,09,040	7,28,077
Ghi	... lbs.	96,212	136,989	1,168	1,665	35,717	54,649
Spices ...	... ,,	2,150,882	5,179,646	26,139	62,947	2,05,537	6,22,127
Betel-nuts ...	... ,,	5,012,910	5,809,907	63,921	70,606	4,36,119	5,22,693
Salt	... Cwts.	228,100	206,480	3,10,469	2,81,042	4,10,106	6,47,704
Treasure ...	... Rs.	...	...	...	...	1,87,805	88,660

Exports.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of the principal staples in the export trade during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Principal Articles.	Quantity.				Value.	
	English weight.		Indian weight.		1897-98.	1898-99.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice ... ... Cwts.	1,761,955	1,323,653	23,98,217	18,01,638	75,94,704	51,12,160
Paddy ... ... „	147,757	58,005	2,01,114	78,951	3,45,877	1,27,320
Hides ... ... No.	20,289	17,318	...	...	4,89,391	4,67,085
Lac, stick and other kinds ... Cwts.	2,053	1,998	2,794	2,719	53,455	52,000
Oilseeds ... ... „	14,017	58,474	19,079	79,590	53,860	2,44,311
Jute, raw ... ... „	4,573	20,192	6,224	27,483	28,131	1,18,424
Timber and sleepers ... C. tons	1,338	1,257	...	...	74,056	74,343
Silver (treasure) ... Rs.	...	...	...	...	4,49,067	9,88,981

COUNTRY BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE NADIA RIVERS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic registered on the Nadia rivers during each of the past two years are compared in the following table:—

	Down-stream.		Up-stream.		Total.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	25,02,365	1,09,22,730	13,76,990	41.55,698	38,79,355	1,50,78,428
1898-99 ...	30,18,798	1,16,66,044	12,61,291	35,30,476	42,80,089	1,51,96,520

The number of laden boats which passed down and up the Nadia rivers during 1898-99 was 16,944 against 17,746 in 1897-98.

The quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic carried downwards during the past two years were as follows:—

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Jute, raw 1897-98	25,553	2,99,668	35,628	2,53,029	6,13,878	21,48,573	5,17,358	96,020	6,13,378
1898-99	32,179	1,21,493	30,607	1,61,039	3,45,318	12,94,942	2,74,688	70,630	3,45,318
Wheat 1897-98	15,057	4,795	...	410	20,262	86,113	16,298	3,964	20,262
1898-99	34,935	88,761	74	8,360	1,32,130	3,30,325	1,25,743	6,387	1,32,130
Rice, not in the husk... 1897-98	2,929	1,19,636	140	1,515	1,24,220	5,74,517	1,08,913	15,307	1,24,220
1898-99	37,930	1,30,025	...	82,935	2,50,890	7,84,031	2,27,821	23,069	2,50,890
Do., in the husk ... 1897-98	353	2,295	5,140	162	8,450	21,125	1,330	7,120	8,450
1898-99	2,693	846	27,780	113	31,431	51,075	935	30,496	31,431
Gram and pulse ... 1897-98	53,021	1,19,641	19,644	1,23,941	3,16,247	12,64,988	3,04,536	11,661	3,16,247
1898-99	1,14,158	1,60,177	21,163	2,12,210	5,06,708	12,66,770	4,93,394	13,314	5,06,708

Principal Staples.	Down-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		Into Calcutta.	Into other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Other spring and rain crops	1897-98 4,631	1,73,140	...	60	1,78,031	3,11,554	1,73,114	4,917	1,78,031
	1898-99 19,047	1,75,241	...	390	1,94,678	3,40,686	1,87,563	7,115	1,94,678
Linseed	1897-98 63,561	1,00,044	5,963	40,079	2,09,647	8,91,000	2,05,282	4,365	2,09,647
	1898-99 2,12,955	1,84,395	11,658	68,901	4,77,919	17,32,456	4,70,329	7,590	4,77,919
Mustard and rape seed	1897-98 1,88,701	21,010	161	3,465	2,13,337	8,53,348	1,55,976	57,361	2,13,337
	1898-99 1,55,598	13,620	445	10,193	1,79,856	6,51,978	1,30,397	49 459	1,79,856
Other oilseeds	1897-98 39,878	7,700	70	1,376	49,024	1,88,257	47,797	1,227	49,024
	1898-99 85,576	2,290	4	1,200	89,370	3,47,353	86,028	3,342	89,370
Ghi	1897-98 6,715	3,370	...	29	10,114	3,16,062	8,845	1,269	10,114
	1898-99 2,563	435	...	10	3,008	1,03,024	2,282	726	3,008
Saltpetre	1897-98 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1898-99 142	...	...	...	142	1,171	142	...	142
Other saline substances	1897-98 80,419	1,185	2,650	175	84,429	4,64,359	69,242	15,187	84,429
	1898-99 58,904	850	560	...	60,314	3,31,727	55,120	5,194	60,314
Sugar, refined	1897-98 3,558	760	...	...	4,318	40,481	2,267	2,051	4,318
	1898-99 3,218	...	...	...	3,218	28,962	1,352	1,866	3,218
Do., unrefined ...	1897-98 1,604	280	1,285	5,481	8,650	40,006	1,147	7,503	8,650
	1898-99 14,383	1,708	461	3,225	19,777	93,941	3,187	16,590	19,777
Silk, raw (Indian) ...	1897-98 1,272	...	...	...	1,272	6,47,448	50	1,222	1,272
	1898-99 1,433	...	...	...	1,433	7,29,397	368	1,065	1,433
Manufactures of silk (Indian)*	1897-98 12,688	...	...	...	...	12,688	...	12,688	12,688
	1898-99 2,928	...	...	...	...	2,928	...	2,928	2,928
Hides †	1897-98 ...	1,200	...	...	1,200	2,887	1,200	...	1,200
	1898-99 1,164	88,740	...	...	89,904	2,00,861	69,890	20,014	89,904
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1897-98 38,283	41,267	200	285	80,035	5,00,219	16,774	63,261	80,035
	1898-99 32,753	47,150	70	400	80,373	4,82,238	13,835	66,538	80,373
Timber	1897-98 9,189	6,084	50	...	15,323	30,646	7,977	7,346	15,323
	1898-99 2,661	10,655	...	...	13,316	29,961	11,119	2,197	13,316

* Manufactures of silk are shown according to value in rupees. † Hides are shown according to number.

The following statement shows all the principal articles of traffic carried up-stream during the past two years:—

Principal Staples.	Up-stream traffic registered at—						Proportion of Calcutta traffic to the total trade.		
	Jangipur.	Nadia.	Kishanganj.	Hanskhali.	Total.		From Calcutta.	From other places.	Total.
					Quantity.	Value.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Coal and coke	1897-98 1,61,946	1,00,205	...	15,390	2,77,541	1,73,463	98,089	1,79,452	2,77,541
	1898-99 1,11,916	1,08,800	...	21,770	2,42,486	1,21,243	1,08,195	1,34,291	2,42,486
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1897-98 ...	18	...	15	33	1,613	33	...	33
	1898-99 ...	95	...	...	95	4,299	95	...	95
Rice, not in the husk ...	1897-98 5,351	70,852	211	12,886	89,300	4,13,012	25,526	63,774	89,300
	1898-99 8,925	60,317	620	4,169	74,031	2,31,347	447	73,584	74,031
Do., in the husk ...	1897-98 6,427	48,565	1,45,385	48,323	2,38,700	5,96,750	48,239	1,90,461	2,38,700
	1898-99 689	13,906	1,87,620	24,006	2,26,221	3,67,609	7,742	2,18,479	2,26,221
Iron and its manufactures	1897-98 3,550	4,615	...	1,668	9,833	33,775	7,779	2,054	9,133
	1898-99 1,716	1,945	...	763	4,424	20,123	2,859	1,565	4,424
Salt	1897-98 21,721	2,03,799	36	87,790	3,13,346	10,18,374	3,04,364	8,982	3,13,346
	1898-99 24,515	1,65,417	...	81,705	2,71,767	8,48,959	2,63,850	7,817	2,71,667
Cotton piece-goods (European)*	1897-98 26,150	3,347	...	1,500	...	30,997	27,400	3,597	30,997
	1898-99 700	2,830	...	...	...	3,530	580	2,950	3,530
Gunny-bags*	1897-98 17,300	9,150	...	300	26,750	7,162	4,800	21,950	26,750
	1898-99 5,125	7,350	...	...	12,475	3,208	8,300	4,175	12,475
Gunny-cloth*	1897-98 2,700	17,350	...	...	20,050	1,09,022	17,350	2,700	20,050
	1898-99 500	2,500	...	...	3,000	16,560	2,400	600	3,000

* Piece-good are shown according to value in rupees, gunny-bags in number, and gunny-cloth in pieces.

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE GANGES, THE BHAGIRATHI, THE JALANGHI, AND THE HOOGHLY RIVERS, AS WELL AS ALONG THE MIDNAPORE CANAL AND THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total quantity and value of the import and export trade of Calcutta by inland steamers plying on these routes during the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports	12,15,888	1,10,46,909	11,36,039	1,08,37,284
Exports	15,38,172	1,52,80,812	9,86,861	1,25,10,065
Total	27,54,060	2,63,27,721	21,22,900	2,33,47,349

The principal articles comprising the import and export traffic of Calcutta during the past two years are exhibited in the following statement:—

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw ... 1897-98	3,640	58,240	Coal and coke ... 1897-98	1,32,827	83,017
1898-99	1,249	17,174	1898-99	71,520	35,759
Cotton piece-goods, Indian. 1897-98	2,513	1,46,853	Twist and yarn, European. 1897-98	21,254	10,38,789
1898-99	3,219	1,92,134	1898-99	24,478	11,07,628
Indigo 1897-98	991	1,64,010	Piece-goods, European. 1897-98	63,079	41,00,135
1898-99	636	97,944	1898-99	64,046	40,50,908
Jute, raw ... 1897-98	15,701	54,953	Turmeric 1897-98	5,403	37,821
1898-99	32,480	1,21,800	1898-99	4,840	33,880
Wheat 1897-98	6,624	28,152	Gunny-bags ... 1897-98	9,014	91,267
1898-99	20,009	50,022	1898-99	15,115	1,51,150
Rice 1897-98	3,27,299	15,13,758	Gram and pulse ... 1897-98	27,931	1,11,724
1898-99	1,83,326	5,72,893	1898-99	16,949	42,372
Paddy 1897-98	1,67,488	4,18,720	Leather, manufactured. 1897-98	858	1,89,511
1898-99	14,834	24,105	1898-99	717	1,57,740
Gram and pulse ... 1897-98	77,592	3,10,368	Liquors 1897-98	1,622	78,866
1898-99	81,072	2,02,680	1898-99	2,495	1,08,303
Hides of cattle ... 1897-98	10,505	2,02,221	Brass and copper 1897-98	59,933	20,64,804
1898-99	6,939	1,29,224	1898-99	58,610	21,14,216
Brass and copper 1897-98	61,904	24,63,562	Iron 1897-98	35,111	2,10,359
1898-99	55,320	23,51,661	1898-99	32,827	1,70,684
Provisions, other kinds. 1897-98	38,007	3,61,066	Other metals ... 1897-98	46,392	5,21,910
1898-99	46,406	4,40,857	1898-99	15,989	1,79,876
Saltpetre ... 1897-98	975	8,287	Oil, kerosine ... 1897-98	22,519	95,706
1898-99	178	1,468	1898-99	23,925	1,01,681

List of Articles.	Imports into Calcutta.		List of Articles.	Exports from Calcutta.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Other saline sub-stances. 1897-98	1,839	10,114	Other oils ... 1897-98	17,420	2,00,330
1898-99	7,962	43,791	1898-99	7,111	81,776
Linseed ... 1897-98	2,63,792	11,21,116	Provisions, other kinds. 1897-98	59,850	5,68,575
1898-99	4,94,929	17,94,117	1898-99	41,348	3,92,805
Mustard seed ... 1897-98	9,864	39,456	Salt 1897-98	1,69,395	5,50,534
1898-99	35,728	1,29,513	1898-99	1,78,416	5,57,550
Castor „ ... 1897-98	5,940	23,017	Mustard seed ... 1897-98	11,917	47,668
1898-99	9,214	35,704	1898-99	13,543	49,093
Poppy „ ... 1897-98	34,440	1,98,030	Other oilseeds ... 1897-98	2,691	7,737
1898-99	9,787	50,158	1898-99	592	1,702
Other oilseeds ... 1897-98	2,577	7,409	Sugar, refined ... 1897-98	26,206	2,45,681
1898-99	3,810	10,953	1898-99	33,410	3,00,690
Silk, raw ... 1897-98	4,370	22,24,330	Do., unrefined ... 1897-98	19,440	89,910
1898-99	6,020	30,64,180	1898-99	18,890	89,727
Silk piece-goods, Indian. 1897-98	726	7,08,576	Betel-nuts ... 1897-98	11,024	73,034
1898-99	757	7,38,832	1898-99	11,602	81,214
Betel-nuts ... 1897-98	13	86	Spices, other kinds 1897-98	10,877	1,35,962
1898-99	15	105	1898-99	13,805	1,72,561
Spices, other kinds 1897-98	4,049	50,612	Tobacco 1897-98	23,739	1,49,770
1898-99	6,579	82,237	1898-99	13,746	1,02,056
Sugar, refined ... 1897-98	11,307	1,06,003	Wool, manufac-tured, Indian. 1897-98	17	4,471
1898-99	369	3,321	1898-99	105	34,755

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE MIDNAPORE AND HIJILI CANALS.

The total quantity and value of country boat traffic registered on the Midnapore and Hijili canals during the past two years were as follows:—

Names of Canals.	Down.		Up.		Total.	
	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.	Weight of goods registered by weight.	Value of all articles of trade.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Midnapore ... 1897-98	21,90,523	80,19,770	8,60,234	33,10,526	30,50,757	1,13,30,296
1898-99	14,73,511	46,20,936	8,97,746	22,80,031	23,71,257	69,00,967
Hijili ... 1897-98	12,58,173	46,38,994	4,83,327	24,64,814	17,41,500	71,03,808
1898-99	10,09,044	25,63,089	4,89,382	23,33,979	14,98,426	48,97,068
Total ... 1897-98	34,48,696	1,26,58,764	13,43,561	57,75,340	47,92,257	1,84,34,104
1898-99	24,82,555	71,84,025	13,87,128	46,14,010	38,69,683	1,17,98,035

The quantities and values of the important articles of traffic carried over these canals during the past two years are given in the subjoined statement:—

Chief Articles of Traffic.		Registered on the Midnapore Canal.	Registered on the Hijili Canal.	Grand Total.		Proportion of the Calcutta trade to the total traffic.	
				Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1897-98	1,71,186	78,425	2,49,611	1,56,007	2,47,745	1,54,841
	1898-99	1,15,070	69,288	1,84,358	92,179	1,80,497	90,248
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1897-98	303	4,110	4,913	2,40,123	4,913	2,40,123
	1898-99	463	2,610	3,073	1,39,053	2,903	1,30,751
Jute, raw	1897-98	9,740	5,790	15,530	54,255	15,000	52,500
	1898-99	4,545	33,856	38,401	1,44,004	33,362	1,25,108
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	1897-98	32,622	11,925	44,547	2,00,461	32,845	1,47,803
	1898-99	32,001	11,927	43,928	1,97,676	28,018	1,26,081
Rice, in the husk	1897-98	8,40,482	6,10,842	14,51,324	36,28,310	7,37,200	18,43,000
	1898-99	6,94,522	4,84,425	11,78,947	19,15,789	7,03,263	11,42,802
Do., not in the husk ...	1897-98	6,83,438	6,20,258	13,03,696	60,29,594	12,34,240	57,08,360
	1898-99	4,89,479	4,71,721	9,61,200	30,03,750	9,08,914	28,40,357
Gram and pulse	1897-98	1,99,166	7,020	2,06,186	8,24,744	2,04,555	8,18,220
	1898-99	2,05,623	8,550	2,14,173	5,35,432	2,12,655	5,31,637
Brass, unwrought... ...	1897-98	20	...	20	680	...	...
	1898-99	8	...	8	272	...	...
Do., wrought	1897-98	4,600	260	4,860	1,94,400	4,785	1,91,400
	1898-99	6,245	50	6,295	2,69,898	5,675	2,43,315
Oil, kerosine	1897-98	56,725	61,600	1,18,325	5,02,881	51,425	2,18,556
	1898-99	46,461	78,333	1,24,794	5,30,379	85,850	3,64,862
Provisions other than ghi	1897-98	10,120	...	10,120	95,427	8,429	80,075
	1898-99	9,720	2,018	11,738	1,02,071	9,236	78,302
Salt	1897-98	1,49,535	1,25,940	2,75,475	8,95,294	2,75,085	8,94,026
	1898-99	1,32,970	1,22,645	2,55,615	7,98,797	2,55,485	7,98,390
Linseed	1897-98	2,880	500	3,380	14,365	3,355	14,259
	1898-99	3,470	...	3,470	12,579	3,290	11,926
Mustard seed	1897-98	19,280	18,807	38,087	1,52,348	37,420	1,49,680
	1898-99	27,325	12,550	39,875	1,44,547	39,460	1,43,043
Sugar, unrefined	1897-98	66,769	36,014	1,02,783	4,75,372	75,315	3,48,378
	1898-99	37,166	57,145	94,311	4,47,977	65,970	3,13,357
Tobacco	1897-98	2,627	65,389	68,016	4,25,100	62,790	3,92,438
	1898-99	1,712	64,324	66,036	3,96,216	62,135	3,72,810
Timber	1897-98	1,10,926	8,381	1,19,307	2,38,614	49,243	98,486
	1898-99	79,997	10,272	90,269	1,96,355	36,391	81,880
		Rs.	Rs.				
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1897-98	400	4,46,260	...	4,46,660	...	4,46,660
	1898-99	100	4,45,500	...	4,45,600	...	4,45,600
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	1897-98	58,100	...	...	58,100	...	58,100
	1898-99	79,250	...	...	79,250	...	78,500
		No.	No.	No.		No.	
Hides, raw	1897-98	7,884	10,120	18,004	43,959	18,004	43,959
	1898-99	11,090	6,950	18,040	40,607	18,040	40,607

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA CANALS.

The total quantity and value of the merchandise carried by country boats through the Orissa canals during the past two years are shown in the following table:—

Orissa Canals.	Weight of goods registered by weight.		Value of all articles of trade.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Down traffic ...	8,81,964	6,11,305	42,60,095	23,87,639
Up „ ...	6,54,274	6,06,933	58,12,468	45,40,679
Total ...	15,36,238	12,18,238	1,00,72,563	69,28,318

The principal articles of commerce registered are shown in the following statement:—

Names of Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Mds.	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	20,600	27,850	10,06,825	12,61,212
Turmeric	2,550	600	17,850	4,200
Rice, in the husk	38,920	1,08,766	97,300	1,76,745
Do., not in the husk	7,41,255	4,09,339	34,28,351	12,79,184
Gram and pulse	15,310	14,949	61,240	37,372
Oil, kerosine	1,05,686	72,540	4,49,165	3,08,295
Salt	22,489	18,908	73,089	59,087
Other oilseeds	18,50	61,449	20,119	1,76,636
Other spices	3,06,360	1,93,389	38,29,500	24,17,362
Sugar, unrefined	32,445	33,130	1,50,058	1,57,367
Timber	27,085	55,157	54,170	1,24,103

BOAT TRAFFIC ON THE ORISSA COAST CANAL.

The total weight and value of the boat traffic registered on the Orissa Coast Canal during the past two years were as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Down	13,09,036	37,01,633	9,10,352	21,87,089
Up ...	3,27,557	10,38,339	2,94,384	9,21,989
Total ...	16,36,593	47,39,972	12,04,736	31,09,078

The chief articles of merchandise are detailed below:—

Names of Articles.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Downward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Jute, raw	9,455	33,092	8,905	31,167	11,230	42,112	9,600	36,000
Vegetables and all kinds of fresh fruits	3,813	17,158	150	675	3,405	15,322	40	180
Rice, not in the husk...	1,73,138	8,00,763	1,22,060	5,64,527	1,59,967	4,99,897	1,40,932	4,40,412
Do., in the husk	10,36,480	25,91,200	9,84,115	24,60,287	6,42,195	10,43,567	6,00,740	9,76,202

Names of Articles.	1897-98.				1898-99.			
	Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.		Upward traffic.		Proportion relating to the Calcutta traffic.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	67,680	42,300	66,980	41,863	52,800	26,400	52,580	26,290
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	...	1,500	...	1,500	...	4,300	...	4,300
Rice, not in the husk	33,275	1,53,897	150	694	34,132	1,07,662	2,007	6,272
Do., in the husk	12,610	31,525	320	800	6,460	10,497	2,240	3,640
Gram and pulse	520	2,080	...	...	660	1,650	600	1,500
Oil, kerosine	42,340	1,79,945	35,470	1,50,747	28,470	1,20,937	27,950	1,18,787
Salt	40,610	1,31,982	40,350	1,31,138	39,995	1,24,984	39,705	1,24,078
Sugar, unrefined	9,990	1,85,831	6,200	28,675	7,370	35,007	5,460	25,935
Tobacco	29,733	6,700	29,405	1,83,781	33,520	2,01,120	33,390	2,00,340

TRAFFIC CARRIED BY INLAND STEAMERS ON THE BRAHMAPUTRA AND MEGHNA RIVERS.

The following statement shows the total weight of the import and export trade of Calcutta with other parts of Bengal carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years:—

Internal Trade of Bengal.		Imports into Calcutta from—				Exports from Calcutta to—			
		Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.	Northern Bengal block.	Eastern Bengal block.	Dacca block.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Vid Brahmaputra	1897-98	36,05,869	...	...	36,05,869	8,76,755	...	...	8,76,755
	1898-99	28,66,194	...	...	28,66,194	8,13,177	...	...	8,13,177
Vid Meghna	1897-98	...	2,28,617	93,64,534	95,93,151	...	2,09,761	20,81,792	22,91,553
	1898-99	...	87,855	69,19,239	70,07,094	...	2,08,826	15,05,811	17,14,637
Total	1897-98	36,05,869	2,28,617	93,64,534	1,31,99,020	8,76,755	2,09,761	20,81,792	31,68,308
	1898-99	28,66,194	87,855	69,19,239	98,73,288	8,13,177	2,08,826	15,05,811	25,27,814

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the principal staples conveyed during the past year as compared with the total of the previous year:—

Articles.		Downward traffic into Calcutta.		Upward traffic from Calcutta.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw	1897-98	54,162	8,66,592	279	4,464	54,441	8,71,056
	1898-99	29,405	4,04,319	301	4,139	29,706	4,08,458
Cotton twist, European.	1897-98	27	1,320	25,975	12,69,528	26,002	12,70,848
	1898-99	...	...	46,815	21,18,309	46,815	21,18,309
Cotton piece-goods, European	1897-98	4	260	2,35,800	1,53,27,000	2,35,804	1,53,27,260
	1898-99	2	126	2,13,247	1,34,87,873	2,13,249	1,34,87,999
Wheat	1897-98	...	...	689	2,928	689	2,928
	1898-99	4,749	11,872	173	432	4,922	12,304
Rice, not in the husk	1897-98	8,593	39,743	73,739	3,41,043	82,332	3,80,786
	1898-99	17,174	53,669	3,659	11,434	20,833	65,103
Gram and pulse	1897-98	9,441	37,764	38,823	1,55,292	48,264	1,93,056
	1898-99	8,026	20,065	6,509	16,272	14,535	36,337
Hides of cattle, &c.	1897-98	1,51,652	29,19,301	177	5,243	1,51,829	29,24,544
	1898-99	1,64,752	29,44,942	100	2,334	1,64,852	29,47,276
Skins of sheep, &c.	1897-98	11,956	2,61,537	39	853	11,995	2,62,390
	1898-99	10,057	2,13,711	11	234	10,068	2,13,945
Jute, raw	1897-98	1,23,11,468	4,30,90,138	1,040	3,640	1,23,12,508	4,30,93,778
	1898-99	93,42,287	3,50,33,576	1,493	5,599	93,43,780	3,50,39,175
Gunny-bags and cloth	1897-98	80,608	8,16,156	15,845	1,60,431	96,453	9,76,587
	1898-99	4,734	47,340	12,838	1,28,380	17,572	1,75,720
Linseed	1897-98	7,582	32,223	...	...	7,582	32,223
	1898-99	18,328	66,439	2	7	18,330	66,446
Mustard seed	1897-98	2,96,057	11,84,228	40	160	2,96,097	11,84,388
	1898-99	1,06,604	3,86,457	80	290	1,06,684	3,86,747
Salt	1897-98	...	...	8,75,306	28,44,744	8,75,306	28,44,744
	1898-99	...	...	6,96,412	21,76,287	6,96,412	21,76,287
Sugar, refined	1897-98	2	19	35,734	3,35,006	35,736	3,35,025
	1898-99	...	...	31,759	2,85,831	31,759	2,85,831
Do., unrefined	1897-98	...	...	40,760	1,88,515	40,760	1,88,515
	1898-99	...	...	39,740	1,88,765	39,740	1,88,765
Tobacco	1897-98	11,517	72,148	5,315	33,886	16,832	1,06,034
	1898-99	4,656	23,977	3,331	12,062	7,987	36,039

The total weight and value of the external trade of Bengal with Assam, carried by inland steamers along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years, were as follows:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	34,26,801	3,72,48,297	44,84,785	3,25,77,990
Exports to Assam ...	36,03,543	2,95,84,768	30,92,954	2,52,60,653
Grand Total ...	70,30,344	6,68,33,065	75,77,739	5,78,38,643

The usual statement showing all the principal articles of traffic carried by these routes during the past two years is subjoined:—

Articles.	External trade of Bengal with Assam.					
	Imports into Bengal from Assam.		Exports from Bengal to Assam.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton, raw 1897-98	12,900	74,982	148	2,368	13,048	77,350
1898-99	9,098	52,313	119	1,636	9,217	53,949
Cotton twist (European) ... 1897-98	13	635	20,247	9,89,572	20,260	9,90,207
1898-99	...	...	22,800	10,31,700	22,800	10,31,700
Ditto (Indian) ... 1897-98	20	500	682	17,390	702	17,890
1898-99	55	1,375	974	24,471	1,029	25,846
Cotton piece-goods (European) 1897-98	23	1,495	1,35,786	88,26,090	1,35,809	88,27,585
1898-99	31	1,961	1,18,701	75,07,838	1,18,732	75,09,799
Ditto (Indian) 1897-98	178	7,076	1,178	68,839	1,356	75,915
1898-99	221	9,392	960	57,301	1,181	66,693
Wheat 1897-98	71	324	3,618	15,378	3,689	15,702
1898-99	1,142	2,641	2,884	7,209	4,026	9,850
Rice, not in the husk ... 1897-98	1,765	8,714	8,30,053	38,38,996	8,31,818	38,47,710
1898-99	850	2,869	8,17,475	25,54,609	8,18,325	25,57,478
Gram and pulse ... 1897-98	631	3,589	4,03,173	16,12,692	4,03,804	16,16,281
1898-99	298	1,378	4,00,002	10,00,004	4,00,300	10,01,382
Other food-grains ... 1897-98	...	...	1,747	3,057	1,747	3,057
1898-99	180	450	330	578	510	1,028
Hides of cattle ... 1897-98	3,178	57,768	17	544	3,195	58,312
1898-99	3,191	51,056	5	90	3,196	51,146
Jute, raw 1897-98	71,028	2,66,356	73	255	71,101	2,66,611
1898-99	93,523	3,39,021	269	1,008	93,792	3,40,029
Gunny-bags and cloth ... 1897-98	1,083	10,965	11,880	1,20,285	12,963	1,31,250
1898-99	686	6,860	9,655	96,550	10,341	1,03,410
Linseed 1897-98	22,729	1,05,122	112	476	22,841	1,05,598
1898-99	60,866	1,97,815	66	239	60,932	1,98,054
Mustard seed ... 1897-98	6,86,732	27,46,928	211	844	6,86,943	27,47,772
1898-99	3,68,841	11,98,733	51	185	3,68,892	11,98,918
Salt 1897-98	...	...	3,85,615	12,53,248	3,85,615	12,53,248
1898-99	...	...	3,69,447	11,54,521	3,69,447	11,54,521
Silk, raw 1897-98	448	1,12,000	10	5,090	458	1,17,090
1898-99	7	1,330	...	...	7	1,330
Sugar, refined ... 1897-98	...	...	47,511	4,45,416	47,511	4,45,416
1898-99	1	9	57,825	5,20,425	57,826	5,20,434
Do., unrefined ... 1897-98	1	5	31,417	1,45,303	31,418	1,45,308
1898-99	139	816	40,135	1,90,640	40,274	1,91,456
Tea, Indian 1897-98	9,16,072	3,20,05,265	47	1,645	9,16,119	3,20,06,910
1898-99	9,37,806	2,83,68,631	40	1,160	9,37,846	2,83,69,791
Tobacco 1897-98	34	306	25,021	1,71,649	25,055	1,71,955
1898-99	6	127	13,526	1,02,939	13,532	1,03,066

TRADE OF BENGAL WITH ASSAM CARRIED BY COUNTRY BOATS.

The total quantity and value of the trade of Bengal with Assam carried by country boats along the Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers during the past two years are shown below:—

External trade of Bengal with Assam.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Imports from Assam ...	51,55,879	1,27,10,294	47,31,061	1,18,83,938
Exports to Assam ...	15,86,056	88,50,073	16,69,927	89,69,694
Grand Total ...	67,41,935	2,15,60,367	64,00,988	2,08,53,632

The abstract below shows the quantities and values of the chief articles of traffic conveyed along these routes during the past year as compared with the totals of the previous year:—

Imports from Assam.			Exports to Assam.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Mds.	Rs.		Mds.	Rs.
Lime and limestone ...	1897-98 14,81,103 1898-99 11,53,224	9,20,392 8,04,374	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1897-98 110 1898-99 37	5,376 1,674
Canes and rattans ...	1897-98 31,308 1898-99 1,04,673	93,924 2,74,788	Cotton piece-goods (European)	1897-98 692 1898-99 1,401	44,980 88,613
Cotton, raw	1897-98 24,701 1898-99 28,798	1,43,574 1,65,588	Ditto (Indian)	1897-98 2,132 1898-99 1,160	1,24,589 69,238
Jute, raw	1897-98 67,261 1898-99 1,05,305	2,52,228 3,01,731	Turmeric	1897-98 5,699 1898-99 5,764	39,893 40,348
Rice, in the husk	1897-98 17,06,545 1898-99 12,41,064	42,66,362 24,82,128	Wheat	1897-98 1,145 1898-99 2,133	4,865 5,332
Do., not in the husk ...	1897-98 15,690 1898-99 7,413	77,470 25,018	Gram and pulse	1897-98 1,13,988 1898-99 1,77,090	4,55,952 4,42,724
Hides of cattle	1897-98 25,428 1898-99 31,526	4,62,408 5,51,553	Rice, not in the husk ...	1897-98 68,282 1898-99 1,12,481	3,15,803 3,51,504
Mats	1897-98 44,970 1898-99 1,37,227	2,24,850 6,86,135	Iron	1897-98 4,505 1898-99 4,292	29,777 21,237
Potatoes	1897-98 6,858 1898-99 5,824	24,003 20,384	Oil	1897-98 1,88,796 1898-99 1,40,528	11,47,465 9,06,612
Dried fish	1897-98 20,369 1898-99 41,147	1,22,214 3,49,749	Potatoes	1897-98 29,575 1898-99 48,491	1,10,906 96,982
Linseed	1897-98 30,286 1898-99 30,321	1,40,072 78,543	Cocoanuts	1897-98 26,274 1898-99 31,250	98,527 76,172
Mustard seed	1897-98 2,44,817 1898-99 1,13,218	9,79,268 3,67,958	Dried fruits and nuts ...	1897-98 26,763 1898-99 30,733	3,07,775 3,53,429
Til or jinjili	1897-98 7,914 1898-99 2,963	41,864 12,421	Provisions, all other kinds	1897-98 50,742 1898-99 96,435	4,82,049 9,16,132
Spices, other than betel-nuts	1897-98 22,114 1898-99 20,219	44,228 40,438	Salt	1897-98 2,24,204 1898-99 2,28,664	7,28,663 7,14,575
Stone and marble ...	1897-98 11,004 1898-99 41,414	6,027 25,834	Betel-nuts	1897-98 23,327 1898-99 47,072	1,54,541 3,29,504
Timber	1897-98 6,85,080 1898-99 8,16,898	10,27,633 12,25,347	Spices, other than betel-nuts	1897-98 1,16,295 1898-99 1,03,049	14,16,119 10,91,827
	No.		Sugar, refined	1897-98 30,870 1898-99 25,020	2,89,406 2,25,180
Oranges	1897-98 17,571,000 1898-99 4,338,150	1,75,710 1,09,454	Do., unrefined	1897-98 2,51,758 1898-99 2,55,846	11,64,381 12,15,269
			Tobacco	1897-98 1,49,758 1898-99 1,54,171	9,38,013 9,31,134

STATEMENT OF BENGAL RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

As compared with the previous year, the trade of Bengal with other provinces of India registered on the railways during the year 1898-99 was as follows:—

	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.	Quantity. Mds.	Value. Rs.
Imports into Bengal ...	1,57,53,821	14,42,08,262	2,27,67,480	14,55,24,514
Exports from Bengal ...	2,40,26,839	12,40,96,117	2,16,83,729	10,84,38,174
Total ...	3,97,80,660	26,83,04,579	4,34,51,209	25,39,62,688

The abstract below shows, province by province, the sources of supply of the imports and the destination of the exports during the past two years:—

Imports into Bengal.

WHENCE IMPORTED.		Total Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1897-98	1,03,12,186	65·9
	1898-99	1,71,23,857	75·2
Punjab	1897-98	9,93,578	6·3
	1898-99	8,01,369	3·5
Central Provinces ...	1897-98	21,62,711	13·8
	1898-99	26,68,619	11·7
Rajputana and Central India.	1897-98	8,24,395	5·3
	1898-99	8,79,726	3·9
Other external blocks	1897-98	14,60,951	8·7
	1898-99	12,93,909	5·7
Total	1897-98	1,57,53,821	100
	1898-99	2,27,67,480	100

Exports from Bengal.

WHITHER EXPORTED.		Total Mds.	Percentage borne to total trade.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1897-98	1,69,64,180	71·1
	1898-99	1,58,24,795	73·0
Punjab	1897-98	21,73,228	9·1
	1898-99	16,52,673	7·6
Central Provinces ...	1897-98	32,00,213	13·4
	1898-99	20,73,930	9·6
Rajputana and Central India.	1897-98	7,93,603	3·3
	1898-99	7,97,705	3·7
Other external blocks	1897-98	8,95,615	3·1
	1898-99	13,34,626	6·1
Total	1897-98	2,40,26,839	100
	1898-99	2,16,83,729	100

The quantities and values of the principal articles imported into, and exported from, Bengal during the past year are compared below with the figures of the preceding year. Columns are also added to show the amount of the Calcutta trade:—

CHIEF STAPLES OF TRAFFIC.		IMPORTS INTO BENGAL.		EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.		CALCUTTA TRAFFIC INCLUDED IN COLUMNS 2 TO 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke	1897-98	1,43,037	1,07,140	1,09,65,115	68,53,196	...	...	234	146
	1898-99	96,163	57,693	1,36,59,913	68,29,954	...	...	2,708	1,354
Cotton, raw	1897-98	8,02,533	1,15,37,439	1,488	23,808	6,77,149	96,66,416	1,203	19,248
	1898-99	8,33,595	1,11,24,623	1,267	17,420	6,85,969	90,70,444	547	7,520
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	1897-98	3,599	2,37,342	49,768	24,32,410	385	26,126	49,089	23,99,225
	1898-99	4,111	2,46,072	48,969	22,15,846	336	18,460	46,227	20,91,771

Chief Staples of Traffic.		Imports into Bengal.		Exports from Bengal.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Imports.		Exports.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	1897-98	1,17,764	38,09,644	10,999	2,80,472	21,588	7,03,690	7,334	1,87,015
	1898-99	1,00,176	29,63,680	7,843	1,97,053	3,435	1,02,596	4,811	1,20,876
Cotton piece-goods (European)	1897-98	3,551	1,59,201	7,04,054	3,82,16,430	1,367	66,931	7,03,964	3,81,64,920
	1898-99	7,153	3,22,972	7,71,841	4,19,73,351	3,011	1,40,113	7,70,070	4,18,90,710
Ditto (Indian) ...	1897-98	76,275	25,48,458	11,734	4,53,974	33,779	11,91,420	8,861	3,58,125
	1898-99	71,779	26,56,624	19,366	7,37,173	35,207	13,15,468	14,826	5,74,298
Indigo	1897-98	59,355	72,95,911	681	1,12,704	49,437	71,62,887	667	1,00,458
	1898-99	30,306	38,18,632	2,312	3,56,048	28,700	36,50,661	1,779	2,73,966
Wheat	1897-98	30,18,728	1,12,52,139	33,053	1,40,474	26,06,890	97,11,781	8,203	34,863
	1898-99	68,74,458	1,71,48,712	6,195	15,487	65,74,490	1,63,96,067	750	1,875
Rice, in the husk	1897-98	8,771	21,933	3,55,066	8,87,662	129	322	2,14,183	5,35,456
	1898-99	87,667	1,75,269	29,566	48,033	...	...	497	807
Do., not in the husk ...	1897-98	1,98,628	8,56,513	36,89,243	1,70,62,749	66,221	2,76,989	31,62,748	1,46,27,711
	1898-99	3,85,726	13,21,429	7,15,378	22,35,555	1,53,841	4,65,049	46,967	1,46,770
Gram and pulse	1897-98	4,72,897	18,91,636	6,35,279	25,41,116	4,15,877	16,63,885	61,099	2,47,996
	1898-99	12,22,630	25,58,382	34,035	85,085	8,27,029	17,40,238	8,439	21,096
Jowar and bajra	1897-98	28,720	93,113	10,488	31,464	16,510	52,932	3,101	9,303
	1898-99	9,112	16,025	14,328	26,866	1,709	2,994	5	10
Other food-grains	1897-98	8,26,518	22,52,276	3,58,980	6,28,215	93,680	2,40,673	1,02,423	1,79,241
	1898-99	8,35,899	12,75,770	30,921	54,110	54,624	98,355	929	1,625
Hides of cattle	1897-98	4,45,313	1,33,70,026	7,269	1,74,760	4,10,944	1,27,34,413	5,608	1,42,557
	1898-99	2,66,903	71,24,846	4,476	82,229	2,41,281	66,56,632	3,255	60,24
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1897-98	25,906	2,57,954	5,96,778	60,42,379	1,670	16,178	3,27,460	33,15,532
	1898-99	15,089	1,50,539	8,23,786	82,37,860	1,124	11,002	4,71,087	47,10,870
Shell-lac	1897-98	1,60,972	93,19,813	624	23,321	1,60,831	93,11,663	411	15,360
	1898-99	1,19,572	59,71,862	576	19,093	1,19,157	59,51,239	307	10,283
Copper, unwrought ...	1897-98	294	11,061	3,785	1,26,797	266	10,041	3,778	1,26,563
	1898-99	534	19,562	6,378	2,15,257	216	8,208	6,334	2,13,772
Brass, ditto ...	1897-98	348	11,067	4,164	1,41,576	222	7,084	3,855	1,31,070
	1898-99	40	1,225	5,873	1,99,682	...	...	5,078	1,72,652
Copper, wrought ...	1897-98	2,762	1,19,842	4,153	1,48,470	2,108	91,639	3,933	1,40,604
	1898-99	1,381	60,243	2,951	1,11,401	1,154	50,531	2,605	98,338
Brass, ditto	1897-98	27,128	9,57,089	19,147	7,65,880	7,077	2,53,633	6,249	2,49,960
	1898-99	28,389	9,99,049	24,245	10,39,503	6,757	2,39,911	12,850	5,50,944
Iron and steel—									
(a) Cast	1897-98	9,771	60,205	96,710	2,05,519	6,859	41,832	26,639	56,607
	1898-99	13,255	73,121	1,05,132	2,10,264	8,782	46,178	38,589	77,178
(b) Unwrought ...	1897-98	713	3,558	4,450	26,143	680	3,400	4,650	23,793
	1898-99	3,304	13,309	11,339	24,094	341	1,702	9,928	21,096
(c) Wrought	1897-98	31,635	1,83,347	5,24,189	26,20,945	4,579	26,586	4,87,303	24,36,965
	1898-99	52,894	3,23,933	4,94,951	24,74,755	3,945	24,927	4,58,734	22,93,670
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel ...	1897-98	44,974	4,11,511	1,70,949	13,24,852	4,855	73,738	1,54,712	11,99,016
	1898-99	9,941	1,15,129	1,09,909	7,83,099	3,649	57,856	1,03,573	7,37,991
Oil, kerosine	1897-98	281	1,470	6,77,092	28,77,638	26	114	7,705	32,745
	1898-99	757	3,784	5,64,621	23,99,639	...	...	10,091	42,887
Linseed	1897-98	11,56,136	46,08,385	298	1,266	10,89,689	42,34,653	38	162
	1898-99	25,97,674	64,79,361	124	449	23,87,827	77,97,355	22	79
Rape and mustard seed ...	1897-98	7,02,233	30,67,617	7,161	28,644	6,39,075	27,90,892	2,913	11,652
	1898-99	17,65,763	61,41,412	1,047	3,795	16,44,686	56,13,475	44	159
Opium	1897-98	80,018	2,71,71,769	515	1,57,075	70,371	2,39,43,697	17	5,185
	1898-99	79,335	2,69,80,028	7	1,897	72,586	2,47,42,753	...	...
Ghi	1897-98	1,72,886	47,18,367	2,644	82,624	1,53,784	41,84,437	718	22,436
	1898-99	2,64,970	82,12,198	1,887	64,628	2,15,040	66,73,406	1,370	46,022
Salt	1897-98	5,34,616	17,40,375	3,30,356	10,72,183	622	2,168	3,22,828	10,40,190
	1898-99	5,52,333	18,05,038	3,87,096	12,09,675	406	1,439	3,68,970	11,57,031
Saltpetre	1897-98	2,36,108	17,85,394	215	1,827	2,33,976	17,67,553	136	1,156
	1898-99	2,13,033	14,93,275	1,357	11,194	2,11,634	14,82,389	275	2,268
Silk, raw	1897-98	30	11,439	3,615	18,33,525	12	4,639	1,078	5,42,752
	1898-99	150	48,201	3,734	18,99,461	91	22,590	1,267	6,44,259
Do., manufactured ...	1897-98	74	49,627	2,147	20,20,760	59	38,871	788	6,94,640
	1898-99	53	39,392	1,963	18,88,253	49	35,855	414	3,77,975
Sugar, refined	1897-98	48,709	5,60,720	55,051	5,16,102	65	688	53,587	5,02,378
	1898-99	41,591	4,46,746	55,977	5,03,793	76	853	28,212	2,53,908
Do., unrefined	1897-98	1,87,049	10,26,688	6,49,529	30,04,079	14,620	80,345	1,12,337	5,19,559
	1898-99	2,41,265	9,88,756	5,81,289	27,61,119	25,406	1,02,289	55,973	2,65,870
Tea, Indian	1897-98	1,01,939	35,66,126	3,937	1,37,795	1,01,842	35,63,273	3,836	1,34,260
	1898-99	1,52,031	45,91,368	4,467	1,29,543	1,51,876	45,86,963	4,421	1,28,209
Tobacco	1897-98	4,556	57,227	3,55,428	23,59,324	1,086	14,140	4,024	1,00,320
	1898-99	4,456	59,038	3,09,960	20,48,893	994	12,206	2,844	78,847

The total volume of the internal trade of Bengal which passed from one registration block to another within the Lower Provinces during the past two years is shown in the following statement:—

Exports from the—	Into the Bihar block.	Into the Western Bengal block.	Into the Eastern Bengal block.	Into the Northern Bengal block.	Into the Dacca block.	Into the Calcutta block.	Into the Chota Nagpur block.	Into the Orissa block.	Total.	Increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.
Bihar block ... 1897-98	...	49,15,392	11,04,831	2,87,051	9,757	1,01,67,291	2,06,994	...	1,66,91,316	+ 10·9
... 1898-99	...	49,04,821	5,57,579	4,51,844	7,705	1,22,80,974	3,07,787	449	1,85,11,159	
Western Bengal block ... 1897-98	31,57,661	...	1,55,87,880	3,07,339	3,448	4,61,46,468	3,03,036	...	6,55,65,823	− 1·9
... 1898-99	29,84,670	...	1,42,13,526	2,19,426	4,934	4,65,54,488	2,51,550	29,344	6,42,57,938	
Eastern ditto ... 1897-98	3,96,829	3,70,000	...	5,46,337	96,866	78,68,356	25,827	...	93,04,715	− 11·7
... 1898-99	5,48,357	3,84,204	...	4,31,762	66,617	67,51,521	35,958	1,230	82,18,649	
Northern ditto ... 1897-98	1 61,400	6,17,235	9,05,208	...	8,746	78,15,041	313	...	95,07,943	− 15·1
... 1898-99	1,71,832	4,83,195	11,95,042	...	12,994	62,06,459	1,164	...	80,70,686	
Dacca block ... 1897-98	565	1,372	4,42,047	7,246	...	35,58,399	8	...	40,09,632	− 25·5
... 1898-99	10,158	7,967	2,48,406	11,254	...	27,07,321	78	...	29,85,184	
Calcutta do. ... 1897-98	1,01,47,594	26,19,574	26,70,208	33,26,241	6,64,060	...	5,19,853	...	1,99,47,530	− 31·2
... 1898-99	50,43,134	28,03,877	19,50,784	27,89,071	6,47,405	...	4,75,941	15,188	1,37,25,400	
Chota Nagpur block ... 1897-98	10,95,920	38,39,494	24,18,534	74,159	8,792	97,81,573	...	...	1,72,18,472	+ 51·1
... 1898-99	15,41,941	37,61,603	29,19,929	1,88,987	42,378	1,74,71,898	...	84,055	2,60,10,791	
Orissa block 1898-99	272	1,240	...	...	...	3,572	2,855	...	7,939	...
Total ... 1897-98	1,49,59,969	1,23,63,067	2,31,28,708	45,48,864	7,91,669	8,53,37,128	10,56,026	..	14,21,85,431	− ·3
... 1898-99	1,03,00,364	1,23,46,907	2,10,85,266	40,92,344	7,82,033	9,19,76,233	10,75,333	1,30,266	14,17,88,746	
Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) as compared with 1897-98.	−31·1	−·1	−8·8	−10·0	−1·2	+7·8	+1·8	...	...	...

The net quantity of the downward and upward traffic and the percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade will be seen from the subjoined statement.

	Total traffic.		Calcutta traffic.		Percentage of the Calcutta traffic to the total trade.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897 98.	1898-99.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Downward traffic ...	11,56,92,850	12,10,93,684	8,53,37,128	9,19,76,233	73·8	75·9
Upward „ ...	2,64,92,581	2,06,95,062	1,99,47,530	1,37,25,400	75·3	66·3
Total ...	14,21,85,431	14,17,88,746	10,52,84,658	10,57,01,633	74·0	74·5

The abstract below shows the quantity and value of the principal articles of traffic conveyed downwards and upwards during the past two years and the amount of the Calcutta traffic:—

Names of Articles.	Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
					Down.		Up.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Coal and coke ... 1897-98	7,63,85,144	4,77,40,715	20,79,468	12,99,667	5,32,45,732	3,32,78,582	67,370	42,105
... 1898-99	8,14,78,004	4,07,39,001	36,60,185	18,30,092	5,92,89,251	2,96,44,625	1,29,850	64,925
Cotton, raw ... 1897-98	50,548	8,08,768	7,952	1,27,232	48,118	7,69,888	7,245	1,15,920
... 1898-99	42,390	5,82,862	18,609	2,57,111	34,040	4,63,795	17,680	2,43,100
„ twist, European 1897-98	48	2,346	1,01,497	49,60,666	48	2,346	1,01,463	49,59,102
1898-99	99	4,478	1,08,932	49,29,173	87	3,937	1,08,913	49,25,313
„ „ Indian ... 1897-98	53,659	13,68,304	1,46,791	37,43,170	52,814	13,46,757	1,42,052	36,22,326
1898-99	54,411	13,67,077	1,91,571	48,13,221	54,091	13,59,336	1,82,309	45,80,514
„ piece-goods, European. 1897-98	1,410	67,570	13,49,504	6,13,80,438	1,156	56,140	13,49,021	6,13,58,705
1898-99	557	26,834	14,05,697	6,45,83,942	337	16,824	14,05,128	6,45,58,053
„ piece-goods, Indian 1897-98	10,227	3,81,634	7,979	3,21,795	4,167	1,55,899	4,733	2,00,881
1898-99	11,117	3,79,944	8,982	3,08,447	4,452	1,54,012	5,143	1,77,781

Names of Articles.		Down Traffic.		Up Traffic.		Calcutta Traffic included in columns 2 to 5.			
						Down.		Up.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Indigo	1897-98	53,487	88,52,098	188	31,114	53,487	88,52,098	156	25,818
	1898-99	91,504	1,41,00,856	297	45,738	91,556	1,40,99,624	297	45,738
Wheat	1897-98	1,42,947	6,07,525	13,724	58,327	1,23,577	5,25,202	9,070	38,547
	1898-99	9,62,976	24,07,438	41,257	1,03,142	9,38,681	23,46,702	33,338	83,470
Rice in the husk ...	1897-98	9,12,874	22,82,185	8,64,207	21,60,517	2,66,737	6,66,842	7,17,484	17,93,710
	1898-99	12,27,045	19,93,949	31,943	51,967	6,12,554	9,95,400	15,406	25,035
,, not in the husk ...	1897-98	25,44,516	1,17,68,386	56,43,101	2,60,99,342	23,70,442	1,09,63,294	39,37,569	1,82,11,257
	1898-99	51,65,485	1,61,42,141	6,22,652	19,45,787	49,26,417	1,53,95,053	24,290	75,906
Jowar and bajra	1897-98	8,373	25,119	1,864	5,592	5,261	15,783	1,529	4,587
	1898-99	6,757	12,670	405	759	4,416	8,280	403	756
Gram and pulse	1897-98	24,09,081	98,76,324	2,33,020	9,35,080	19,87,148	79,48,592	1,23,486	4,93,944
	1898-99	27,25,541	68,13,852	1,48,291	3,70,727	21,60,652	54,66,617	39,808	99,520
Other food-grains ...	1897-98	3,02,309	5,29,041	41,277	72,235	2,50,324	4,38,067	28,585	50,024
	1898-99	3,67,557	6,43,204	11,363	19,905	3,29,963	5,77,435	870	1,522
Hides of cattle	1897-98	4,88,841	1,18,70,930	2,500	51,325	4,87,004	1,18,34,939	1,012	22,439
	1898-99	5,04,548	1,07,48,923	2,021	38,275	5,00,061	1,06,68,718	472	10,004
Jute, raw	1897-98	1,52,37,661	5,33,31,813	33,641	1,17,743	1,38,63,911	4,85,41,188	14,606	51,121
	1898-99	1,02,40,862	3,84,03,232	67,667	2,53,751	92,50,197	3,46,88,239	42,945	1,87,294
Gunny-bags and cloth ...	1897-98	2,46,206	24,92,836	3,18,892	32,28,781	2,20,113	22,28,644	2,72,655	27,60,632
	1898-99	2,01,778	20,17,780	4,57,190	45,71,900	1,81,231	18,12,310	3,83,379	38,33,790
Stick-lac	1897-98	46,093	9,20,060	7,849	1,56,980	28,027	5,60,540	3,034	61,080
	1898-99	50,376	10,07,520	7,254	1,45,080	36,733	7,34,660	2,829	56,580
Shell-lac	1897-98	63,230	25,50,096	974	36,403	63,125	25,46,172	916	34,235
	1898-99	65,805	22,06,476	630	21,105	65,694	22,00,749	529	17,721
Copper, unwrought ...	1897-98	47	1,574	1,249	41,841	47	1,574	1,249	41,841
	1898-99	4	135	1,192	40,230	1	34	1,192	40,230
Brass, ,, ...	1897-98	1,445	49,130	6,664	2,26,576	1,435	48,790	6,567	2,23,278
	1898-99	1,918	65,212	4,693	1,59,562	1,913	65,042	4,684	1,59,256
Copper, wrought	1897-98	550	19,662	7,196	2,57,257	488	17,446	7,175	2,56,506
	1898-99	2,163	81,653	4,456	1,68,214	1,815	68,516	4,344	1,63,986
Brass, ,, ...	1897-98	27,849	11,13,960	52,330	20,93,200	24,624	9,84,960	50,250	20,10,000
	1898-99	26,937	11,54,924	49,015	21,01,518	25,058	10,74,362	46,317	19,85,841
Iron and steel—									
(a) Cast	1897-98	29,001	61,627	7,59,153	16,13,200	14,151	30,071	6,58,942	14,00,252
	1898-99	94,518	1,89,036	3,84,124	7,68,248	77,713	1,55,426	48,101	96,202
(b) Unwrought	1897-98	1,54,440	9,07,335	8,876	52,146	1,39,631	8,20,332	8,520	50,055
	1898-99	1,13,092	2,40,320	2,912	6,188	26,762	56,869	2,375	5,947
(c) Wrought	1897-98	66,839	3,34,195	7,81,399	39,06,995	58,008	2,90,040	7,54,632	37,73,160
	1898-99	51,351	2,56,755	7,42,319	37,11,595	37,476	1,87,380	7,13,001	35,65,005
(d) Manufactures of iron and steel	1897-98	21,838	1,69,244	2,43,783	18,89,318	8,656	67,084	2,28,817	17,73,332
	1898-99	20,399	1,45,342	1,97,567	14,07,665	11,658	83,063	1,81,809	12,95,389
Other metals	1897-98	25,135	2,82,769	87,879	9,88,639	20,187	2,27,104	77,416	8,70,930
	1898-99	32,203	3,62,283	94,133	10,58,996	28,882	3,24,922	87,324	9,82,395
Oil, kerosine	1897-98	6,69,914	28,47,134	8,05,596	34,23,783	6,64,787	28,25,345	76,907	3,27,237
	1898-99	8,47,134	36,00,319	8,30,072	35,27,806	8,41,311	35,75,572	48,317	2,05,347
Linseed	1897-98	25,01,939	1,06,33,241	10,863	46,168	24,57,832	1,04,45,786	5	21
	1898-99	46,52,032	1,68,03,616	13,416	48,633	45,95,628	1,66,59 151	190	689
Rape and mustard seed ...	1897-98	25,23,037	1,00,92,108	95,299	3,81,196	20,18,040	80,72,160	31,807	1,27,228
	1898-99	18,28,036	66,36,630	68,184	2,47,167	14,29,319	51,81,281	39,785	1,44,221
Opium	1897-98	62,818	1,91,59,490	1,125	3,43,125	62,558	1,90,80,190	1,125	3,43,125
	1898-99	52,374	1,41,93,354	297	80,487	52,070	1,41,10,970	297	80,487
Ghi	1897-98	91,404	28,56,375	7,356	2,29,875	61,314	19,16,062	6,691	2,09,094
	1898-99	51,433	17,61,581	12,442	4,26,138	29,393	10,23,335	11,707	4,00,965
Salt	1897-98	16,190	52,617	49,95,617	1,62,35,755	454	1,475	49,78,836	1,61,81,217
	1898-99	20,324	63,200	49,57,920	1,54,93,500	152	475	49,42,355	1,54,44,559
Saltpetre	1897-98	3,58,275	30,45,337	11,928	1,01,345	3,56,966	30,34,211	11,895	1,01,107
	1898-99	3,31,118	27,31,723	6,285	51,851	3,28,563	27,10,645	6,238	51,463
Silk, raw	1897-98	21,776	1,10,33,284	1,472	7,49,248	14,325	72,90,725	469	2,38,721
	1898-99	20,478	1,04,23,302	943	4,79,987	11,562	58,85,058	490	2,49,410
Silk, manufactured, Indian	1897-98	1,632	15,92,832	206	2,01,056	1,626	15,86,976	174	1,69,824
	1898-99	601	5,36,576	204	1,95,432	567	5,53,392	181	1,76,656
Stone and lime	1897-98	16,35,211	20,44,014	79,261	99,076	10,20,487	12,75,609	63,104	85,130
	1898-99	16,32,667	20,40,832	90,050	1,12,562	8,84,646	11,05,807	56,213	70,266
Sugar, refined	1897-98	1,786	16,744	2,19,234	20,55,787	231	2,166	2,18,210	20,45,719
	1898-99	888	7,992	1,72,819	15,55,371	500	4,500	1,69,062	15,21,558
,, unrefined	1897-98	4,35,144	20,12,541	5,76,755	26,67,492	2,80,089	12,95,134	4,77,732	22,09,510
	1898-99	4,48,290	21,29,376	5,16,809	24,55,126	2,36,405	11,22,924	4,29,648	20,40,828
Tea, Indian	1897-98	4,78,597	1,67,50,895	1,855	64,925	4,71,074	1,64,87,590	1,694	59,290
	1898-99	4,03,844	1,43,21,476	1,320	38,280	4,02,827	1,43,29,983	1,295	37,555
Tobacco	1897-98	7,20,640	47,48,706	40,427	2,92,230	4,14,173	27,72,808	23,876	1,81,903
	1898-99	6,21,333	40,26,720	35,559	2,73,254	3,71,760	24,41,826	12,945	1,30,778

EXTERNAL TRADE OF BENGAL WITH NEPAL, TIBET, SIKKIM, AND BHUTAN.

In the past year the only changes made in the arrangements for collecting the statistics of the trade with Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim, and Bhutan consisted in the discarding of Pedong, Laba, and Ranjit as stations for the Tibet trade (though they were retained for the other trade). The total number of stations thus became 43, as shown in the margin. The figures relating to the Tibet trade shown in this report are for the whole year 1898-99.

For the Nepal trade	...	34 posts.
Do. Tibet do.	...	2 „
Do. Sikkim do.	...	4 „
Do. Bhutan do.	...	3 „
Total	...	43 „

The following comparative statement shows the total value of the trade registered in Bengal during the past three years. The statistics given in respect of the Tibet trade for 1897-98 are for nine months only.

State.		Total value of imports into British territory.	Total value of exports from British territory.	Total value of traffic registered.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nepal	1897-98	1,46,10,909	1,49,55,772	2,95,66,681
	1898-99	1,44,41,471	1,18,43,847	2,62,85,318
Tibet	1897-98	4,98,125*	1,88,280*	6,86,405*
	1898-99	11,21,019	10,17,685	21,38 704
Sikkim	1897-98	4,94,039	3,64,963	8,59,002
	1898-99	5,68,642	4,22,976	9,91,618
Bhutan	1897-98	1,08,194	1,37,460	2,45,654
	1898-99	1,05,756	1,47,056	2,52,812
Total ...	1897-98	1,57,11,267	1,56,46,475	3,13,57,742
	1898-99	1,62,36,888	1,34,31,564	2,96,68,452

* For nine months only.

It will be seen that the gross value of the trade during 1898-99 was 5·4 per cent. below the totals of the preceding year, but 2·4 per cent. over those of 1896-97. The decrease was entirely in the exports, the figures for the past year being 14·2 per cent. less than those for 1897-98; but in comparison with 1896-97 they showed an increase of 2·9 per cent. The causes of the fluctuations are explained in the following sections of this report, which deal with each State separately.

Trade between Nepal and other provinces of India through Bengal.

The figures given above relating to the Nepal trade include statistics of the trade between that State and other provinces in British India which passed through the registration stations in Bengal. The total value of this traffic during the past year, as compared with the figures of the preceding year, is shown separately as follows:—

Years.	Imports into other provinces from Nepal.	Exports from other provinces to Nepal.
	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	13,726	3,01,138
1898-99	26,961	4,43,914

The largest increase occurred in the exports from Cawnpore of raw cotton (from Rs. 3,303 to Rs. 63,287), Indian twist and yarn (from nothing to Rs. 99,856), and European twist and yarn (from Rs. 3,127 to Rs. 26,365). The figures under the head "Other kinds of animals" rose from Rs. 12,230 to Rs. 48,556, the chief source of supply being Lucknow. The exports of European piece-goods, however, fell off from Rs. 95,479 to Rs. 70,653, and those of Indian piece-goods from Rs. 1,40,540 to Rs. 86,666 in 1898-99. In this latter case Ghazipur and Gorakhpur showed the largest decrease. There has been, however, a large increase in the export of piece-goods registered as coming from this Province.

No trade is carried on through Bengal between other provinces and the three other Frontier States.

Trade between Bengal and Nepal.

Of the 34 stations at which this trade is registered, owing to the rains, Patardewa, in the Purnea district, remained closed for six months, viz., from the 1st June to the 30th November 1898, and Sukiapukri and Karjulia, in the Darjeeling district, for three months, from 16th June to 15th September 1898. The following statement shows the total value of the imports from, and exports to, Nepal during the past two years, exclusive of the trade between that State and other British Indian Provinces which passed through Bengal :—

Years.	Imports from Nepal.	Exports to Nepal.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	1,45,97,183	1,46,54,634	2,92,51,817
1898-99	1,44,14,510	1,13,99,933	2,58,14,443

The aggregate value of the past year's trade decreased by 11·7 per cent. and 1·8 per cent., as compared with 1897-98 and 1896-97, respectively. The import trade showed a falling off of 1·2 per cent. on the returns of the preceding year, but it was very nearly the same as in 1896-97. In the export trade the figures exhibited a decrease of 22·2 per cent. in comparison with 1897-98 and of 4·1 per cent. on the totals for 1896-97.

The greatest decrease in the import traffic was in silver (Rs. 6,58,661), rice (1,02,718 maunds) owing to the non-existence of famine, hides (94,643 pieces), miscellaneous rain crops (73,854 maunds), tobacco (68,875 maunds), and fibres, other than raw jute (31,249 maunds); and the chief items of increase were paddy (1,38,471 maunds), linseed (1,36,253 maunds), miscellaneous spring crops (35,398 maunds), and mustard seed (29,110 maunds). In the exports there was a considerable falling off under silver of 30 lakhs, or nearly the difference between the total exports of the two years. In fact the decrease in the import and export of silver is greater than the total decrease in the returns of the year. Salt showed a decrease of 53,974 maunds and tobacco of 24,632 maunds, while manufactured woollen goods rose in value from Rs. 36,902 in 1897-98 to Rs. 48,400 in 1898-99.

The usual comparative statement showing the total quantity and value of the principal staples carried both ways during the past two years is appended. The figures are exclusive of the registered trade with other British Provinces which passed through Bengal :—

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cattle	No. 1897-98	45,323	5,812	51,135	10,36,369	1,32,636	11,69,005
	1898-99	46,634	7,601	54,235	10,79,926	1,75,659	12,55,585
Sheep and goats ...	„ 1897-98	30,780	34,561	65,341	1,05,280	1,16,190	2,21,470
	1898-99	38,206	35,773	73,979	1,17,783	1,12,927	2,30,710
Cotton, raw	Mds. 1897-98	400	4,814	5,214	7,300	87,856	95,156
	1898-99	113	2,677	2,790	1,978	47,547	49,525
Cotton piece-goods (European) ...	„ 1897-98	...	38,246	38,246	...	23,99,284	23,99,284
	1898-99	...	39,642	39,642	...	27,02,619	27,02,619
Ditto (Indian) ...	„ 1897-98	376	9,699	10,075	25,045	2,81,013	3,06,058
	1898-99	417	5,455	5,872	20,369	2,68,920	2,89,289
Other fibres than jute, raw	„ 1897-98	45,332	21	45,353	2,16,556	104	2,16,660
	1898-99	14,083	...	14,083	73,967	...	73,967
Fresh fruits and vegetables	„ 1897-98	39,036	51,328	90,364	1,26,869	1,66,818	2,93,687
	1898-99	39,287	48,239	87,526	1,14,204	1,42,385	2,56,589
Gram and pulse ...	„ 1897-98	1,60,298	20,824	1,81,122	4,22,216	57,387	4,79,603
	1898-99	1,45,267	15,810	1,61,077	5,30,978	61,232	5,92,210
Wheat	„ 1897-98	17,083	1,053	18,136	52,192	3,137	55,329
	1898-99	31,471	928	32,399	1,21,342	3,526	1,24,868
Other spring crops ...	„ 1897-98	59,739	1,334	61,073	1,57,960	3,420	1,61,380
	1898-99	95,137	133	95,270	3,14,928	475	3,15,403

Articles.		Quantity.			Value.		
		Imports.	Exports.	Total.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, husked ...Mds.	1897-98	7,37,316	4,338	7,41,654	26,35,091	13,174	26,48,265
	1898-99	6,34,598	3,568	6,38,166	25,11,490	14,239	25,25,729
Do., unhusked ... „	1897-98	8,93,881	6,657	9,00,538	19,07,667	12,081	19,19,748
	1898-99	10,32,352	2,004	10,34,356	23,22,693	4,510	23,27,203
Other rain crops ... „	1897-98	3,61,831	2,505	3,64,336	9,28,836	5,206	9,34,042
	1898-99	2,87,977	302	2,88,279	7,89,895	830	7,90,725
Hides of cattle ... No.	1897-98	251,989	...	251,989	8,84,282	...	8,84,282
	1898-99	157,346	...	157,346	5,34,481	...	5,34,481
Skins of sheep, goats, and other small animals ... No.	1897-98	73,929	...	73,929	1,16,380	...	1,16,380
	1898-99	49,272	...	49,272	77,977	...	77,977
Brass and copper ... Mds.	1897-98	235	15,763	15,998	9,050	6,07,154	6,16,204
	1898-99	73	10,839	10,912	2,797	4,14,066	4,16,863
Iron ... ... „	1897-98	244	22,228	22,472	2,168	1,95,355	1,97,523
	1898-99	282	17,639	17,921	2,538	1,58,751	1,61,289
Opium ... „	1897-98	79	...	79	79,079	...	79,079
	1898-99	119	...	119	1,30,543	...	1,30,543
Ghi ... „	1897-98	8,268	...	8,268	2,46,825	...	2,46,825
	1898-99	8,536	...	8,536	2,72,116	...	2,72,116
All other kinds of provisions ... „	1897-98	41,127	72,522	1,13,649	3,89,827	6,98,918	10,88,745
	1898-99	42,393	76,907	1,19,300	4,00,847	7,33,647	11,34,494
Salt ... „	1897-98	147	3,01,277	3,01,424	565	11,54,994	11,55,559
	1898-99	160	2,47,303	2,47,463	622	9,58,310	9,58,932
Saltpetre ... „	1897-98	12,669	...	12,669	87,568	...	87,568
	1898-99	17,472	...	17,472	1,14,556	...	1,14,556
Linseed ... „	1897-98	1,52,656	20	1,52,676	7,10,436	95	7,10,531
	1898-99	2,88,909	674	2,89,583	11,74,620	2,612	11,77,232
Mustard seed ... „	1897-98	2,05,665	324	2,05,989	9,51,200	1,498	9,52,698
	1898-99	2,34,775	219	2,34,994	10,44,144	958	10,45,102
Silk, manufactured „	1897-98	...	58	58	...	21,890	21,890
	1898-99	...	65	65	...	25,193	25,193
Betelnuts ... „	1897-98	...	24,856	24,856	...	2,42,112	2,42,112
	1898-99	...	25,801	25,801	...	2,68,054	2,68,054
Spices ... „	1897-98	7,308	27,272	34,580	2,42,082	8,93,319	11,35,401
	1898-99	5,876	25,934	31,810	1,88,891	8,39,717	10,28,608
Sugar, refined ... „	1897-98	...	11,610	11,610	...	1,43,273	1,43,273
	1898-99	...	15,573	15,573	...	1,82,220	1,82,220
Do., unrefined ... „	1897-98	...	45,746	45,746	...	1,97,795	1,97,795
	1898-99	13	55,644	55,657	59	2,46,968	2,47,027
Tobacco ... „	1897-98	1,07,611	97,935	2,05,546	9,78,665	9,65,736	19,44,401
	1898-99	38,796	73,303	1,12,099	3,69,713	6,68,569	10,38,282
Timber other than teak ... „	1897-98	41,826	...	41,826	1,15,023	...	1,15,023
	1898-99	29,696	...	29,696	74,270	...	74,270
Wool, manufactured „	1897-98	385	608	993	26,385	36,902	63,287
	1898-99	468	910	1,378	25,457	48,400	73,857
Silver ... Rs.	1897-98	...	...	...	12,65,799	32,88,942	45,54,741
	1898-99	...	...	...	6,07,138	27,9,619	8,86,757

Trade between Bengal and Tibet and Sikkim.

The traffic between Bengal and Sikkim continued to be registered during the past year at the four stations of Pedang, Ranjit, Laba, and Singla, in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year.

The total value of the past year's traffic with Tibet is compared below with that of the preceding year :—

Trade with Tibet.

	Trade with Tibet.	
	1897-98. (9 months.)	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory	4,98,125	11,21,019
Exports from ditto	1,88,280	10,17,685
Total ...	6,86,405	21,38,704

There can, however, be no doubt that the very large apparent increase both in the import and export trade in the year under report as compared with 1896-97 is mainly due to the greater accuracy of the registration now that the stations have been altered. The increase in the returns is greatest under the heads of raw wool, musk, yak tails, and silver. Raw wool alone formed 63·6 per cent. of the total imports, while the figures under silver rose from Rs. 7,659 in 1896-97 to Rs. 2,26,000 in the year under report, but no explanation of the cause of the large increase under these heads has been given. The increase under musk was 56·4 per cent. as compared with 1896-97, and was due to larger speculation by the Chinese; the increase under yak tails was 6·8 per cent., and is attributed to a better demand in Calcutta. The rise in the export trade is ascribed to larger transactions in almost every article shown in the list below; and at the same time large consignments of metals, other than brass, copper and iron, precious stones and pearls unset, and Chinese and Japanese ware (including lacquered ware and excluding earthenware and porcelain) were for the first time registered during the past year. This is a curious and interesting development of the trade, for it seems an indication that the Chinese and Japanese merchants of the sea-ports find their communications with Thibet to be simpler and easier by the Yatung route than by the old trade roads through China. The largest item in the export trade is European cotton piece-goods, the value of which rose from Rs. 42,455 in 1896-97 to Rs. 2,52,179 in 1898-99: the other items in order of importance are silver (Rs. 1,56,323 against Rs. 1,13,800 in 1896-97), wool, manufactured (Rs. 1,17,011 against Rs. 26,974 in 1896-97), miscellaneous articles of merchandise, manufactured (Rs. 74,868 against Rs. 21,278 in 1896-97), and silk, manufactured (Rs. 64,999 against Rs. 660 in 1896-97).

The following statement shows the principal commodities imported from, and exported to, Tibet during the past two years :—

	Imports from Tibet.	
	1897-98. (9 months.)	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wool, raw	4,29,904	7,13,371
Silver	11,100	2,26,000
Musk	8,960	98,562
Yak tails	6,636	38,646
Horses, ponies, and mules	25,092	26,234
Wool, manufactured	15,027	5,402
Gold	1,300	3,824
	Exports to Tibet.	
	1897-98. (9 months.)	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods (European)	12,736	2,52,179
Silver	68,100	1,56,323
Wool, manufactured	9,409	1,17,011
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured ...	3,570	74,868
Silk, manufactured	.....	64,999
Chinese and Japanese ware (including lacquered ware and excluding earthenware and porcelain) ...	.....	42,689
Metals other than brass, copper and iron ...	.....	28,630
Precious stones and pearls, unset	.....	35,369
Tobacco	27,326	27,102
Brass and copper	17,762	23,442
Provisions (other than fish and ghi)	1,271	9,722
Miscellaneous rain crops	.....	25,256
Cotton twist and yarn (European)	.....	20,278
Indigo	38,610	18,757
Iron	7,399	16,427
Rice, husked	48	6,413
Other kinds of dyeing materials	190	11,845
Fresh fruits and vegetables	.....	11,676

Trade with Sikkim.

The results of the past year's trade with Sikkim are compared below with those of the previous year:—

	Trade with Sikkim.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imports into British territory ...	4,94,039	5,68,642
Exports from ditto ...	3,64,963	4,22,976
Total ...	8,59,002	9,91,618

Though the total trade with Sikkim showed a recovery of 15·4 per cent. as compared with 1897-98, the figures were still 15·5 per cent. below those of 1896-97. The most important fluctuations in the imports from Sikkim in comparison with 1897-98 are a decrease of Rs. 45,977 under timber and of Rs. 26,159 under rain crops, against increases under living animals, other than horses, ponies, mules, cattle, sheep and goats (Rs. 38,949), ghi (Rs. 29,430), gram and pulses (Rs. 16,077), provisions, other than fish and ghi (Rs. 14,249), and under sheep and goats (Rs. 13,833). In the export trade there were increases under various articles as compared with the preceding year, the most noticeable among them being rice (Rs. 21,772), Indian cotton twist and yarn (Rs. 16,021), European cotton piece-goods (Rs. 11,749), cattle (Rs. 9,940), and salt (Rs. 8,036), while gold to the value of Rs. 2,000 was sent to Sikkim, none having been sent in the two previous years.

The subjoined abstracts show the chief articles of merchandise imported from, and exported to, Sikkim during the past two years:—

	Imports from Sikkim.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous rain-crops	1,89,906	1,63,747
Spices (other than betelnuts)	66,264	75,470
Gram and pulse	58,186	74,263
Fresh fruits and vegetables	47,539	47,660
Other kinds of living animals	3,180	42,129
Ghi	3,560	32,990
Provisions (other than ghi)	11,580	25,829
Sheep and goats	7,775	21,608
Hides of cattle	13,231	18,739
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	9,385	13,771
Timber other than teak	55,540*	9,563
Rice, husked	1,564	8,157
Brass and copper	4,655	7,465
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,152	7,335
Cattle	4,699	6,624
Oils (other than petroleum)	1,055	5,088
Wool, manufactured	587	4,152
Horses, ponies and mules	5,916	2,060

* Include all kinds of timber.

	Exports to Sikkim.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rice, husked	45,918	67,690
Cotton piece-goods (European)	38,144	49,893
Salt	34,445	42,481
Cattle	26,260	36,200
Provisions (other than ghi)	40,091	33,517
Petroleum	22,427†	30,654
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	29,335	26,011
Tobacco	25,093	25,630
Cotton twist and yarn (Indian)	8,944	24,965
Oils (other than petroleum)	18,964	17,745
Other kinds of living animals	26,570	14,128
Silver	12,648	10,508
Sugar, unrefined	6,375	8,493
Fresh fruits and vegetables	1,770	6,207
Tea (Indian)	6,783	6,181
Spices (other than betelnuts)	3,026	4,736
Other articles of merchandise, manufactured	4,650	4,266
Iron	4,463	3,123
Betelnuts	1,499	2,315
Gold	...	2,000
Cotton twist and yarn (European) ...	1,322	1,893
Woollen piece-goods	1,075	1,550
Refined sugar	1,184	1,350

† Include all kinds of mineral oils.

Trade with Bhutan.

The trade of Bengal with Bhutan continued, as in previous years, to be registered at Buxa, Hantudara, and Ambari, in the Jalpaiguri district, and at Pedang and Laba, in the Darjeeling district. All these stations were kept open throughout the year, with the exception of Hantupara and Ambari, which were closed for seven months from April to October on account of the rains. The great bulk of the trade, both import and export, is registered at Buxa. The following statement gives the total value of the trade registered during the past two years:—

	Imports from Bhutan.	Exports to Bhutan.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98	1,08,194	1,37,460	2,45,654
1898-99	1,05,756	1,47,056	2,52,812

There has been little or no change in the total traffic registered during the past three years. The demand for all the principal articles, both under imports and exports, was steady, with the exception of fresh fruits and vegetables, the value of the imports of which fell from Rs. 18,178 in 1897-98 to Rs. 10,745 in 1898-99, and rice, the exports of which aggregated Rs. 23,979 in value against Rs. 16,710 in 1897-98.

The principal articles imported from Bhutan during the past year are compared below with the figures for the previous year:—

Imports from Bhutan.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Wax	18,312	19,304
Musk	13,800	13,842
Wool, manufactured	14,659	13,214
Horses, ponies and mules	11,424	12,772
Fresh fruits and vegetables	18,178	10,745
Ghi	7,863	10,438
Cattle	11,786	9,072
Silk, manufactured	3,781	4,969
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	3,537	4,000
Hides of cattle	1,711	2,976
Wheat	1,277	1,701
Madder and manjit	305	756
Shell-lac	...	710
Sheep and goats	449	643
Yaks' tails	994	430

Exports to Bhutan.

A similar statement shows the more important articles exported to Bhutan during the same period:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Betelnuts	27,523	30,327
Tobacco	27,097	25,160
Cotton piece-goods (European)	23,684	24,875
Rice, husked	16,710	23,979
Cotton piece-goods (Indian)	10,705	12,520
Iron	6,810	6,903
Silk, manufactured (Indian)	7,237	6,872
Brass and copper	8,732	6,191
Wool, manufactured (European)	1,389	2,744
Cotton, twist and yarn (European)	...	2,159
Sugar, unrefined	2,655	1,785
All other articles of merchandise, unmanufactured ...	3,619	1,370
Cattle	...	1,070
Provisions (other than ghi)	367	615

PULBIC WORKS.

Buildings and Roads.

THE total outlay of the year 1898-99 on Civil and Military Works amounted to Rs. 87,21,166, as shown in the following statement:—

SERVICE HEADS.	ORIGINAL WORKS.		REPAIRS.		TOTAL.	
	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.	Grant.	Outlay.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33.—Famine Relief Works—						
Civil Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	Portion of Rs. 5,000 for all Famine Works in Bengal,	...
Communications ...	...	—2,491	...	...		—2,491
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	...	...	...		...
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...		4,446
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...		886
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...		—551
Total Famine Relief Works ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,290
44.—Military Works—						
Works ...	1,57,200	1,45,884	31,200	29,736	1,88,400	1,75,620
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	39,000	35,329
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	2,600	2,303
Suspense ...	...	...	...	...		18,750
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—15,000	—15,129
Loss by Exchange ...	...	...	...	...	—8,000	—7,595
Total Military Works ...	...	...	...	...	2,07,000	2,09,278
45.—Civil Works—						
Works ... Civil Buildings ...	5,11,000	4,98,827	1,32,600	1,58,041	6,43,600	6,56,868
Works ... Communications ...	...	...	13,700	15,706	13,700	15,706
Works ... Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	1,311	...	...	...	1,311
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	74,300	70,551
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	4,400	4,274
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	—257
Expenditure in England ...	...	...	...	...	—57,000	—52,284
Loss by exchange ...	...	...	...	...	—29,000	—26,248
Total Civil Works ...	...	...	...	...	6,50,000	6,69,921
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	—41,000	—41,053	...	...	—41,000	—41,053
Total Imperial ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,40,436
Provincial.						
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings ...	11,10,000	13,40,343	3,40,000	1,86,239	14,50,000	15,26,582
Communications ...	1,50,000	1,81,386	6,00,000	6,29,976	7,50,000	8,11,362
Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	...	4,618	60,000	66,777	60,000	71,395
Establishment ...	...	...	...	...	7,60,600	8,33,003
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	29,400	29,051
Suspense Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	10,000	17,398
Total Provincial ...	...	...	...	...	30,60,000	32,88,791
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Excluded Local Funds ...	7,971	6,031	2,815	4,005	(a)12,165	(a)11,998
District Road Funds... ...	...	10,86,616	...	24,95,755	...	(a)43,15,510*
Contributions—						
Civil Works { Imperial ...	600	...	9,783	9,769	10,383	9,769
Civil Works { Provincial ...	3,30,259	2,51,059	3,710	2,099	3,33,969	(a)2,54,662
Total Contributions ...	...	...	...	...	3,44,352	(a)2,64,431
Total Local Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	45,91,939
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	...	...	...	87,21,166

(a) Inclusive of the charges for Establishment and Tools and Plant.

* { Expenditure on works in the districts not subject to the operations of the Bengal Local Self-Government Act ... Rs. 2,98,179
{ Ditto ditto districts subject to ditto ditto ... 40,17,331
Total ... 43,15,510

The shares of the Public Works Department and of the local authorities in this total are nearly the same, the major heads standing thus :—

Public Works Department expenditure.

	Rs.
I.—Imperial works	8,40,436
II.—Provincial works	32,88,791
III.—Excluded Local Funds	11,998
IV.—Contributions	2,64,431
	44,05,656
District Road Funds expenditure ...	43,15,510

Taking these heads seriatim :—

I.—IMPERIAL WORKS.

The major heads stand as follows:—

	Rs.
(*a*) Military works	2,09,278
(*b*) Civil works	6,69,921
(*c*) Famine relief	2,290
	8,81,489
Less Miscellaneous Public Improvements (written back).	41,053
	8,40,436

(*a*) Military.

Under the head *Military* the most important work of the year has been the building of quarters for the military students attached to the Calcutta Medical College. On this work, which was started in May, Rs. 1,09,523 was expended, and the building had reached the third floor level. Work in constructing a proof range at Balasore for the Ordnance Department made good progress, and accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 32,081.

(*b*) Civil works.

In Civil Works the major items are three lakhs contributed to the new General Hospital, Calcutta, dealt with under Provincial, Rs. 29,000 spent on completing five salt golahs at Chittagong, and Rs. 20,000 allotted for a new meteorological office at Alipore, of which about one-third of the work was finished during the year. New telegraph offices were built at Jalpaiguri and at Comilla, and the office of the Comptroller-General of Post Offices in Calcutta was completed.

The outlay in each department of the administration for civil works was as follows :—

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Salt	30,321	8,745	39,066
Opium	19,258	18,555	37,813
Mint	3,799	8,350	12,149
Post offices	24,140	13,386	37,526
Telegraphs	32,660	11,965	44,625
Viceregal residence	50,542	95,278	1,45,820
Secretariat buildings	9,260	—2,320	6,940
Currency buildings	946	5,596	6,542
Political agencies	...	500	500

	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Surveyor-General's office ...	3,013	8,472	11,485
Churches	10	...	10
Hospitals	3,00,813	...	3,00,813
Printing	3,687	—1,081	2,606
Miscellaneous	20,378	364	20,742
Communications	...	15,706	15,706
Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,311	...	1,311
	5,00,138	1,83,516	6,83,654
Establishment, tools and plant and suspense	...	...	74,568
			7,58,222
Deduct contribution, English expenditure and exchange ...	...	...	88,301
			6,69,921

The small expenditure, Rs. 15,706, under the head Communications is for repairs to roads in Sikkim.

(c) Famine relief.

Under famine relief there was only an adjustment of certain outstanding charges of the previous year.

II.—PROVINCIAL WORKS.

The original budget provision stood at Rs. 32,06,000. This was subsequently revised to Rs. 30,60,000, but the final expenditure stands at Rs. 32,88,791. This total is made up as follows :—

		Rs.	Rs.
(a) Original works ...	Civil buildings ...	13,40,343	
	Communications ...	1,81,386	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	4,618	
			15,26,347
(b) Repairs ...	Civil buildings ...	1,86,239	
	Communications ...	6,29,976	
	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	66,777	
			8,82,992
(c) Establishment ...	... ...	...	8,33,003
(d) Tools and plant ...	... ...	...	29,051
(e) Suspense ...	... ...	...	17,398
			32,88,791

(a) and (b) Original works and repairs—Civil Buildings.

The funds expended on civil buildings, original works, show an increase of Rs. 2,78,404 over the corresponding figure of the previous year. The figure, large as it is, does not, however, denote any great progress in providing for the pressing needs of the province, as nearly half of the total expenditure was the result of the earthquake of 1897. The expenditure so caused was the following :—

	Rs.
Reconstruction of buildings	4,19,364
Extensive repair classed as original ...	2,41,544
	6,60,908

The outlay under the heads of Administration for both original works and repairs is shown in the following table :—

Civil Building.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial Services (Imperial).			
Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts	2,42,462	17,937	2,60,399
Circuit-houses			
Judges' Courts	4,95,207	26,578	5,21,785
Munsifs' Courts			
Subdivisional Courts			
Subdivisional residences			
High Court buildings	31,763	—16,820	14,943
Small Cause Court buildings	2,727	11,357	14,084
Excse buildings	43,557	14,053	57,610
Residence for Local Government	21,322	28,704	50,026
Secretariat Offices	27,311	19,141	46,452
Board of Revenue buildings	8,751	—7,850	901
Stamps and Stationery	2,596	1,450	4,046
Museum buildings	12,825	—1,188	11,637
Monuments and Antiquities	6,875	4,514	11,389
Ecclesiastical — Churches	43,625	1,160	44,785
Ecclesiastical — Burial-grounds	5,901	6,446	12,347
Ecclesiastical — Lord Bishop's Palace	1,385	—390	995
Provincial Services (Provincial).			
Jails — Central Jail	43,508	1,360	44,868
Jails — District „	1,09,362	34,146	1,43,508
Jails — Lock-ups	34,773	7,849	42,622
Police	1,57,623	19,103	1,76,725
Educational — Government Colleges	1,01,238	—30,154	71,084
Educational — Ditto Schools	46,601	24,978	71,579
Educational — University buildings	837	—568	269
Medical ... — Hospitals and Dispensaries	1,49,281	38,824	1,88,105
Medical ... — Medical Colleges and Schools	1,67,295	13,287	1,80,582
Medical ... — Lock Hospitals	339	—339	.....
Medical ... — Lunatic Asylums	9,975	—246	9,729
Customs buildings	890	6,646	7,536
Miscellaneous — Registration	6,089	1,854	7,945
Miscellaneous — Public Works buildings	16,510	6,856	23,366
Miscellaneous — Miscellaneous or General	37,952	25,530	63,482
Forest	1,009	.....	1,009
Total Civil Buildings* ...	18,29,588	2,54,220	20,83,808

* These figures include the proportionate share of establishment charges, namely, Rs. 5,57,226 debitable to civil buildings.

The various works of importance under these several heads are detailed in the following paragraphs:—

Collectors' and Magistrates' Courts and circuit-houses.

Reconstruction after the earthquake was in progress on the court-houses at Rangpur and Bogra. At the former station a Collectorate, estimated to cost Rs. 59,000, and a Magistrate's Court and police office, estimated at Rs. 35,400, were in hand, and at the latter the Collectorate was begun on an estimate of Rs. 76,700. Additions to the Courts at Chapra, Monghyr, and Krishnagar were sanctioned and put in hand under estimates aggregating Rs. 1,01,700, including the cost of a separate building at Chapra for a waiting-room for Europeans. The rebuilding of the circuit-houses at Bogra, Rampur Boalia, and Jalpaiguri was commenced, the two former having been destroyed by the earthquake of 1897 and the latter by fire. The cost of these three buildings is estimated at Rs. 33,500.

Judges' and Munsifs' Courts, &c.

Progress was made on the new courts at Rangpur to take the place of those destroyed in 1897, Rs. 23,800 being expended against an estimated final cost of Rs. 93,300. The rebuilding of the Mymensingh Court was nearly completed. New munsifis were commenced at Jalpaiguri, Nilphamari, and Thakurgaon, estimated respectively at Rs. 26,320, Rs. 23,800, and Rs. 18,500. The first was practically completed during the year, and some Rs. 12,000 expended on the others. At Sasaram and Daltonganj munsifs' courts were completed, and at Magura an old subdivisional residence was converted into a munsifi.

Subdivisional courts and residences.

New court-houses were built at Narail and Netrokona, that at Gaibanda was in progress, and work on reconstructing the damaged court at Sirajganj was begun. A residence at Serampore was completed at a cost of Rs. 28,100, additions to the Jahanabad residence were made, and a bungalow built at Banki for the Sub-Deputy Collector.

Excise buildings.

At Naugaon the first of the new large ganja godowns was completed and the second made good progress. Additional godown accommodation was provided in the Russa distillery, and sanction was given to water-supply for the Berhampore and Rajmahal distilleries.

Secretariat offices.

About one-third of the work of reconstructing the lead flats of Writers' Buildings, estimated to cost Rs. 13,000, was completed. The electric light was introduced in the Darjeeling offices.

Ecclesiastical buildings.

A parsonage house for the Senior Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, was commenced during the year at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,150. The reconstruction of the part of Bhagalpur Church that had been damaged by the earthquake was finished.

Jails.

The two double-storied barracks that were in progress last year at Buxar and Bhagalpur were completed, and cost respectively Rs. 39,900 and Rs. 44,700. At the former place the jail water-supply was completed for Rs. 27,450. Reconstruction after earthquake damage was in progress in the district jail of Rangpur and the sub-jails at Nilphamari, Alipur Duars, Naugaon, Nator, and Sirajganj. A new lock-up at Kurigram was begun to replace the building carried away by the Dhurla river. Progress was made in the improvements to the jail at Comilla, and estimates were sanctioned for enlarging the jail at Dumka.

Police buildings.

A residence for the District Superintendent of Police was built at Laheria Serai at a cost of Rs. 12,130, and sanction was given to an estimate for a two-storied residence for a similar officer at Noakhali, at a probable cost of Rs. 20,000. Minor police buildings at Rangpur and Rampur Boalia were re-erected after destruction by the earthquake.

Educational buildings.

A building of considerable importance, the Bihar School of Engineering, has been started at Patna during the year under an estimate of Rs. 1,73,300. Funds are provided by contribution, and about one-third of the work is done. The new chemical laboratory at the Medical College, Calcutta, was finished at a cost of

Rs. 1,89,100, and Rs. 25,000 were expended on fittings and furniture for the building.

The enlargement of the zilla schools at Purnea and Malda was carried out, and similar work begun at Bogra. The restoration of the Rampur Boalia College buildings was finished, and the reconstruction of the Madrasa buildings at the same place begun.

Medical buildings.

The most important work of the year has been the new General Hospital, Calcutta. The first building, the men's block, estimated to cost Rs. 8,83,000, made good progress: the expenditure on this building, amounting to Rs. 2,94,600, was met from the Imperial grant. Certain alterations were carried out to the existing administrative block of this hospital at a cost of Rs. 4,000, and work on improving the operating theatre of the Medical College was begun.

Disinfectors, costing Rs. 5,030 and Rs. 4,085, respectively, were supplied to the General Hospital and the Campbell Hospital, Sealdah.

The Victoria Zenana Hospital was completed at a cost of Rs. 1,56,800, and a residence in connection with it was sanctioned and built during the year for Rs. 21,000. A contagious diseases ward was also provided at a final cost of Rs. 19,200. The funds for these works were found from contributions.

(*a*) and (*b*) Original works and repairs—Communications.

While expenditure on repairs stands at practically the same figure as in the previous year, that on original works shows an increase of Rs. 1,05,086. The comparative figures are:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Original works ...	76,300	1,81,386	1,05,086
Repairs ...	6,24,860	6,29,976	5,116
	7,01,160	8,41,362	1,10,202

The increase is mainly accounted for by Rs. 50,000 spent on opening up a new road into Sikkim from the Tista bridge, Rs. 30,000 utilised on the Nagrakâtta road in the Duars, and Rs. 19,000 provided for reconstructing the Poonpoon bridge on the Grand Trunk Road.

The work of repairing the damage done by floods to the Roro bridge in the second mile of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road was completed at an expenditure of Rs. 5,203, and the work of protecting the edges of metalling on steep inclines in the first section, Ranchi-Purulia road, was half finished at the close of the year. An estimate, amounting to Rs. 832, was sanctioned for demarcating the land on the second section of the Ranchi-Purulia road from Toolin to Purulia, and the work was nearly half done.

A sum of Rs. 10,139 was spent during the year under report in renewing about 13 miles of the portion of the Raniganj-Midnapore road running through the Bankura district.

Poonpoon bridge.

This bridge is to be of the lattice girder type. It is being constructed over the river Poonpoon on the 331st mile of the Grand Trunk Road to replace the iron suspension bridge which has been condemned for many years past. It is to consist of three spans of 61 feet, the old abutments are to be utilised, and two new rubble stone piers on well foundations of brickwork are to be built. The entire length of the girder from abutment to abutment will be 191 feet. The cost of the work is estimated at Rs. 33,474, of which Rs. 20,809 was expended up to end of March last. The east pier has been nearly completed, and the wells of the west pier are nearly sunk to their full depth. A band of yellow clay, from four to five feet in thickness, somewhat retarded the sinking of the wells. The girders which have been constructed at the Dehri Workshops are ready, but have not yet been taken to the site, as the work is not yet ready to receive them. It is anticipated that the bridge will be open to traffic by the end of June 1900.

Lilajan Causeway.

This work, situated on the 284th mile of the Grand Trunk Road, was considerably damaged in the floods of July last; extensive repairs have therefore been rendered necessary, and it has been considered advisable to somewhat increase the waterway for the passage of brushwood, etc., for which an estimate, amounting to Rs. 24,364, has been sanctioned. During 1898-99 a sum of Rs. 5,099 was

spent, and about half of the work on the east end completed. The collection of materials for the remainder has been made. About a quarter of the entire work may be said to have been executed.

Three rest-sheds were erected at Dobi, Raniganj, and Aurangabad on the Grand Trunk Road for the use of the Public Works Department subordinates at a total cost of Rs. 813.

The stone packing of the Sone causeway on the Bankipore-Dinapore Road, which was badly damaged by floods, has been replaced, and some new groins have been added on the downstream side to prevent the scour caused by the parallel current occurring at the toe.

Pilgrim Road, first and second sections, 9½ miles.

A diversion of the last section of the road from the right bank of the Katjuri was rendered necessary by the alignment of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and the work has been carried out at the expense of the Railway. Portions of miles 4 and 5 were relaid with a new coat of 3-inch metal, and petty repairs to ruts and holes in the remaining length were done. The sides and slopes were also maintained in good order.

Between Midnapore and Chandinabazar the road has been much cut up during the past two years owing to the heavy cartage of railway material. About seven miles in length were thoroughly consolidated during the year, but there are still some portions of the road which require renewal.

The flood of June 1898 breached the Orissa Trunk Road in the 22nd mile north of Balasore. The breach has been closed with earth at a cost of Rs. 901. When this has settled, the breach will be soled and metalled. Meanwhile communication has been kept up.

Maintenance and repairs of Orissa Trunk Road: estimated amount Rs. 1,119: expenditure Rs. 1,301.

The main item of expenditure under this head is the entertainment of nokur coolies and peons to do petty repairs to the road all the year round. Temporary diversion roads were made at the breaches at Goorikhal in mile 22, Toorkia in mile 31, and approaches made in the left bank of the Burrabullong at Falwar; jungle-cutting and alignment made for the proposed diversion of the Orissa Trunk Road at Falwar.

In the Darjeeling Division at Kapraij a timber and iron bridge of 16—20 feet span was finished at an outlay of Rs. 12,673, and some protective works estimated to cost Rs. 1,000 to the Balasan Bridge at Panighata were started.

The realignment of a portion of the Peshoke Road from the third to the sixth mile, with the view of improving its grade, was taken up in October on a provisional sanction amounting to Rs. 16,000. By the close of the year this money was fully utilised and good progress made with the work, which will be completed by the month of August.

Owing to the increase in the traffic on the Torihana-Bagdogra Road in the Terai it became necessary to improve and metal it, and by the 31st March the allotment of Rs. 8,000 was expended, and the work was well in hand.

In connection with the improvements of communication in the Duars of the Jalpaiguri district, projects for the roads from the Ramsaihat station to Nagrakata and to Gairkata for Rs. 68,945 and Rs. 19,500 respectively received sanction, and expenditure up to an aggregate of Rs. 31,719 was incurred on them, which practically absorbed the allotments made. The principal work in connection with the first-named road consists of blocking up the spill channels of the Jaldhaka river, which were a source of damage to the road, and the construction of a bund protected by woodwork on which to carry the road at a point where the waters of the rivers Jaldhaka and Diana intermingle. The entire absence of local labour and the unhealthiness of the locality had a deterrent effect on the progress of the works; but very material assistance has throughout been given by the Manager of the Duars Tea Company, who is interested in this road, and with his further help, which has been promised, it is anticipated that the necessary embankments will be completed before the advent of the rains. The earthwork for the first five and on the 10th and 11th miles of the road was done and quarters for the staff erected. The work executed on the Gairkata Road consisted chiefly of raising the embankments along the first five miles from Ramsaihat. Owing to changes in the staff the projects for the other roads which were in hand have been delayed, but that for the Sulkapara and Taljhora Roads (16 miles) are expected shortly, and three others are being prepared.

In the Eastern Duars reconnaissances have been made for feeder roads from the station about to be opened at Jainti to the Rydak in the direction of the Newlands Tea Estate and westwards towards Paglapara, with the view of starting work on them during the ensuing cold weather. The survey of the first-named road was well advanced when the year closed.

The following statement shows the length of road communication maintained by public authorities in Bengal during the year 1898-99:—

[This statement does not include roads and streets within municipal limits and maintained from Municipal Funds.]

Name of Division.	Name of district.	Length of metalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by the Public Works Department.	Length of metalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Length of unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Total of metalled roads.	Total of unmetalled roads.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Burdwan	Burdwan	4	...	271¾	255	275¾	255
	Bankura	...	...	224¼	395¼	224¼	395¼
	Birbhum	...	...	128⅝	378½	128⅝	378½
	Midnapore	113	1½	404⅞	304	517⅜	305½
	Hooghly	45	...	79⅜	312⅛	124⅜	312⅛
	Howrah	18	...	14⅛	68	32⅛	68
Presidency	24-Parganas (Proper)	...	...	237½	1,332	237½	1,332
	24-Parganas (Calcutta)	14 5/12	...	...	...	14 5/12	...
	Nadia	...	...	106⅞	688⅞	106⅞	688⅞
	Jessore	...	...	135⅝	914⅞	135⅝	914⅞
	Khulna	...	...	8⅜	1,040	8⅜	1,040
	Murshidabad	...	...	23⅞	519	23⅞	519
Rajshahi	Dinajpur	...	...	20½	1,026⅜	20½	1,026⅜
	Rajshahi	...	...	63¾	473½	63¾	473½
	Rangpur	...	28	16¼	1,373⅞	16¼	1,401⅛
	Bogra	...	...	...	336¾	...	336¾
	Pabna	...	...	5¼	613½	5¼	613½
	Darjeeling	148	197¾	...	351⅜	148	549⅛
	Jalpaiguri	8½	...	27⅜	660⅞	35⅞	660⅞
Dacca	Dacca	1⅛	...	7⅝	267⅞	8 2/4	267⅞
	Faridpur	...	...	9	147¾	9	147¾
	Backergunge	...	...	14⅞	359⅞	14⅞	359⅞
	Mymensingh	...	...	174	608¼	174	608¼
Chittagong	Chittagong	...	...	...	587¼	...	587¼
	Noakhali	...	...	6⅞	368¼	6⅛	368¼
	Tippera	...	...	6⅛	346⅞	6⅛	346⅞
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	⅝	164	⅝	164
Patna	Patna	7⅓	...	100½	1,112	107⅚	1,112
	Gaya	67	...	212¼	1,261	279¼	1,261
	Shahabad	56	...	180⅜	1,677⅓	236⅜	1,677⅓
	Muzaffarpur	...	...	310¼	838⅝	310¼	838⅝
	Darbhanga	...	...	69¾	2,585¼	69¾	2,585¼
	Saran	...	...	428¾	2,260½	428¾	2,266¼
	Champaran	1⅛	...	13¼	1,016¼	14⅜	1,016¼
Bhagalpur	Monghyr	...	...	88¼	1,320	88¼	1,320
	Bhagalpur	...	...	60¼	1,669⅓	60¼	1,669⅓
	Purnea	...	...	118⅜	1,879⅞	118⅜	1,879⅞
	Malda	...	...	3¾	531⅞	3¾	531⅞
	Sonthal Parganas	...	...	2⅜	786¼	2⅜	786¼
Orissa	Cuttack	66¾	20	24¾	439⅜	91⅛	459⅜
	Tributary Mahals	...	204	...	...	...	204
	Balasore	95½	...	41⅛	262¾	136⅝	262¾
	Puri	113	...	81½	72⅛	194⅛	72⅛
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh	204¾	6	59⅛	476⅜	263⅞	482⅜
	Lohardaga	97¾	...	1¼	745⅜	99	745⅜
	Palamau	...	...	...	376⅜	...	376⅜
	Singhbhum	41	...	74	340	115	340
	Manbhum	126¾	16½	13⅛	575⅞	139⅞	592⅜
	Total	1,229 5/24	473⅜	3,870½	34,127¼	5,099 17/24	34,601

In the following table will be found details of the outlay on original works and repairs on the road communications in Bengal during the year under review, together with the average cost of maintenance per mile:—

	Expenditure by Public Works Department officers during 1898-99.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by Public Works Department.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Expenditure by local officers during 1898-99.	Total number of miles of metalled and unmetalled roads maintained by local authorities.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.	Total expenditure during 1898-99.	Total metalled and unmetalled roads maintained.	Average cost of maintenance per mile.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Original works	1,81,386	...	...	8,05,697	.....	...	9,87,083	...	...
Repairs ...	6,29,976	1,702 23/24	370	23,58,521	37,997 3/4	62	29,88,497	39,700 17/24	75
Total ...	8,11,362	...	...	31,64,218	.....	...	39,75,580	...	...

Arboriculture.

1,604 trees were planted alongside the Provincial roads in the Burdwan district, and 5,566 trees maintained during the year at an aggregate cost of Rs. 3,632.

1,171 trees were maintained alongside the Chas-Gulbera Road at a cost of Rs. 382.

1,398 trees in the first and 2,288 trees on the second section of the Barakar-Purulia Road were maintained during the year, and Rs. 387 and Rs. 392, respectively, expended thereon.

The number of trees in the Shahabad section of the Grand Trunk Road was as follows:—

Class.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trees over 12 feet in height	9,004	9,356	12,368	10,131	10,138
Saplings 4 to 12 feet	3,443	2,975	2,175	2,670	2,490
Seedlings	3,425	4,767	4,363	4,231	3,988
Total ...	15,872	17,098	18,906	17,032	16,616

and those in the Gaya district were—

Class.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Trees over 12 feet in height	6,387	9,327	9,648	9,528	8,934
Saplings 4 to 12 feet	2,244	2,561	2,993	2,641	3,272
Seedlings under 4 feet	5,483	2,681	3,451	2,947	2,494
Total ...	14,114	14,569	16,092	15,116	14,700

(a) & (b) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

A new light was erected in the lighthouse at Kutubdia to replace that destroyed by the cyclone of the previous year. The greater part of the expenditure on repairs relates, as usual, to the upkeep of the Eden Gardens and Calcutta Maidan.

Accidents, storms, floods, etc.

In September a severe cyclonic storm occurred over North Bihar; large tracts in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Champaran districts were flooded, causing great suffering and loss of property. The town of Motihari was under water, and considerable damage was done to both Government and private buildings. The circuit-house and one or two minor buildings collapsed, the Lake road was breached, and the old Magistrate's Court, the normal school, the opium buildings and the Public Works Department bungalow suffered extensive damage. Muzaffarpur was also partly submerged, but the damage to Government property there was slight. Numerous breaches were made in the Bengal and North-Western Railway line, and through communication was suspended for several weeks. A flood of unprecedented height occurred on the Cossye river on the 18th June, causing several breaches in the Orissa Trunk Road and in the embankments in the Midnapore district.

With a view to controlling the Kosi floods, bunds have been built across six of the spill channels in Nepal.

The rainfall in the Darjeeling district was some 8 inches in excess of normal, and much damage occurred on the hill roads in consequence, traffic on the Tista Valley road being interrupted for seven days.

Administrative changes.

There has been little change during the year. Mr. Connan has made over charge of the Central Circle on proceeding on long leave to Mr. Parkes, an officer newly posted to this province; in the Western Circle Rai Krishna Chandra Banerji Bahadur has relieved Mr. C. A. Mills. It has been necessary to maintain the temporary division formed to deal with the results of the earthquake. The larger of the two, the Rajshahi Division, was found too extensive a charge for one officer, and was consequently divided into two divisions under the name of the Upper and Lower Rajshahi Divisions. The necessity of finding officers and subordinates for these temporary Divisions has been a severe strain on the establishment of the province.

Imperial and Provincial civil works have been undertaken since 1892 by the District Boards of some of the districts in Bengal under a system by which lump sum grants were given year by year for the maintenance and repair of the roads and buildings in the district. An allowance was given in some cases, but not in all, to the District Engineers concerned for the extra work they had to do. The system was not found to work satisfactorily in several ways, especially with reference to the construction of new works, the preparation of projects and as regards the allowances to the Engineers. A Committee, which reported in 1897 on the general question of the Engineering establishment of District Boards, recommended that the system should be changed, and that the District Boards should be remunerated for the work done by their establishments for Imperial and Provincial civil works in the same manner as Provincial Governments are remunerated for work done for the Imperial Government, that is, by a percentage on the cost of the work done. Rules based on that system were drawn up during the year under review and came into effect at the commencement of 1899-1900. These rules increase both the financial and professional control of the Public Works Department officers over works. They also establish a more reasonable system of remunerating the Boards for their agency. In future all estimates, other than petty ones, will be sanctioned departmentally; funds will be provided on each estimate, and not by lump sum grants, and the Boards will receive 15 per cent. on all works done for Government. Of this percentage, one-third may, as a maximum and with the approval of the controlling authority, be paid to the District Engineer.

Irrigation.

THE transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1898-99 are exhibited in the following statements:—

Capital Account.

	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Expenditure to end of 1898-99.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1899.
1	2	3	4	5
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Direct Charges.				
Charged against revenue	3,85,380	1,05,545	1,65,749	2,19,631
Not charged against revenue	9,41,735	(—) 69,241	4,08,725	5,33,010
Total Direct Charges ...	13,27,115	36,304	5,74,474	7,52,641
Indirect Charges.	4,533	2,715	4,108	425
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,31,648	39,019	5,78,582	7,53,066
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.				
Direct charges	1,20,51,776	93,632	1,21,59,765	(—) 1,07,989
Indirect do.	3,14,264	1,404	3,16,942	(—) 2,678
Total ...	1,23,66,040	95,036	1,24,76,707	(—) 1,10,667

Revenue Account.

	Receipts.	Working expenses.		Total working expenses.	Net result.
		Direct charges.	Indirect charges.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS ...	18,39,942	13,29,381	98,086	14,27,467	4,12,475
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION	6,10,092	4,89,786	23,168	5,12,954	97,138

Under the head 33—Famine Relief, Imperial, the total expenditure during the year 1898-99 was Rs. (—) 566, of which the details are as follows :—

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept :—

	Rs.
Gandaki and Gangri feeders of Saran Canals	(—) 669
Dhaka Canal	(—) 559
Tribeni Canal	(—) 18
Total ...	(—) 1,246

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
RAILWAYS, CANALS,
AND CANALIZED RIVERS
corrected to 31st March 1899.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 1:507,520
Reg. No. 90 I. of 1895-96.
REFERENCES.
Railways open.....shown thus.
Do.....under construction.....,,.....
Canals and Canalized Rivers.....,,.....
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the
BAY
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
HAZARIBAGH
PALAMAU
MANBHUM
SINGHBHUM
MIDNAPUR
HOOGHLY
BURDWAN
NADIA
JESSORE
KHULNA
BAKARGANJ
FARIDPUR
DACCA
MYMENSINGH
RAJSHAHYE
DINAJPUR
RANGPUR
BOGRA
MALDA
PURNEA
DARJEELING
JALPAIGURI
COOCH BEHAR
GOALPARA
KAMRUP
GARO HILLS
KHASI HILLS
JAINTIA HILLS
NAGA HILLS
LUSHAI HILLS
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
TIPPERA
NOWGONG
SIBSAGAR
LAKHIMPUR
DARRANG
GOALUNDO
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Serampore
Chandernagore
Kidderpore
Alipur
Port William
Matla
Diamond Harbour
Hooghly R.
Rupnarayan R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Meghna
Barak R.
Surma R.
Kusiyara R.
Karnaphuli R.
Sangu R.
Naf R.
Kaladan R.
Akyab
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Teknaf
Sandip Channel
Rangamatia
Barisal
Backergunge
Noakhali
Chandpur
Comilla
Lakeam
Agartalla
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Cherrapunji
Shillong
Gauhati
Tezpur
Dibrugarh
Sadiya
Jorhat
Golaghat
Kohima
Manipur
Imphal
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Pankabaree
Siliguri
Mal Bazar
Kishanganj
Forbesganj
Nirmala
Darbhanga
Samastipur
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Sitamarhee
Bairagnia
Motihari
Betiah
Bettiah
Raxaul
Narkatiaganj
Gorakhpur
Uska Bazar
Balrampur
Gonda
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Basti
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Allahabad
Sasaram
Gaya
Sherghati
Bihar
Patna
Monghyr
Luckeeserai
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Jamalpur
Manihari
Parbatpur
Kaligani
Tura
Kurigram
Mogalhat
Gaibandha
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Netrokona
Kishoreganj
Bajitpur
Bhairab Bazar
Brahmanbaria
Akhaura
Sylhet
Habiganj
Maulvi Bazar
Chhatak
Sunamganj
Jowai
Nongstoin
Cherrapunji
Shillong
Gauhati
Tezpur
Dibrugarh
Sadiya
Jorhat
Golaghat
Kohima
Manipur
Imphal
Tamlong
Darjeeling
Pankabaree
Siliguri
Mal Bazar
Kishanganj
Forbesganj
Nirmala
Darbhanga
Samastipur
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Sitamarhee
Bairagnia
Motihari
Betiah
Bettiah
Raxaul
Narkatiaganj
Gorakhpur
Uska Bazar
Balrampur
Gonda
Bara Banki
Oudh
Fyzabad
Basti
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Allahabad
Sasaram
Gaya
Sherghati
Bihar
Patna
Monghyr
Luckeeserai
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Jamalpur
Manihari
Parbatpur
Kaligani
Tura
Kurigram
Mogalhat
Gaibandha
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Netrokona
Kishoreganj
Bajitpur
Bhairab Bazar
Brahmanbaria
Akhaura
Sylhet
Habiganj
Maulvi Bazar
Chhatak
Sunamganj
Jowai
Nongstoin
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Khoodesh
Barakhar
Ranigani
Suri
Dubrajpur
Nalhati
Naya Dumka
Deoghur
Jasidih
Giridih
Berhampore
Murshidabad
Rampur Boalia
Suhumkhali
Bogra
English Bazar
Malda
Purnea
Dinajpur

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept:—

		Rs.
Revenue—		
Gandaki and Gangri feeders		654
Agricultural works—		
Champaran Canal		26
Total ...		680
GRAND TOTAL ...	(—)	566

Under the head Agricultural the total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 12,470, whilst the total expenditure was Rs. 7,23,795, of which Rs. 29,242 were on account of contribution works.

In addition to the expenditure shown in the above statements, a sum of Rs. 28,881 (inclusive of establishment and tools and plant) was expended on original works and repairs of embankments and drainage works during the year, as compared with Rs. 1,29,171 in 1897-98. The expenditure on Original Works was Rs. 11,491, or Rs. 86,123 less than that of the previous year. The reduction in expenditure was due to the completion of several large projects in 1897-98, and to the fact that no important works were undertaken in 1898-99.

There was no expenditure during the year on the drainage projects, chargeable in the Civil accounts under the head "Local Loans."

I.—MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(*1*) *Capital outlay.*

The total capital outlay (direct charges) on Major Irrigation Works to the end of the year 1898-99 amounted to Rs. 6,24,63,875, against sanctioned estimates aggregating Rs. 6,26,83,506. The original accounts of capital expenditure on all Major Works are closed: such capital expenditure as is now incurred is dealt with under the rules for capital expenditure on works in operation. The expenditure against the current sanctioned estimate is shown for each canal group in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation works, Capital expenditure.	Amount of current sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during 1898-99.	Expenditure to end of 1898-99.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1899.
1	2	3	4	5
Direct Charges.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	3,60,833	90,031	1,50,637	2,10,196
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	24,547	15,514	15,112	9,435
Total ...	3,85,380	1,05,545	1,65,749	2,19,631
Not charged against Revenue—				
Orissa Canals	2,36,028	(—)22,283	(—)35,082	2,71,110
Midnapore Canal	...	...	17,316	(—)17,316
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	7,05,707	(—)46,958	4,26,491	2,79,216
Total ...	9,41,735	(—)69,241	4,08,725	5,33,010
Total Direct Charges ...	13,27,115	36,304	5,74,474	7,52,641
Indirect Charges.				
Orissa Canals	4,253	2,322	3,980	273
Midnapore Canal	...	...	...	...
Hijili Tidal Canal	...	...	...	...
Sone Canals	280	393	128	152
Total Indirect Charges ...	4,533	2,715	4,108	425
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,31,648	39,019	5,78,582	7,53,066

(2) *Revenue receipts and expenditure.*

The revenue receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect charges) of the Major Irrigation Works for the year 1898-99 compared with those of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

Major Irrigation Works.	1898-99.			1897-98.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Canals ...	4,65,492	4,95,213	(—)29,721	5,51,924	5,39,919	12,005
Midnapore Canal ...	2,28,732	2,73,980	(—)45,248	2,74,037	2,40,232	33,805
Hijili Tidal Canal ...	74,306	50,029	24,277	91,431	39,388	52,043
Sone Canals ...	10,71,412	6,08,245	4,63,167	12,54,790	6,18,142	6,36,648
Total ...	18,39,942	14,27,467	4,12,475	21,72,182	14,37,681	7,34,501

The realisations during 1898-99 aggregated Rs. 18,39,942, or Rs. 18,53,877, inclusive of refunds of revenue, which is better than the revised estimate by Rs. 53,877. The increase is principally due to prompt realisations of water-rates and to increased revenue from rent of lands on the Sone Canals. On the other hand, there was a falling off of receipts in the Orissa Project from navigation, owing to dullness in the rice trade and to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway extension, which has in a measure interfered with canal traffic. In the Midnapore Canal there was an excess realization of Rs. 7,554 from water-rates, due to remeasurement of the area of land irrigated. The navigation receipts from all the canals aggregated what was anticipated in the revised estimate, the falling off in the Orissa Canals being covered by increased receipts from the Sone and Midnapore canals.

II.—MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.

Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept.

(1) *Capital outlay.*

The capital outlay, including indirect charges, is shown in the following statement:—

Works.	Amount of sanctioned estimate.	Expenditure during the year 1898-99.	Expenditure to end of the year 1898-99.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1899.
1	2	3	4	5
Canals in abeyance or abandoned.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tirhut project	6,06,075	...	6,06,075	...
Damodar project	1,55,380	(—)1,200	1,55,380	...
Canals under construction.				
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,27,955	66,286	64,61,252	(—)33,297
Orissa Coast Canal	44,79,877	14,936	45,32,412	(—)52,535
Canals completed.				
Saran project	6,96,753	15,014	7,21,588	(—)24,835
Total ...	1,23,66,040	95,036	1,24,76,707	(—)1,10,667

The total expenditure for 1898-99 (Rs. 95,036), shown in the above table, is less than that of the previous year by Rs. 3,72,409. The expenditure was

chiefly incurred on the canalization of the Bhangore khal on the Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

(2) Revenue Account.

Details of the receipts and charges (direct and indirect) under Minor Works and Navigation are given in the following table:—

Minor Works and Navigation.	1898-99.			1897-98.		
	Receipts.	Working expenses.	Net result.	Receipts	Working expenses.	Net result.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	4,09,281	2,80,677	1,28,604	4,26,203	2,01,405	2,24,798
Orissa Coast Canal ...	73,094	82,288	(—)9,194	85,450	61,045	24,405
Saran Canals	4,992	1,257	3,735	2,560	15,746	(—) 13,186
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Nadia rivers	89,416	99,422	(—) 10,006	89,043	1,08,859	(—) 19,816
Gaighatta and Buxi khals ...	4,464	395	4,069	5,200	681	4,519
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.						
Eden Canal	28,725	39,380	(—) 10,655	35,835	67,037	(—)31,202
Madhuban Canal ...	120	9,535	(—) 9,449	214	6,471	(—) 6,257
Total Revenue Accounts ...	6,10,092	5,12,954	97,138	6,44,505	4,61,244	1,83,261

The decrease is due to the toll collections in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals having been less than was estimated in consequence of the failure of the jute crop. The plague scare from April to September 1898 also seriously affected the canal traffic under all heads, as the boatmen were afraid to come to Calcutta. Another cause of the decrease is the fact that the number of flats and steamers plying through the Sundarbans route, is yearly increasing, and consequently absorbing the native boat traffic. In the Nadia rivers the decrease in the toll collections is due partly to the unusually low price for food-grains and to depression in trade and partly to the increased facilities offered by the gradually extending railway systems.

Agricultural Works.

The receipts and expenditure on these works were—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.
Government embankments ...	7,966	7,111
Takavi embankments under contract ...	4,504	3,809
Total ...	12,470	10,920
Charges.		
Government embankments ...	5,31,273	5,52,453
Takavi embankments under contract ...	1,63,280	1,54,503
Other works from contributions ...	29,242	12,948
Total ...	7,23,795	7,19,904

The share of establishment charges borne by Government embankments was Rs. 1,59,134 against Rs. 1,32,190 charged in the previous year, while for embankments maintained under the contract system the cost of establishment was Rs. 48,961 against Rs. 36,869 in 1897-98. The principal 'contribution' works, *i.e.* works paid for by private parties and executed at their request, were village channels for the Sone Canals; the maintenance of the screw-geared shutters for the four syphons under the 'new cut' canal, Circular and Eastern Canals Division; the remodelling of the Tekari sluice, Damodar left embankment, Hooghly district; and the survey of the Kanika estate.

The following table exhibits the accounts of takavi works for which no provision is made in the Irrigation budget. These works are, for the most part, undertaken under the Drainage Act and on embankments which are not maintained under the contract system. The actual expenditure is recovered from the persons benefited:—

Division.	Opening debit balance.	Expenditure during the year 1898-99.	Total.	Recoveries during the year 1898-99.	Net debit balance to the end of the year 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Drainage and Embankment	2,33,876	17,048	2,50,924	2,35,930	14,994
Cossye	621	1,297	1,918	89	1,829
Balasore	588	(—)638	(—)50	(—) 50	...
Gandak	4,933	10,566	15,499	5,214	10,285
Eastern Sone	311	(—)158	153	120	33
Collector of Bhagalpur	577	766	1,343	1,343	...
Total ...	2,40,906	28,881	2,69,787	2,42,646	27,141

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 28,881 against Rs. 1,29,171 of the previous year. The debit balance at the commencement of the year was Rs. 2,40,906, whereas the balance at its close was only Rs. 27,141. The decrease in the arrears is due to the adjustment of the outlay on the works in progress during 1896-97 and 1897-98.

The transactions of each of the three circles will now be described separately.

ORISSA CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year, and no expenditure was incurred on works of famine relief and insurance.

The following statement shows the expenditure in the circle under the different heads of account for the year 1898-99 compared with that of the previous year:—

1	2	3
	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.		
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Imperial)	(—) 22,283	2,350
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Orissa canals (Provincial)	4,61,536	5,05,115
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept ...	90,031	61,237
Orissa embankments	1,06,485	97,595
Total ...	6,35,769	6,66,297

The details under each class of works are given below:—

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

Orissa Canals.

The expenditure (direct charges) charged to the capital account of these canals during the year 1898-99 was Rs. 67,748 as compared with Rs. 63,587 in the previous year. The money was chiefly spent on distributaries and on drainage and protective works. The total capital outlay for direct charges now stands at Rs. 2,57,88,378.

During the year under review the following works, chargeable to the capital account of the project, were carried out:—

The raising and revetting of the flood bank of the Kendrapara extension canal was practically completed at the close of the year. A minor distributary from the left bank of the Gobri Canal was commenced, and was nearly completed at the end of the year. Quarters for the zilladar at Kendupatna were built. The construction of permanent outlets was commenced in the Mahanadi Division, and good progress was made, 319 outlets being completed on the Taldanda Canal and 417 on the Machgong Canal. On the Kendrapara Canal a few outlets (22 in number) were built, and materials were being collected for more. The project for the canalization of the Dudhai Channel was taken in hand, and surveys and levels have been completed.

The lengths of canals and distributaries that were in operation at the end of the year were—

	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation	204¼
Canals for Navigation only	75
Distributaries and village channels	1,101¼

The lengths were the same as last year except that the distributaries were increased by 6½ miles. Two minor distributaries at Palsinga and Pooran were constructed on the Taldanda Canal, and another one on No. 11 distributary of the Machgong Canal. Two minor distributaries which were in progress last year were completed during the year on each of the Gobri and Pattamundi Canals. A minor distributary was also constructed at Lukhenpore on the Jajpur Canal.

The rainfall at Cuttack during the year 1898-99 was 59·66 inches against 54·26 inches of the previous year. The rainfall was normal and well distributed, and the year was favourable for agricultural operations.

The areas leased in the year 1898-99 as compared with those of the previous year are shown in detail below:—

Name of Canal.	1898-99.					1897-98.				
	Long leases, all crops.	Kharif annual.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Long leases, all crops.	Kharif annual.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Taldanda	17,779	130	8	...	17,917	17,559	140	26	...	17,725
Machgong	33,370	44	7	...	33,421	32,563	44	18	22	32,647
Kendrapara	51,731	205	74	...	52,010	52,418	...	489	...	52,907
Gobri	3,701	22	166	...	3,889	3,813	7	88	...	3,908
Do. extension	3,640	...	22	...	3,662	3,691	...	34	...	3,725
Pattamundi	15,060	65	338	...	15,463	14,624	188	123	...	14,935
High Level Canal, Range I	22,193	63	53	...	22,309	22,377	...	67	15	22,459
Ditto „ II	2,998	...	212	...	3,210	2,998	...	279	...	3,277
Ditto „ III	28,856	211	111	299	29,477	28,764	...	40	414	29,218
Jajpur Canal	10,426	6	2,870	81	13,383	9,886	102	3,135	69	13,192
Total ...	189,754	746*	3,861	380	194,741	188,693	481	4,299	520	193,993

* Includes 244 acres of hot weather.

The following table gives particulars of the water-rates assessed and collected during the five years ending with 1898-99 :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realisations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	63,350	1,68,449	2,31,799	1,93,550	6,109	32,140
1895-96 ...	32,140	2,31,727	2,63,867	2,24,648	4,876	34,343
1896-97 ...	34,343	2,35,517	2,69,860	2,46,777	18,486	4,597
1897-98 ...	4,597	3,16,520	3,21,117	3,14,729	5,724	664
1898-99 ...	664	2,73,191	2,73,885	2,72,382	1,473	...

There are absolutely no arrears. The collections have been made with a reduced number of certificate cases: the remissions are reduced to a very moderate figure, and the amounts written off as irrecoverable were small. These results are extremely satisfactory.

The particulars of the goods traffic carried on the canals, exclusive of that of the Government Transport Service, are shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage assessed or earnings.
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	267,910	51,72,772	98,556
1895-96	346,932	77,69,283	1,46,555
1896-97	387,038	1,00,14,777	1,59,580
1897-98	546,766	1,17,13,163	1,62,939
1898-99	357,181	1,00,83,914	1,31,825

The falling off during the year is due partly to the fact that a smaller quantity of railway materials was carried for the construction of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, partly to the effect of the opening of that railway for traffic in the last three months of the year, and partly to the dulness in the rice trade.

The periods during which the several canals were closed during the year for annual repairs are shown below :—

Name of Canal.	Date when closed for repairs.	Date when re-opened to traffic.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Taldanda	25th April 1898...	19th June 1898 ...	The Kendrapara Extension Canal and the High Level Canal, Range I, were open for traffic throughout the year.
Kendrapara Canal to Marsaghai ...	20th March „ ...	22nd April „	
Gobri Canal			
Gobri Extension Canal ...			
High Level Canal, Range II ...	11th May „	14th June „	
Ditto „ III ...		9th „ „	
Jajpur Canal ...		14th „ „	

The revenue and working expenses of the Orissa Canals for the past five years are tabulated below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,93,550	2,24,648	2,46,777	3,14,729	2,72,382
Navigation ...	1,15,201	1,68,378	1,94,100	2,11,279	1,72,649
Miscellaneous ...	24,321	24,196	33,340	28,749	24,523
Total ...	3,33,072	4,17,222	4,74,217	5,54,757	4,69,554
Less refunds of revenue	727	418	1,270	2,833	4,062
Total receipts ...	3,32,345	4,16,804	4,72,947	5,51,924	4,65,492
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	4,55,813	4,41,631	4,64,475	5,05,115	4,61,536
Indirect do. ...	27,507	30,764	31,268	34,804	33,677
Total working expenses	4,83,320	4,72,395	4,95,743	5,39,919	4,95,213
Balance net revenue ...	(—)1,50,975	(—)55,591	(—)22,796	12,005	(—)29,721

The total outlay under working expenses, Rs. 4,61,536, is less than the revised estimate by Rs. 4,464.

Agricultural Works.

The expenditure on the Orissa embankments for the last two years is given below:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
Works	...	(—)17,156
Maintenance and repairs ...	50,269	77,952
Establishment	23,115	28,866
Tools and plant	17,984	12,172
Suspense accounts	15,117	(—)4,239
Total ...	1,06,485	97,595

The total length of the embankments remained the same as in the previous year, viz. 676 miles. The proposals for reclassifying the embankments are now under consideration.

SOUTH-WESTERN CIRCLE.

The expenditure on this Circle during the year 1898-99 compared with that of the year 1897-98 is shown in the following statement:—

1	2	3
	1898-99.	1897-98.
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure (Provincial).		
Midnapore Canal	...	5,043
Remodelling Hijili Tidal Canal	...	300
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Midnapore Canal (Provincial)	2,64,663	2,29,084
Hijili Tidal Canal (Provincial)	47,555	37,669
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL AND REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Capital account.		
Damodar project	(—) 1,200	(—) 1,200
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	64,993	4,28,481
Orissa Coast Canal	14,838	19,029
Revenue account.		
Calcutta and Eastern Canals	2,66,873	1,97,143
Orissa Coast Canal	78,824	58,176
WORKS FOR WHICH ONLY REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Nadia Rivers	93,560	1,02,498
Gaighatta and Baxi khals	381	655
WORKS FOR WHICH NEITHER CAPITAL NOR REVENUE ACCOUNTS ARE KEPT.		
Eden Canal	39,380	67,037
Agricultural Works.		
Government embankments in the Burdwan estate	1,49,341	1,40,201
Other Government embankments in the circle	2,75,447	3,14,612
Takavi embankments under contract	82,570	41,976
Howrah drainage works	4,299	3,561
Rajapur and Barajala drainage project	10,251	14,809
Dancuni ditto	1,640	2,991
Shutters, silt clearance, &c. (contribution)	3,416	899
Total ...	13,96,831	16,62,455

No works were executed under the head Famine Relief and Insurance during the year under review.

Midnapore Canal.

There was no capital outlay during the year. The direct charges under capital outlay to the end of the year 1897-98 were Rs. 19,449. The total capital outlay for direct charges on this canal now stands at Rs. 82,80,766.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation were—

	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation	72
Distributaries and village channels	313½

These lengths are the same as last year.

The rainfall registered at Midnapore and Panchkura was 59·18 and 48·14 inches as compared with 55·32 and 40·89 in the previous year.

There were heavy floods in the Cossye and Selye rivers on the 19th and 20th June 1898, that in the former being of unprecedented height. The floods were due to excessively heavy rain in the upper catchment basins of the two rivers. The flood in the Cossye did an immense amount of damage to the Midnapore Canal by breaching the banks and damaging masonry works, and also the right and left embankments of the river were badly breached. The Selye flood was responsible for a large amount of the damage done to the taccavi embankments, especially those between Harinarayanpur and Ghatal. Prompt measures were taken to make good the damage which had been done.

The total area irrigated by the Midnapore Canal during the year under review was 74,901 as compared with 72,206 acres in the previous year.

The following statement gives the areas irrigated for the previous five years and the average for that period:—

Year.	*Kharif.*	*Rabi.*	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893-94 ...	79,550	6,213	85,763
1894-95 ...	69,941	175	70,116
1895-96 ...	65,251	...	65,251
1896-97 ...	65,183	...	65,183
1897-98 ...	72,203	...	72,206
Average for 5 years	70,426	1,278	71,704
1898-99 ...	70,741	4,160	(a) 74,901

(a) The total area under lease was 76,636 acres.

The water-rate account of the Midnapore Canal for 1898-99 and the four preceding years is given below :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at the end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	7,027	1,35,016	1,42,043	1,36,882	612	4,549
1895-96	4,549	1,04,111	1,08,660	98,059	477	10,124
1896-97	10,124	1,05,660	1,15,784	1,00,618	3,727	11,439
1897-98	11,439	1,13,079	1,24,518	1,19,909	1,091	3,518
1898-99	3,518	1,12,341	1,15,859	1,07,554	2,587	5,718

The returns of goods traffic for the past five years are given below:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	420,996	1,26,21,319	1,31,078
1895-96	451,293	1,27,43,136	1,42,699
1896-97	507,959	1,33,78,237	1,51,177
1897-98	454,977	1,47,94,919	1,30,514
1898-99	375,879	1,11,73,775	1,04,528

The falling off was due to short crops in the district brought about by the heavy floods of June 1898 and damage caused by grasshoppers. The plague in Calcutta no doubt had also some effect on the traffic on the Canal, as boatmen were afraid to go to Calcutta.

The total revenue and working expenses of the Midnapore Canal for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates ...	1,36,882	98,059	1,00,618	1,19,909	1,07,554
Navigation ...	1,35,492	1,43,918	1,54,215	1,32,235	1,03,681
Miscellaneous ...	22,308	22,017	24,924	23,492	22,537
Total ...	2,94,682	2,63,994	2,79,757	2,75,636	2,33,772
Less refunds of revenue	259	361	1,090	1,599	5,040
Total receipts ...	2,94,423	2,63,633	2,78,667	2,74,037	2,28,732
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,16,045	2,65,807	2,22,837	2,29,084	2,64,663
Indirect do. ...	8,519	10,306	10,472	11,148	9,317
Total ...	2,24,564	2,76,113	2,33,309	2,40,232	2,73,980
Balance net revenue ...	69,859	(—)12,480	45,358	33,805	(—)45,248

The heavy flood of 19th June 1898 damaged many of the buildings at the head lock and washed away part of the anicut flooring near the north abutment. These were partially repaired during the year.

The cost of maintaining the head works at Mohunpur and Panchkura was Rs. 21,476 as compared with Rs. 9,260 in the previous year, and the total expenditure on the main canal and branches amounted to Rs. 97,286 as compared with Rs. 77,781 in 1897-98. No additions or alterations were made to the lengths of distributaries during the year. Great damage was caused by the flood to the distributaries, especially Nos. 1 and 4. The total expenditure on distributaries during the year, including Rs. 22,225 for flood damage repairs, was Rs. 40,260, against Rs. 19,485 in the previous year. Under Drainage and Protective works Rs. 4,684 were spent against Rs. 2,171 in the previous year.

To protect the canal banks against the erosion caused by the wash of the steamers, portions of the slope were rivetted with laterite stone at a cost of Rs. 10,630. The expenditure under this head last year was Rs. 7,001. The total length of bank protected was 13,725 linear feet.

Hijili Tidal Canal.

The remodelling works on this canal were finished in the year 1896-97. No works under original construction were executed, and therefore there was no capital expenditure during the year. The total capital outlay for direct charges now stands at Rs. 25,51,729. The canal is 29 miles in length.

The traffic on the Hijili Tidal Canal for the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	193,345	44,91,464	57,493
1895-96	208,574	48,84,232	60,159
1896-97	290,595	69,55,120	90,438
1897-98	282,272	77,59,218	91,673
1898-99	229,306	53,13,290	72,211

The decrease in tollage was mainly owing to diminished trade in rice, paddy, and straw during the year, due partly to the plague scare and to the low prices which prevailed in the Calcutta market.

The following statement shows the receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of this canal for the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	57,089	60,677	89,511	90,755	73,759
Miscellaneous ...	1,433	1,299	1,435	1,455	1,527
Total ...	58,525	61,976	90,946	92,210	75,286
Less refunds of revenue	...	...	...	779	980
Total receipts ...	58,525	61,976	90,946	91,431	74,306
Working Expenses.					
Direct charges ...	45,479	58,880	38,490	37,669	47,555
Indirect do. ...	1,947	2,518	1,701	1,719	2,474
Total ...	47,426	61,398	40,191	39,388	50,029
Balance net revenue ...	11,099	578	50,755	52,043	24,277

The increase in the working expenses is due partly to increase in establishment charges and partly to certain improvements which were carried out.

Orissa Coast Canal.

The construction estimate of this canal was closed in 1894, but Rs. 14,838 were charged to Capital mainly in consequence of an adjustment from suspense accounts. The total capital outlay on this canal for direct charge now stands at Rs. 44,25,796.

The length of the canal remained the same as last year, viz. 102½ miles, including 5½ miles of river crossings.

The traffic on the canal during the year compared with that in 1897-98 is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1897-98 ...	203,069	47,83,562	83,390
1898-99 ...	167,345	32,72,462	70,646

The earnings of the year amounted to Rs. 70,646 against Rs. 83,390 of the previous year. This material decrease was mainly caused by the diversion of traffic to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, which was opened during the year. The tolls realised from the Balliaghye Branch Canal amounted to Rs. 3,809 as compared with Rs. 4,255 in the preceding year.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of the canal for the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation ...	64,094	85,773	83,856	84,294	72,954
Miscellaneous ...	1,937	2,580	2,403	2,431	2,082
Total ...	66,031	88,353	86,259	86,725	75,036
Less refunds of revenue	91	25	118	1,275	1,942
Total receipts ...	65,940	88,328	86,141	85,450	73,094
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	83,346	66,997	84,067	58,176	78,824
Indirect „ ...	3,725	3,122	3,716	2,869	3,464
Total ...	87,071	70,119	87,783	61,045	82,288
Balance net revenue ...	(—)21,131	18,209	(—)1,642	24,405	(—)9,194

The canal was maintained in good working order. The maintenance charges were divided as follows:—

	Rs.
Extensions and improvements	16,338
Maintenance and repairs	32,510
Establishment	24,742
Tools and plant	5,234
Total ...	78,824

The protective embankment round the new inspection bungalow at Jamcunda was completed, except dressing and turfing, the total expenditure on the work to the end of the year being Rs. 4,549. A revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 26,066, was sanctioned during this year for protection of the Nulcool lock in the Burrabulong river. The total expenditure on the work up to the end of March 1899 was Rs. 19,599. The banks of the Orissa Coast Canal, Range III, were raised and made up, where required, for protecting the canal against the Subarnarekha flood. There was one high flood in the Subarnarekha on the 18th June 1898, when the river rose 11 feet in twelve hours.

Several cases were instituted during the year under section 76 (*b*) of Act II (B.C.) of 1882 for constructing bunds by private parties within the

prohibited tracts of the different rivers and khals, and in nearly all the cases the accused were found guilty, convicted and fined.

Calcutta and Eastern Canals.

The capital account (direct charges) of these canals for and to the end of 1898-99 is shown in the following statement:—

	Outlay during 1898-99.	Outlay to end of 1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Direct charges—		
Old outlay	...	24,91,012
I.—Works	52,140	29,50,109
II.—Establishment	9,234	5,84,985
III.—Tools and plant	...	3,89,949
IV.—Profit and loss	...	847
V.—Suspense accounts	3,619	6,576
Total ...	64,993	64,23,478
VI.—*Less* receipts on capital account ...	...	54,467
Total charges ...	64,993	63,69,011

The lengths of canals remained the same as last year, viz. 737 miles, including the steamer route.

The canalisation of the Bhangore khal was completed during the year and all payments made, with the exception of a portion of the land charges, which have not yet been fully adjusted by the Civil Department. The expenditure on this work during the year was Rs. 52,140 against a budget allotment of Rs. 55,000. The total expenditure on the project up to end of 1898-99 was Rs. 8,69,745 on works against the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 8,48,809.

The following statement shows the receipts and working expenses of these canals for the past five years:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	4,30,769	4,34,275	4,26,425	4,15,556	3,77,092
Miscellaneous	12,688	21,228	13,639	10,794	32,682
Total ...	4,43,457	4,55,503	4,40,064	4,26,350	4,09,774
Less refunds of revenue ...	454	259	126	147	493
Total receipts ...	4,43,003	4,55,244	4,39,938	4,26,203	4,09,281
Working expenses.					
Direct charges ...	2,75,922	2,80,636	2,28,052	1,97,143	2,66,873
Indirect „ ...	13,345	11,004	2,707	4,262	13,804
Total ...	2,89,267	2,91,640	2,30,759	2,01,405	2,80,677
Balance net revenue ...	1,53,736	1,63,604	2,09,179	2,24,798	1,28,604

The expenditure on extensions and improvements during the year was Rs. 2,828, and the principal works carried out were (1) making a diversion cut in the 14th mile of the Bheel route between the Kumar and Madhumati rivers, and (2) fitting, fixing and taking gauge-readings at both ends of the Boytaghatta khal on the Eastern Canals. The maintenance charges of the year were higher than those of the previous year, and this is attributable to the heavy cost of

silt clearance of Tolly's Nala and to the improvements carried out to the Angeria creek on the steamer route.

The traffic on the canals during the year 1898-99 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta and Eastern Canals Tolly's Nala	933,161	1,016,657	4,91,74,680	5,90,14,426	3,70,597	4,09,175

The decrease which appears in the tollage receipts is due principally to two reasons, viz., the plague scare from April to September and the falling off in the jute crop.

Angeria Creek.

In order to improve the Angeria creek in the steamer route through the Sunderbans for navigation purposes, the shelving bank was cut away by hand during the cold weather in the worst places for a width of 30 feet and a depth of 1 foot below low-water level.

Bheel route between the Madhumati and Kumar Rivers.

The question of improving this channel in order to make it navigable throughout the year received consideration. No decision was, however, arrived at, and the proposal is still under discussion.

Nadia Rivers.

The approximate lengths of rivers comprised in the Nadia Rivers system are 470¼ miles, as detailed below:—

Bhagirathi river	.. 157	miles to Nadia.
Bhairab-Jalangi	... 144¼	ditto.
Mathabhanga river	... 137	miles to the junction of Hooghly river.
Hooghly river	... 32	miles from Nadia to Chakdaha.
Total	... 470¼	miles.

These are the same as last year.

The receipts and working expenses of these rivers for the past five years are shown in the following statement:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Navigation	1,41,419	1,19,981	93,392	88,555	89,279
Miscellaneous	279	124	82	488	147
Total ...	1,41,698	1,20,105	93,474	89,043	89,426
Less refunds of revenue ...	...	59	...	...	10
Total receipts ...	1,41,698	1,20,046	93,474	89,043	89,416
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	1,32,385	1,37,400	1,22,289	1,02,498	93,560
Indirect „	8,494	8,881	8,529	6,361	5,862
Total ...	1,40,879	1,46,281	1,30,818	1,08,859	99,422
Balance net revenue ...	819	(—)26,235	(—)37,344	(—)19,816	(—)10,006

For some years past the traffic on these canals has fallen off considerably, but there has been some economy in the working expenses which has reduced the loss which these rivers now involve. They used to be a source of considerable profit.

The traffic on the Nadia rivers during the year 1898-99 and that of the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

	Tonnage of boats.		Value of cargo.		Tollage (assessed or earnings).	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Nadia rivers	686,983	475,391	1,64,29,460	1,67,47,127	89,262	88,574

Gaighatta and Baxi Khals.

The cost of maintaining the Baxi and Gaighatta khals during the year amounted to Rs. 381, inclusive of establishment charges, as compared with Rs. 655 in the previous year. The collection of tolls on boats passing through these khals has been farmed out for five years, commencing from 1896-97, at Rs. 4,500 per year. The lessees have paid the full amount for the past year.

Eden Canal.

During the year under review the total outlay on this canal amounted to Rs. 39,380 against Rs. 67,037 in the previous year. The following is a comparative statement by sub-heads of expenditure:—

Sub-head.	1898-99. Rs.	1897-98. Rs.
Works	8,102	32,294
Maintenance and repairs ...	21,386	16,930
Establishment	9,495	17,537
Tools and plant	397	276
Total ...	39,380	67,037

The total length of the excavated channels in the Eden Canal system remains the same as last year, viz. 45½ miles, as detailed below:—

Jujuti sluice channel	2 miles.
Eden Canal proper	19½ „
Kana Damodar junction cut...	2½ „
Saraswati junction cut	2½ „
Connecting channel between Kana Damodar and Rankini Doho	½ mile.
Connecting channel between Kana Nadi and Rankini Doho	½ „
Distributary No. 1	7 miles 4,720 feet.
Ditto No. 2	9 „ 4,055 „
Total ...	45½ miles.

A sum of Rs. 8,102 was expended during the year in acquiring land for the two distributaries, Nos. 1 and 2.

Maintenance.—The total expenditure on repairs and maintenance of the Eden Canal during the year, exclusive of establishment and tools and plant, was Rs. 21,386 against Rs. 16,930 in the previous year. The expenditure

comprised the ordinary maintenance charges, and the following minor works were carried out and charged to the grant for "Repairs":—

(*a*) Constructing a drainage channel from Shergur to Gobindokhalli khal.
(*b*) Constructing a small channel for irrigation at Salalpore.
(*c*) Construction of 12 permanent outlets in distributaries Nos. 1 and 2.
(*d*) Construction of a cart bridge over distributary No. 2 in the 8th mile.
(*e*) Construction of a masonry regulator in the first mile of distributary No. 1.

In addition to the above, certain other works of minor importance were also carried out during the year at a total cost of Rs. 2,971.

The total area irrigated by the Eden Canal during the year under review was 29,018 acres of kharif and 739 acres of rabi against 23,640 acres of kharif and 847 acres of rabi in the preceding year. The irrigation by districts is shown below:—

District.	1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Kharif.	Rabi.	Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Burdwan	19,938	441	17,557	520
Hooghly	9,080	298	6,083	327
Total ...	29,018	739	23,640	847

The increase in the area of kharif irrigation in the Burdwan district was due to the completion of the new distributaries, and in the Hooghly district to the execution of new leases on the banks of the Ilsura khal and the Gheea, Dhosi and Kana Nadis.

The total revenue collected was Rs. 28,725 against Rs. 35,835 in the preceding year. The decrease of Rs. 7,110 was due to the large collection of arrear water-rate in 1897-98 by the Certificate Officers of Hooghly and Burdwan. The arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 20,011.

Revised water-rate rules for the Eden Canal were passed by Government in Notification No. 178, dated 22nd August 1898, and are now in force in lieu of the rules sanctioned in 1894.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Drainage.

Bullee Bheel Drainage Works.—A sum of Rs. 1,252 was expended on the maintenance and repairs of the sluice, regulator, escape weirs, &c., against Rs. 1,552 expended on them during the previous year.

Balliaghye drain.—Both the main and branch drains were kept open for traffic during the year. A dredger was kept at work and removed 123,990 cubic feet of silt at a cost of Rs. 1,533.

Drainage khals maintained at Government expense.—The Sadar khal seems to have improved a little during the year. A dredger was set to work in this khal and removed 19,000 cubic feet of silt at a cost of Rs. 197. In the preceding year 445,000 cubic feet were removed from this khal at a cost of Rs. 3,464.

The total expenditure on silt clearance of khas tahsil khals by hand labour during the year was Rs. 2,811 as compared with Rs. 2,638 in the previous

year. The subjoined statement gives the names of the principal khals from which silt was removed and the cost of clearing each during the year.

Name of khal.				Cost.
				Rs.
Boranda	...	...	...	83
Mirzapore	...	...	...	77
Panipia	...	...	...	65
Dariadighi	...	...	...	228
Naraindari	...	...	...	416
		Total	...	869

The balance was expended in removing silt from other minor khals.

Surpai Drainage Bund.—The outer bund was cut for drainage on 11th January 1898, and a sum of Rs. 531 was expended in removing it by hand and dredger. The bund was reconstructed on 23rd November 1898, 103,708 cubic feet of earth being thrown at a cost of Rs. 557.

The Diversion cut at Laltakuri with its temporary bridges and weir was maintained in good order.

Works carried out under the Drainage Act VI (B.C.) of 1880.

Dancoonee Drainage Works were maintained at a cost of Rs. 1,640 as compared with Rs. 2,991 in the preceding year. The drainage as well as the irrigation of the lands benefited by the works were carried out according to the requirements of the cultivators, and good crops were obtained over the whole area affected by the scheme.

Howrah Drainage Works were efficiently maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,899 against Rs. 1,056 in the previous year. There were good crops over the whole area.

Rajapur Drainage works including the Barajala section were maintained in good order at a cost of Rs. 4,750 as compared with Rs. 4,579 expended in 1897-98.

Embankments.

Original Works.—The only work under construction during the year was the Bhagwangola retired line of the Bhagirathi embankment. Satisfactory progress was made with the work, and the embankment was practically finished, with the exception of the rear bund of the Gobra crossing. Over 106 lakhs of cubic feet of earthwork were executed during the year at a cost of Rs. 43,915.

Maintenance.—The Schedule D embankments in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Nadia, Rajshahi, and 24-Parganas districts were efficiently maintained. In the Midnapore and Hooghly districts an expenditure of Rs. 63,416 was incurred during the year on the Burdwan Raj embankment, of which Rs. 26,688 were on account of damage caused by the floods of June 1898. The amount spent in the previous year was Rs. 45,120 only.

The Damodar Left Embankment with its bungalows and sluices, &c., was maintained in an efficient condition. During the year under report there were six floods in the river Damodar, of which the floods of the 19th June and 15th September were very high, being only 4 inches lower than the highest flood on record at Edilpore. The duration of the two floods was 72 and 48 hours, respectively. The floods of the 19th June flooded an area of 100 square miles on the right bank of the river from Sangatghat to Begua. The spurs on both banks of the Damodar were more or less damaged.

The Damodar Right Embankment.—The embankment sluices and river protective works were maintained in an efficient manner during the year.

The total expenditure on the Damodar right and left embankments during the year was Rs. 31,614 as compared with Rs. 41,515 in the preceding year.

The heavy expenditure was due to a sum of Rs. 10,396 having been spent in raising the first nine miles of the Damodar left embankment. This length

of embankment has now been raised to a height of 3 feet above the high flood level of 1897 at a total cost of Rs. 16,675.

The Ajai embankments.—The Ajai embankments were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 5,815 against Rs. 2,799 in the preceding year. The increase is due to a portion of the embankment which was in very bad order having been thoroughly repaired during the year. There were three high floods in the Ajai on 8th and 26th August and 15th September 1898. The flood of 15th September did considerable damage to the river protective works.

The 24-Parganas embankments.—The total expenditure on these embankments during the year was Rs. 27,998 against Rs. 19,712 in the preceding year.

Orissa Embankments.

The Orissa embankments in the Balasore district were maintained in fair order. A sum of Rs. 3,814 was expended during the year against Rs. 6,440 in the previous year. Some of the class IV embankments have been abandoned under the sanction of Government. A sum of Rs. 5,318 was spent in raising the Bhograi embankment out of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 19,408. It is expected that the work will be completed this year.

There was one high flood in the Subarnareka river, but it did not cause any injury to the embankments or other works of the Balasore Division. No other embankments or works suffered damage from floods during the year.

Takavi Embankments under contract.

The expenditure on these embankments was Rs. 60,766 against Rs. 34,281 in 1897-98. This includes a sum of Rs. 24,153 on account of flood damage repairs.

There were no retired lines in progress during the year.

The maintenance of the Joki embankment has been carried out under a five-year contract since 1st April 1896. The contract amount is Rs. 2,000, and the sum expended during the year amounted to Rs. 376. An estimate for about Rs. 7,000 was framed for raising and strengthening this embankment, as its crest was nearly overtopped by the Subarnarekha flood of 1896. The zamindars interested, however, on being called upon to pay the amount, have unanimously refused to do so, and consequently the work has been postponed till the expiry of the present contract in 1901.

Takavi works.

The Tolly's Nala Embankment was maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 479.

The Madaria Khal Left Embankment.—The expenditure during the year on the maintenance of this embankment was Rs. 499.

The Churrial Drainage Works were maintained during the year at a cost of Rs. 953.

The drainage and irrigation sluices in the 24-Parganas district, the Koomrool sluice and channel in the Hooghly district, and the Bacherhat sluice and its channel in the Burdwan district were all efficiently maintained throughout the year. The old and dilapidated takavi sluice at Nayachuck in mile 71 of the Damodar left embankment was reconstructed during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,827.

Two single-vented sluices for irrigation were under construction during the year—one at Ahmedpur and the other at Kaoratollah, in miles 22-23 and 25-26, respectively, of the 24-Parganas embankment. The expenditure on the former was Rs. 5,731 and on the latter Rs. 2,743 during the year.

SONE CIRCLE.

There were no administrative changes during the year.

No work under the head Famine Relief insurance was undertaken during the year.

The expenditure in the Sone Circle during the year 1898-99 compared with that of the previous year is shown in the following statement:—

Particulars.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3
MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital expenditure not charged against revenue (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Imperial)	(—)46,958	(—)1,33,892
Working expenses (direct charges).		
Sone Canals (Provincial)	5,55,627	5,62,595
MINOR WORKS AND NAVIGATION.		
Provincial.		
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Sone Canals (Capital Account)	15,514	342
Saran Canals (Revenue Account)	1,233	15,444
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.		
Madhuban Canal	9,535	6,471
Agricultural works.		
Saran takavi embankments under contract ...	32,418	61,000
Tirhut ditto ditto ...	20,632	13,927
Champaran ditto ditto ...	11,470	16,239
Village channels, Sone Canals (contribution) ...	25,826	12,128
Constructing a masonry sluice at Batgaon	...	246
Total ...	6,25,297	5,54,500

Major Works.

The original capital account of the Sone Canals is closed, but during the year the capital account was reduced by certain adjustments made in consequence of the sale of tools and plant. The total capital outlay for direct charges now stands at Rs. 2,58,43,002.

During the year the following works chargeable to the capital account were carried on—(1) permanent outlets on distributaries, (2) an escape channel from Kathrain distributary, and (3) the syphon at 6th mile, 3,400 feet of the Behea Branch Canal, which was completed during the year.

The lengths of canals and distributaries in operation at the close of the year were as follows :—

	Canal Systems.			Total.
	Eastern Sone	Arrah.	Buxar.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Canals for Irrigation and Navigation ...	86¼	74½	57¾	218½
Canals for Irrigation only	...	71¼	77½	148¾
Distributaries	350¼	472	409	1231¼

The length of canals remained the same as in the previous year. An increase of 2 miles took place in the length of the distributaries. This was

due to the construction of the Pitumpur sub-distributary, which was completed during the year.

The area irrigated during the year 1898-99 compared with that of the preceding year is shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Long-term leases.	Hot-weather crops.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1897-98	29,827	69,132	...	303,473	31,013	433,445
1898-99	26,018	74,468	...	314,327	25,983	440,796

The advance in the area under long lease is satisfactory. Applications for long leases of over 27,000 acres had to be refused principally on account of the villages being situated beyond the limits of kharif irrigation.

The rainfall of the last two years is given in the table below:—

Division.	1898-99.	1897-98.
1	2	3
	Inches.	Inches.
Eastern Sone, 3 stations	60·31	57·00
Arrah, 5 ditto	54·14	57·65
Buxar, 4 ditto	51·71	46 03

The rainfall, though somewhat heavier than in the previous year, was not so favourably distributed.

The progress made in the collection of water-rates on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Amount outstanding at commencement of the year.	Amount falling due during the year.	Total for recovery.	Cash realizations.	Remitted or written off.	Balance at end of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	1,47,723	6,57,054	8,04,777	7,43,243	4,091	57,443
1895-96	57,443	6,48,282	7,05,725	6,77,714	5,017	22,994
1896-97	22,994	9,49,665	9,72,659	9,57,726	5,505	9,428
1897-98	9,428	11,38,356	11,47,784	11,42,244	4,065	1,475
1898-99	1,475	9,30,504	9,31,979	9,29,016	2,963	...

The decrease in the water-rates is due to the decrease in the *rabi* irrigation of 1897-98, the collections for which are made in the ensuing year. The *rabi* irrigation of 1896-97 (the famine year) was abnormal. The outstanding balance of water-rates has been reduced to *nil*, an extremely satisfactory result.

The goods traffic carried on the Sone Canals during the past five years is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Tonnage of boats.	Value of cargo.	Tollage (assessed or earnings).
1	2	3	4
	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	85,573	49,20,464	49,299
1895-96 ...	78,441	50,04,985	51,026
1896-97 ...	105,565	57,37,241	58,125
1897-98 ...	130,216	65,65,729	64,045
1898-99 ...	163,866	75,70,815	92,575

The returns of the year were the largest on record—a fact which was mainly due to the large amount of materials carried for the construction of the Mogalserai-Gaya Railway.

The revenue account of the Sone Canals during the past five years is given below :—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Receipts.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Water-rates	7,43,243	6,77,714	9,57,726	11,42,244	9,29,016
Navigation	58,898	61,261	70,006	88,426	1,05,564
Miscellaneous	35,620	33,148	36,961	36,304	40,685
Total ...	8,37,761	7,72,123	10,64,693	12,66,974	10,75,265
Less refunds of revenue ...	2,927	6,807	5,048	12,184	3,853
Total receipts ...	8,34,834	7,65,316	10,59,645	12,54,790	10,71,412
Working expenses.					
Direct charges	6,51,722	5,24,501	5,48,671	5,62,595	5,55,627
Indirect „	55,017	49,933	48,793	55,547	52,618
Total charges	7,06,739	5,74,434	5,97,464	6,18,142	6,08,245
Balance net revenue ...	1,28,095	1,90,882	4,62,181	6,36,648	4,63,167

The expenditure on maintenance of the works of the Sone Canals (direct charges) during the year 1898-99 compared with that of the previous year is shown below :—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Extensions and improvements ...	8,230	12,365
Maintenance and repairs ...	1,57,180	1,40,015
Compensation	14	...
Establishment	3,75,840	3,96,767
Tools and plant	14,363	13,448
Total ...	5,55,627	5,62,595

The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was greater than that of the previous year. A deep pool was scoured in the apron of the Barun

under sluices of the Sone weir; this was refilled with heavy stones at considerable expense. Special repairs were also carried out to the Sirkhinda Lock (No. 2) of the Buxar Canal, some stones in the floor of which had been blown out. The measures adopted in previous years for checking the deposit of silt were continued with satisfactory results. The floods in the Sone during the year were not very high, but their duration was longer than usual.

The expenditure on extensions and improvements amounted to Rs. 8,230, and was incurred in constructing (1) regulators in distributaries; (2) permanent outlets and culverts under roads in connection with village channels, (3) tahsildars' sheds. The roofs of some of the khalasis' sheds were remodelled, Allahabad tiles being substituted for the common country tiles. Some minor improvements to drainage were also carried out.

The Western Main series, which was closed on the 26th March 1898, was re-opened on the 10th April 1898. The Buxar Canal, however, owing to the repairs of the Sirkhinda Lock, was not re-opened throughout till the 3rd May.

The Eastern Main series was closed on the 26th April, and on the 13th May a small quantity of water was admitted for domestic purposes, but it was not until the 6th June that the canal was open throughout its length.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Saran Canals are the only works under this class. They have continued closed since January 1898. A sum of Rs. 1,233 has been expended on their maintenance. The only revenue derived is from sale of grass, rents of lands and fisheries, for which Rs. 674 has been realized. A further sum of Rs. 4,318 was collected of the assessments made in 1896-97 and 1897-98. The outstanding balance amounts to Rs. 2,468.

Madhuban Canal.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.

The Madhuban Canal in the Champaran district is the only work of this class. Water-rates are not recovered on this canal. It irrigated about 3,190 acres, principally *aghani* rice, owing to the *hathiya* failing, against 2,000 acres irrigated last year. The miscellaneous receipts from this canal amounted to Rs. 120 during the year.

The total expenditure under Maintenance was Rs. 6,882, of which Rs. 2,960 was expended in repairing the damage to the weir in the previous year.

The high flood (R. L. 244·50) of 9th September again caused damage to the weir, and also breached and carried away the embankment on the left up-stream side of the weir, which was made in 1893 after the extraordinary flood (R. L. 246·50) in August of that year. Its renewal cost Rs. 1,045.

Embankments under contract.

The following statement shows the cost of the maintenance and repairs of the three embankments under contract:—

Name of Embankment.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Saran	38,722	18,469	19,588
Champaran	11,501	9,861	6,622
Tirhut	9,942	7,619	11,906

Embankments not under Contract.

Turki Embankment.—In September both the Bagmati and Bur Gandak rose in very high flood, the gauge at the Turki weir registering 193·30 against the previous highest recorded level of 192·60 in 1893. The Tetaria road (the northern extension of the embankment) was overtopped by nearly a foot, and was breached in several places. Out of a total length of 600 feet of weir, only a central portion of about 340 feet remains, 180 feet on the west and 80 feet on the east flank being almost entirely destroyed. A big breach was made in the 9th mile of the embankment and flooded a considerable area, damaging the outhouses of the inspection bungalows at Turki and Rampur Hari. The total cost of maintenance, as was to be expected, rose from Rs. 3,272 to Rs. 5,968 in the current year; this, however, is exclusive of the repairs that will have to be done to restore the weir, which it is estimated will not be less than Rs. 20,000.

Bazidpur and Monghyr Embankments.—The cost of maintenance of these embankments, exclusive of charges for establishment and tools and plant, for the past two years is compared below:—

	1898-99.	1897-98.
	Rs.	Rs.
Bazidpur	2,631	1,072
Monghyr	288	376

The Sakri bund in Gaya district had only Rs. 48 expended on its maintenance.

IX.—General.

In North Bihar during the month of September, heavy rain not only fell in the lower Himalayas surcharging the rivers, but also in and throughout the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga there was heavy rain almost daily from the 2nd to 20th September. Large areas in these districts were consequently inundated, roads were breached, many villages collapsed, and the ungathered *bhadoi* crop suffered. The Segowli-Raxaul Railway under construction, as also the Bengal-North-Western Railway, were severely breached. Several bridges on the latter were washed away, and some subsided: traffic was in consequence interrupted. The flood waters entered the towns of Motihari and Muzaffarpur, and did much damage to house property.

The failure of the *hathiya* rain raised a heavy demand for water on the Sone Canals. It was, however, successfully met by bringing the canals into train in anticipation of such failure.

Railways.

OPEN LINES OF RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

THE open lines of Railways administered by this Government are the following:—

(1) Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.
(2) Deoghur Railway.
(3) Tarkeswar ,,
(4) Tarkeswar-Mogra Light Railway.
(5) Howrah-Amta ,,
(6) Howrah-Sheakhalla ,,
(7) Ranaghat-Krishnagar ,,

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY.

General.—During the year under review no extensions were carried out, and nothing of unusual importance occurred.

Works completed and in progress.—At Siliguri joint station the platform was extended and the staff quarters completed. Improvements were effected to the waiting-rooms, and fencing was put up to protect the contents of loaded wagons from theft. Works in connection with sanitary improvements are in progress. At Tindharia a new running shed for engines and a new godown and yard for stocking engineering stores were completed. Arrangements have been made at Kurseong to provide a water tank in the station, and also to lay an extra siding for working the Up Mail Train into the platform. At Darjeeling the staff quarters have been completed and the covered space and platform extended. One new siding has been laid for spare stock. Materials are being collected for new quarters for the engine staff.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on final heads of account to 31st December 1898, inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 33,65,993, and exclusive of suspense, Rs. 32,16,284.

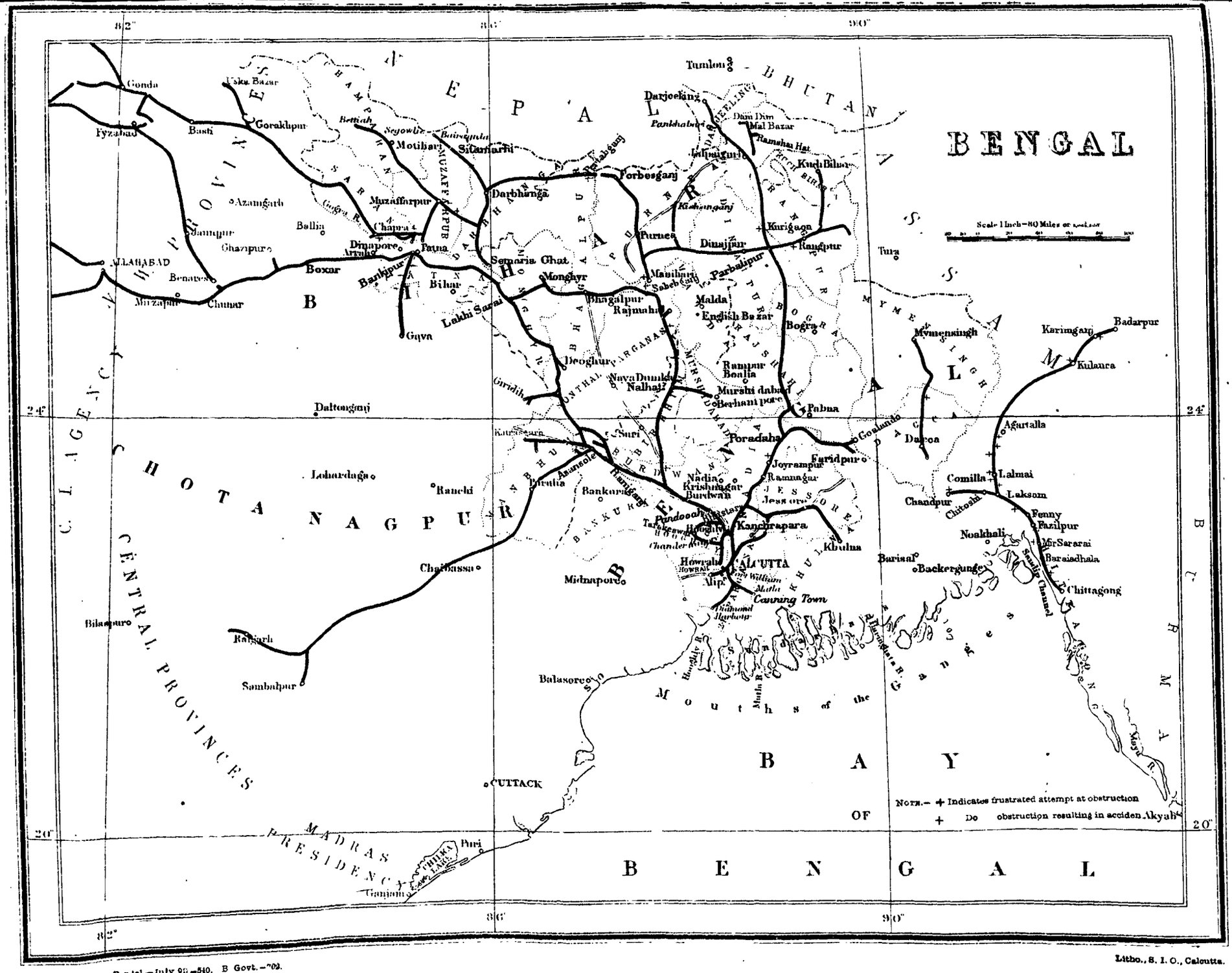
The mean mileage worked during the year was 51 miles, the same as during the previous year.

Financial results.—The results of the year's working as compared with the previous year are as follows:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train mileage.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	33,15,454	40,665	51	164,377	2,90,336	4,43,332	...	10,595	7,44,263	4,11,471	3,32,792	55·28	10·04
1898	33,65,993	13,261	51	158,578	3,11,911	4,32,142	...	10,527	7,54,580	4,13,572	3,41,008	54·81	10·13

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased from Rs. 7,44,263 in 1897 to Rs. 7,54,,580 in 1898, or by Rs. 10,317, and the working expenses from Rs. 4,11,471 to Rs. 4,13,572, or by Rs. 2,101. The net earnings show an increase of Rs. 8,216. The increase was under the head "Coaching traffic," due to general development of passenger traffic. The goods traffic shows a decrease, which is attributed to the plague scare.

The principal fluctuations in working expenses were decreases of Rs. 2,438 under "Maintenance of way and works," of Rs. 2,464 under "Carriage and wagon expenses," and of Rs. 4,668 under "Traffic expenses." Increases of Rs. 7,661 under "Locomotive expenses," of Rs. 740 under "General charges,"



Reg. No181 , Police. Bengal.—July 90—540. B Govt.—702.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

and of Rs. 102 under "Special and miscellaneous" expenditure occurred. The increase under "Locomotive expenses" was mainly in the cost of maintenance and renewal of locomotive expenses, &c.

Fuel.—The fuel used during the year was Sitarampur coal from the Salanpur Colliery of the Borrea Coal Company, Limited. The total quantity used was 3,252·55 tons, at an average cost of Rs. 13·56 per ton.

Brakes and couplings.—None of the couplings are fitted with automatic vacuum brakes. The whole of the coaching and goods stock are fitted with couplings at both ends.

DEOGHUR RAILWAY.

General.—Nothing of importance occurred during the year.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1898 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,86,180, and inclusive of suspense, was Rs. 2,88,453.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1897:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	2,87,942	...	4·79	13,384	25,961	4,243	...	96	30,320	19,168	11,152	63·21	3·89
1898	2,88,453	...	4·79	15,360	26,550	5,450	...	99	32,099	25,498	6,601	8·98	2·28

Traffic working.—The gross earnings increased by Rs. 1,779 and the working expenses by Rs. 6,330, the net earnings showing a decrease of Rs. 4,551.

The heavy increase in working expenses is mainly due to the necessity that became apparent during the year of carrying out extensive repairs to all the rolling stock. These repairs are still in hand.

Fuel consumption.—The coal used during the year was obtained from the Giridih Colliery Company, Giridih, and from Lodna Colliery Company, Limited Dhainbad. Two hundred and ninety-three tons were used, the average cost being Rs. 3 per ton.

TARKESWAR RAILWAY.

General.—The mileage open at the end of the year was 22·23 miles, and the total capital outlay was Rs. 17,77,085.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working as compared with 1897. The line continues to be worked by the East Indian Railway Co.:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open lines.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	17,57,160	...	22·23	62,297	2,81,871	29,698	...	1,088	3,12,657	1,50,094	1,62,563	48·01	9·25
1898	17,77,085	...	22·23	63,419	2,85,788	27,490	...	779	3,14,057	1,55,595	1,58,462	49·55	8·92

TARKESWAR-MOGRA LIGHT RAILWAY.

Capital outlay.—The total capital outlay on 31st December 1898 on final heads, exclusive of suspense, was Rs. 9,38,579, and, inclusive of suspense, Rs. 9,44,628.

The following statement gives the year's working as compared with 1897:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	9,44,709	...	31·12	74,990	62,003	7,753	...	308	70,063	51,279	18,784	·73	1·98
1898	9,44,628	1,531	31·12	73,556	67,493	6,027	...	554	74,074	53,072	21,002	71·64	2·22

Traffic working.—Both the gross earnings and working expenses increased, the former by Rs. 4,011, and the latter by Rs. 1,793, the net earnings showing an improvement of Rs. 2,218.

HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY.

General.—The opening of the last section from Bargachia to Amta, a length of 12·12 miles, has completed this line. The total length is 28·62 miles.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the financial results of the year's working as compared with 1897:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses to gross earnings.	Percentage of net earnings on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	9,96,788	...	13·27	13,227	44,848	726	...	81	45,655	27,450	18,205	60·13	1·83
1898	11,30,475	1,25,165	24·15	51,472	1,84,733	4,527	...	259	1,89,519	1,10,609	78,910	58·36	6·98

HOWRAH-SHEAKHALLA LIGHT RAILWAY.

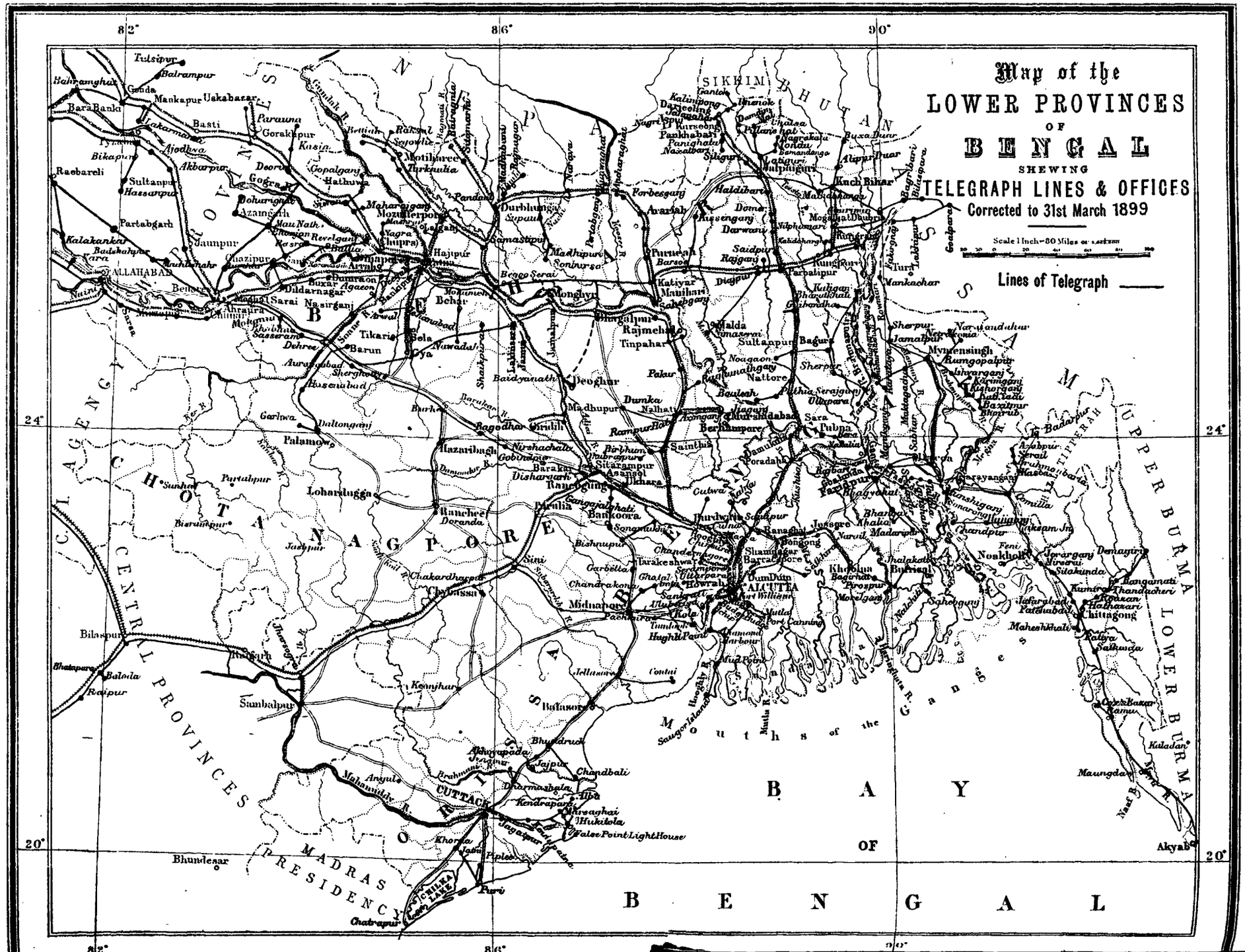
A branch from Chanditola to Jonai was opened during the year, a length of 2·37 miles, bringing the total completed mileage to 21·62.

Financial results.—The following statement gives the results of the year's working as compared with 1897:—

Year.	Total capital outlay.	Expenditure on works in progress.	Mean mileage worked.	Train miles.	Gross earnings.					Working expenses.	Net earnings.	Percentage of working expenses on gross earnings.	Percentage of net earning on capital outlay, open line.
					Passengers.	Goods.	Steam-boat.	Sundries, including electric telegraph.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1897	5,27,837	...	15·19	9,425	18,163	726	...	13	18,902	17,542	1,360	92·28	0·26
1898	6,09,398	79,957	20 80	35,562	67,979	3,599	...	119	71,697	54,930	16,767	76·61	2·75

RANAGHAT-KRISHNAGAR LIGHT RAILWAY.

Work was in progress on the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Light Railway throughout the year. The guage of this line is 2′ 6″. The line was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on the 4th April, and trains for the public began to run from the 5th April 1899. The Indian Railways Act has been made applicable to the line from 23rd February 1899.


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
TELEGRAPH LINES & OFFICES
Corrected to 31st March 1899
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 cm = 50 Kms
Lines of Telegraph
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
CHOTA NAGPORE
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ORISSA
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
ALLAHABAD
CUTTACK
CHILKA LAKE
False Point Light House
Akyab
Tulsipur
Balrampur
Bahramghat
Gonda
Mankapur
Uakabazar
Bara Banki
Basti
Parauna
Gorakhpur
Kasia
Raebareli
Sultanpur
Hassanpur
Partabgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Sasseram
Dehree
Barun
Aurangabad
Shergotty
Hoseinabad
Garhwa
Daltonganj
Palamow
Lohardugga
Purulia
Ranchee
Doranda
Hazaribagh
Nirshachatti
Gobindpur
Pirjhum
Dishargarh
Ramgurh
Bagodhar
Giridih
Madhupur
Deoghur
Jasidih
Baidyanath
Jhajha
Jamtara
Sahibganj
Rajmehal
Tinpahar
Bhagalpur
Colgong
Monghyr
Behar
Barh
Patna
Dinapore
Arrah
Buxar
Chupra
Hajipur
Sonepur
Samastipur
Madhipura
Purneah
Katiyar
Manihari
Barsoe
Araria
Forbesganj
Jogbani
Kishanganj
Thakurgaon
Dinajpur
Kaliganj
Gobindha
Malda
Gumastah
Sultanpur
Nagaon
Nattore
Baulesh
Jagannathganj
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Plassey
Sainthia
Pakur
Dumka
Nalhati
Rampurhat
Suri
Sitarampur
Asansol
Ukhara
Barakar
Bankoora
Burdwan
Sealdah
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Garden Reach
Port Canning
Hughli Point
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Saugor Island
Kidderpore
Tollygunge
Barrackpore
Shamnagar
Bongong
Jessore
Jhenida
Kushtia
Goalundo
Serajgunj
Pubna
Sara
Rajbari
Faridpur
Madaripur
Khalia
Barisal
Khepupara
Bhola
Patuakhali
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Netrokona
Sylhet
Sunamganj
Habiganj
Maulvi Bazar
Comilla
Chandpur
Noakhali
Feni
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Teknaf
Maungdaw
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Pankhabari
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Alipur Duar
Buxa Duar
Kuch Bihar
Haldibari
Dhubri
Rangpur
Kurigram
Gaibandha
Bogra
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Tura
Mankachar
Goalpara
Lakhipur
Bagribari
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Kendrapara
Jajpur
Chandbali
Bhadrak
Balasore
Jellasore
Contai
Midnapore
Kharagpur
Jagannath
Puri
Chatrapur
Bhubaneswar
Dharmasala
Khurda
Jaipur
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Hooghly R.
Ganges
Padma
Meghna
Brahmaputra
Jamuna
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Mahananda R.
Kosi R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Ajodhya
Akbarpur
Deoria
Gogra
Bahraich
Gonda
Bikapur
Kalakankar
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Naini
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Buxar
Dildarnagar
Ahraura
Chunar
Nasirganj
Sarai
Mohania
Rhotas
Arwal
Sone R.
Tikaria
Sela
Nawadah
Oya
Shaikpura
Lakhisarai
Jhajha
Jamtara
Deoghur
Baidyanath
Madhupur
Giridih
Dumka
Nalhati
Rampurhat
Suri
Sitarampur
Asansol
Ukhara
Barakar
Bankoora
Burdwan
Sealdah
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Garden Reach
Port Canning
Hughli Point
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Saugor Island
Kidderpore
Tollygunge
Barrackpore
Shamnagar
Bongong
Jessore
Jhenida
Kushtia
Goalundo
Serajgunj
Pubna
Sara
Rajbari
Faridpur
Madaripur
Khalia
Barisal
Khepupara
Bhola
Patuakhali
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Netrokona
Sylhet
Sunamganj
Habiganj
Maulvi Bazar
Comilla
Chandpur
Noakhali
Feni
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Teknaf
Maungdaw
Kaladan
Naaf R.
Darjeeling
Kurseong
Pankhabari
Siliguri
Jalpaiguri
Alipur Duar
Buxa Duar
Kuch Bihar
Haldibari
Dhubri
Rangpur
Kurigram
Gaibandha
Bogra
Sherpur
Jamalpur
Tura
Mankachar
Goalpara
Lakhipur
Bagribari
Bilaspur
Raipur
Sambalpur
Kendrapara
Jajpur
Chandbali
Bhadrak
Balasore
Jellasore
Contai
Midnapore
Kharagpur
Jagannath
Puri
Chatrapur
Bhubaneswar
Dharmasala
Khurda
Jaipur
Angul
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Subarnarekha R.
Damodar R.
Hooghly R.
Ganges
Padma
Meghna
Brahmaputra
Jamuna
Tista R.
Karatoya R.
Atrai R.
Mahananda R.
Kosi R.
Gogra R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Ajodhya
Akbarpur
Deoria
Gogra
Bahraich
Gonda
Bikapur
Kalakankar
Partabgarh
Allahabad
Naini
Mirzapur
Benares
Ghazipur
Buxar
Dildarnagar
Ahraura
Chunar
Nasirganj
Sarai
Mohania
Rhotas
Arwal
Sone R.
Tikaria
Sela
Nawadah
Oya
Shaikpura
Lakhisarai
Jhajha
Jamtara
Deoghur
Baidyanath
Madhupur
Giridih
Dumka
Nalhati
Rampurhat
Suri
Sitarampur
Asansol
Ukhara
Barakar
Bankoora
Burdwan
Sealdah
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Fort William
Garden Reach
Port Canning
Hughli Point
Diamond Harbour
Mud Point
Saugor Island
Kidderpore
Tollygunge
Barrackpore
Shamnagar
Bongong
Jessore
Jhenida
Kushtia
Goalundo
Serajgunj
Pubna
Sara
Rajbari
Faridpur
Madaripur
Khalia
Barisal
Khepupara
Bhola
Patuakhali
Dacca
Mymensingh
Jamalpur
Sherpur
Netrokona
Sylhet
Sunamganj
Habiganj
Maulvi Bazar
Comilla
Chandpur
Noakhali
Feni
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Ramu
Teknaf
Maungdaw
Kaladan
Naaf R.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

TELEGRAPHS.

At the close of the year an addition of 184 miles increased the length of telegraph lines in Bengal to 8,108 miles; the mileage of wires was 28,674, or an increase of 1,534 over that of the previous year.

The number of telegraph offices opened and closed during the previous and subsequent year is shown in the following statement:—

Telegraph Offices.	Number open at end of 1897-98.	Number opened during 1898-99.	Number closed during 1898-99.	Number open at end of 1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5
Government offices	354	20	.....	374
Railway and Canal offices ...	373	54	2	425
Offices not open for paid telegrams	350	61	41	370
Total ...	1,077	135	43	1,169

Government Telegraph offices were opened during the year at Alamnagar, Bara, Bharatkhali, Chouliaganj (Cuttack), Dhanbad, Durgapur-Shusang, Gaibandha, Jatni, Jharia, Kamtaul, Katras, Kissoriah, Lahajang, Madrasa (Calcutta), Marsaghai, Mogalhat, Motijhil, Motipur, Raghunathpali, Sailihat.

Offices were opened on the Assam-Bengal Railway at Asarboni, Balasore, Ballichak, Barang, Baripada Road, Benapur, Bhadrak, Chakulia-Contai Road, Cuttack, Dantoon, Dhanmandal, Ghatsila, Gidni, Gamparia, Haur, Jajpur Road, Jellasore, Jenapur, Jhargram, Kalaikonda, Kalimati, Kantapara, Kapilas Road, Kanduapada, Khalnuddi Junction, Karagpur, Kola, Kola riverside, Kolaghat, Madhpur, Markona, Moharbhanj Road, Moholia, Narayangarh, Nursingarh, Panchkura, Soro, Surdiah, Vyas-Sarobar.

Telegraph offices were opened at Khankhanapur, Shivarampur, Piyarpur, and Singajani on the Eastern Bengal Railway.

On the East Indian Railway offices were opened at Alipore junction, Atmalgola, Borachak block hut, Ikra Junction, Jharia block hut, Kusunda, Neora block hut, Ogaria, Twining Ganj block hut.

On the Cooch Behar Railway an office was opened at Cooch Behar and the office at Torsa closed. The Railway office at the Damukdia passenger ghat was also closed.

There was a decrease of 27,554 telegrams during the year. The number despatched during the previous year amounted to 962,855; the Indian share of collections was Rs. 11,84,666-11-11.

The telegraph lines and offices existing at the end of the year under review are indicated on the map appended.

POST OFFICES, &c.

Post offices, etc.

THE following statement shows the total number of post offices, letter-boxes, postmen, and village postmen in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. The statement includes not only Imperial postal establishments, but also those paid from District Dâk Funds and contributions received from Native States:—

Postal Circle.	Year.	Post offices.	Letter-boxes.	Postmen.	Village postmen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Bengal ...	1897-98 ...	1,697	4,694	2,183	405
	1898-99 ...	1,757	4,904	2,395	400
Bihar ...	1897-98 ...	573	686	748	189
	1898-99 ...	579	690	756	190
Eastern Bengal	1897-98 ...	456	1,119	583	83
	1898-99 ...	460	1,140	601	78
Total ...	1897-98 ...	2,726	6,499	3,514	677
	1898-99 ...	2,796	6,734	3,752	668

Postal lines.

In the year 1898-99 28,053 miles of postal lines were maintained from both Imperial and district post revenues as compared with 27,918 miles in the previous year. There was thus an increase of 135 miles.

The statement below shows the different kinds of lines maintained:—

Year.	Railway.	Mail-cart.	Runners and boat.	Steamer.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1897-98 ...	2,932	254	20,612	4,120	27,918
1898-99 ...	3,096	188	20,727	4,042	28,053

Correspondence.

The total number of postal articles of all classes (excluding money-orders) received for delivery at the post offices in Lower Bengal in 1898-99 was 109,952,154 as compared with 105,477,008 in the previous year, showing an increase of 4,475,146, or 4·24 per cent., in the year under review, as against an increase of 6·45 per cent. in the previous year.

Insurance and value-payable post.

The figures given below show the number and value of insured and value-payable articles posted in the Lower Provinces and the fees and commissions realised:—

Articles.	Number.	Value declared.	Fees and commissions.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Insured ...	78,643	2,42,39,079	64,419
Value payable ...	888,560	96,39,806	1,81,151

Of the total number of insured articles posted, 45,569, or 58 per cent., insured for Rs. 1,80,80,374, were posted in Calcutta, and of the total number of value-payable articles posted, 785,448, or 88 per cent., valued at Rs. 86,67,676, were posted in Calcutta.

Money-orders.

The number and value of money-orders of all classes issued and paid during the year under review as compared with the previous year are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Issues.		Commission.	Payments.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1897-98	4,096,185	7,05,50,173	9,59,963	4,021,381	7,27,90,019	8,117,566	14,33,40,192	
1898-99	3,999,941	7,24,02,917	9,65,997	4,169,390	7,30,51,029	8,169,331	14,54,53,946	
Difference ...	−96,244	+18,52,744	+6,034	+148,009	+2,61,010	+51,765	+21,13,754	

Revenue money-orders.

During the year under report 202,187 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,83,069 were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, comprising the Bengal, Bihar, and Eastern Bengal Circles, as compared with 193,278 revenue money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 18,91,028 received for payment during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 8,909, or 4·6 per cent., in the number and a decrease of Rs. 7,959, or ·4 per cent., in the value of revenue money-orders.

Official money-orders.

During the year under report 99,624 official money-orders, aggregating Rs. 21,80,141 in value, were received for payment in the Lower Provinces, as compared with 93,933, aggregating Rs. 20,32,378 in value, during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 5,691, or 6·05 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 1,47,763, or 7·2 per cent., in the value of official money-orders.

Rent money-orders.

Fifty-one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four rent money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,61,794 were issued during the year under report against 49,819 money-orders of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,34,892 issued during the previous year. There was thus an increase of 1,955, or 3·9 per cent., in the number, and of Rs. 26,902, or 3·6 per cent., in the value of rent money-orders issued. The commission realised was Rs. 12,053 as compared with Rs. 11,527 in 1897-98.

The following statement shows the percentages of refusals on the total issues of rent money-orders during the past five years:—

Year.	Number of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.	Amount of rent money-orders refused.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5
			Rs.	
1894-95 ...	15,830	33	1,68,209	25
1895-96 ...	14,469	30	1,51,902	22
1896-97 ...	13,670	27	1,50,315	20
1897-98 ...	12,673	25	1,40,802	19
1898-99 ...	12,175	23	1,32,257	17

This shows a steady decrease in the number and amount of the orders refused.

British postal orders.

The number of British postal-orders sold during the year 1898-99 was 9,175 as compared with 7,639 sold in the previous year. The orders most in demand were those of 20*s.*, 10*s.*, and 5*s.*

Savings bank.

The following figures show the transactions of the Postal Savings Bank in the year under report:—

Number of accounts opened	40,347
Ditto closed	28,487
Number of deposits	238,784
Amount of do.	Rs. 1,03,16,725
Number of withdrawals	174,848
Amount of ditto	Rs. 1,01,80,169
Number of accounts open at the close of the year ...	260,752
Value of ditto ditto	Rs. 2,60,01,978

Government securities.

A statement of Government securities purchased, sold, and deposited with the Comptroller-General for safe custody is given below:—

	Number.	Value.
1	2	3
		Rs.
Purchased ...	296	2,46,600
Sold ...	13	9,400
Deposited ...	79	59,100

Postal life insurance and endowment assurance.

The number of policies granted to postal servants during the year was 58, amounting in value to Rs. 64,150, against 47 of the aggregate value of Rs. 44,650 in the previous year.

Ten policies of the total value of Rs. 6,550 were paid.

The number of policies granted to servants of the Telegraph Department during the year 1898-99 was 9, amounting to Rs. 18,500, as compared with 11, aggregating Rs. 22,000, in the previous year.

One policy of the value of Rs. 2,000 was paid during the year.

The life insurance system was extended to other departments of Government from the 1st February 1898.

The number of policies thus granted during the year 1898-99 was 328, amounting to Rs. 6,24,650, as against 25 in February and March 1898.

Privileged newspapers.

The system of cash prepayment of postage known as the privileged publication system was abolished on the 1st October 1898. From the same date the registered newspaper system was introduced.

Forty newspapers adopted the privileged system during the half-year ending the 30th September 1898, and one paper gave it up. The total number of privileged newspapers at the close of the half-year ending the 30th September 1898 was 250.

The total number of registered newspapers at the close of the half-year ending the 31st March 1899 was 178.

Combined post and telegraph offices.

On the 1st of April 1898 there were 317 combined post and telegraph offices worked by postal officers in the Lower Provinces. Twenty combined offices were opened and 1 closed during the year, so that there were 336 postal telegraph offices open on the 31st March 1899. The number of messages sent was 351,174, and the total amount realised on them was Rs. 3,34,939. The cost of total establishment and contingencies was Rs. 86,908, leaving a credit balance of Rs. 2,48,031 against Rs. 2,81,987 in the previous year. The number of messages received for delivery at these offices and the number of transit messages were 401,006 and 229,610, respectively.

Criminal offences.

There were 35 prosecutions of postal servants during the year against 33 in the previous year, and convictions were obtained in 31 cases.

Quinine.

On the 31st March 1899 the total amount of quinine remaining unsold in the hands of postmasters in Lower Bengal was 446 lbs. 2,860 grs., representing Rs. 9,190-12-3. The total amount of money-orders received by the supplying depôt up to the 31st March 1899 was Rs. 34,729-2-2, representing 1,686 lbs. 4,634 grs.

District dâk.

At the beginning of the year 1898-99 there were 313 post offices in the Lower Provinces maintained by funds raised under the District Dâk Act and by contributions received from Native States. Of these, 194 were in Bengal, 86 in Bihar, and 33 in the Eastern Bengal Postal Circle.

During the year 4 new offices were opened and 12 closed, leaving 305 offices open at the close of the year. There were 412 district dâk letter-boxes at the commencement of the year, 26 were opened and 36 closed during the year, leaving 402 at the close of the year.

The number of miles of district dâk-runners' lines maintained during the year was 12,427 miles 1,561⅔ yards against 12,707 in 1897-98.

The number of articles estimated to have passed through the district post was 5,871,330 against 6,509,394, or a decrease of 638,064 in the year. The number of articles returned undelivered was 118,686 against 138,360 in the previous year.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Statement showing the Imperial Receipts in 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98.

Major heads.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	3,03,66,777	3,01,72,127	...	1,94,650
II.—Opium	4,06,61,629	4,24,30,483	17,68,854	...
III.—Salt	2,46,33,146	2,51,23,488	4,90,342	...
IV.—Stamps	44,39,854	43,45,270	...	94,584
V.—Excise	63,73,873	67,13,528	3,39,655	...
VII.—Customs	1,45,44,546	1,57,15,786	11,71,240	...
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	24,74,725	25,45,449	70,724	...
IX.—Forest	5,94,643	4,86,157	...	1,08,486
X.—Registration	7,90,082	7,37,505	...	52,577
XII.—Interest	16,07,737	16,27,127	19,390	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	1,76,272	1,40,179	...	36,093
XXIII.—Stationery and printing	94,434	69,087	...	25,347
XXV.—Miscellaneous	52,508	73,775	21,267	...
Total ...	12,68,10,226	13,01,79,961	38,81,472	5,11,737

The following remarks explain the items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Opium.—The increase was due to the sale of a larger number of chests at a higher average price than in the preceding year.

Salt.—The reduction in the wholesale prices of locally manufactured salt and larger clearances resulted in increased receipts under this head.

Excise.—The increase is noticeable chiefly under (1) country spirits and (2) duty on ganja. The smaller receipts under these heads in 1897-98 were due to the scarcity and straightened circumstances of the people.

Customs.—The increase was mainly under export duties on rice and paddy.

Assessed Taxes.—The increase was due to better assessments and larger arrear collections.

Interest.—The increase was due chiefly to the realization of arrear interest on the Cooch Behar Railway loan.

Miscellaneous.—The increase was due partly to the recoveries of famine expenditure, and partly to smaller premium realised in supplying bills in 1897-98, owing to the restricted issue of such bills in that year.

Decrease.

Land Revenue.—There was an increase of Rs. 6,63,000 in the revenue of the year as compared with that of 1897-98. In the latter year a grant of Rs. 6,23,000 was made to Provincial revenues on account of survey and settlement expenditure, while in 1898-99 a sum of Rs 17,00,000 was assigned to Provincial revenues as a special contribution. On the other hand, a deduction of Rs. 3,75,000 was made last year from the Provincial share of the land revenue in consequence of the transfer of the South Lushai Hills to the Assam

Administration. These causes led to a decrease in the Imperial share of the revenue in 1898-99.

Stamps.—The decrease was due to the fact that the receipts of the year 1897-98 were swelled by the execution of a greater number of bonds and documents owing to the distress then prevalent among the landed classes.

Forest.—The decrease was due to the completion of the Singhbhum sleeper works, which had swelled the revenue of the previous year.

Registration.—The remark made under *Stamps* above applies in this case also.

Receipts in aid of Superannuation.—The decrease was due to larger outlay on account of improvement in the Orphanganj Bazar at Kidderpore and to smaller receipts on account of subscriptions to the Bengal Civil Fund.

Stationery and Printing.—Decrease due to smaller sale of stationery to State Railways.

Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure in 1898-99 as compared with that in 1897-98.

Major heads.	Actuals of 1897-98.	Actuals of 1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	5,25,059	6,15,912	90,883	...
2. Assignments and Compensations	1,21,496	1,37,173	15,677	...
3. Land Revenue	5,71,780	6,11,530	39,750	...
4. Opium	2,38,13,979	2,36,67,656	...	1,46,323
5. Salt	1,64,750	1,63,260	...	1,490
6. Stamps	1,70,883	1,59,556	...	11,327
7. Excise	3,36,993	3,37,116	123	...
10. Assessed Taxes	94,888	95,998	1,110	...
11. Forest	3,26,718	2,43,160	...	83,558
12. Registration	4,54,166	4,49,768	...	4,398
14. Interest on other obligations	42,196	52,360	10,164	...
18. General Administration	2,96,535	2,74,920	...	21,615
23. Ecclesiastical	1,84,743	1,86,979	2,236	...
25. Political	35,250	29,167	...	6,083
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	24,186	22,367	...	1,819
27. Territorial and Political Pensions	11,46,800	12,01,558	54,758	...
28. Civil Furlough	...	863	863	...
29. Superannuation	66,096	54,951	...	11,505
30. Stationery and Printing	21,46,264	20,99,662	...	46,602
32. Miscellaneous	40,905	37,960	...	2,945
33. Famine Re	38,04,244	...	...	38,04,244
Total ...	3,43,67,931	3,04,41,556	2,15,534	41,41,909

The following remarks explain the items of increase and decrease:—

Increase.

Refunds and Drawbacks.—The larger refunds under Salt and Customs mainly account for the increase under this head.

Assignments and Compensations.—The increase was owing to larger payments on account of arrears.

Land Revenue.—The increase was due to larger outlay on account of Bihar settlement operations.

Forest.—The decrease was due to discontinuance of the sleeper works in Singhbhum.

Interest on other obligations.—The increase was due to larger payments of interest on deposits in State Railway. Provident institutions.

Territorial and Political Pensions.—The increase was due to the payment of arrear pensions.

Decrease.

Opium.—The decrease was due to smaller payments to cultivators in the Bihar Agency.

Stamps.—The decrease was attributed to smaller issues of paper to be impressed with stamps and for use with adhesive stamps.

General Administration.—The decrease occurred chiefly under salaries.

Political.—Decrease due to the payment of reduced allowances to the successors of the late Prince Mintha Nyang Oke.

Superannuation.—The decrease was due to smaller payment of pensions from the Military Orphan Fund.

Stationery and Printing.—The decrease was due to smaller purchases of stationery for Central Stores.

Famine Relief.—The charges under this head in 1897-98 were necessitated by the famine. No expenditure on this account was incurred in 1898-99.

Circulation of currency notes.

The following is a summary of the transactions in currency notes at the several treasuries during the year 1898-99. The figures shown do not include the transactions of the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, or of its branches at Dacca and Patna with the public; but those between the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, and the district treasuries are included—

Transactions with—	Receipts from.	Issues to.
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Bank of Bengal	30,52,300	85,05,265
2. Reserve Treasury, Calcutta	...	88,40,620
3. Other treasuries	94,985	94,985
4. Currency chests	7,35,500	2,46,000
5. Public in payment of Government dues—		
Home Circle, Rs. 2,96,63,510 / Foreign „ „ 2,30,210 ...	2,98,93,720	1,43,32,220
6. Public in exchange for silver ...	67,76,740	75,96,255
7. „ „ for notes of other values	8,63,910	8,63,910
Total ...	4,14,17,155	4,04,79,255
Balance ...	39,11,920	48,49,820
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,53,29,075	4,53,29,075

The balance in currency notes in the several treasuries in the beginning of the year was Rs. 39,11,920, and at the close of the year Rs. 48,49,820, showing an increase of Rs. 9,37,900, which is mainly due to the larger payment of Government dues in currency notes.

Bank of Bengal.—The receipts from the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, represent the value of currency notes supplied to district treasuries to meet local requirements. The supplies are regulated with reference to the state of the total balance of the treasury in currency notes at the time of making the indent. These remittances aggregated Rs. 30,52,300, and fell short of those of the preceding year by Rs. 20,14,300. A larger amount in notes was received by district treasuries in the year under report from the public in exchange for silver, and consequently their requisitions for notes were smaller than in the preceding year.

The issues to the Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, represent the amounts remitted to it by the Calcutta, 24-Parganas, and Howrah treasuries. The surplus of these treasuries is under standing orders remitted to the Bank of Bengal. In the year under report Rs. 85,05,265 were remitted by the abovenamed treasuries as against Rs. 89,49,975 in the preceding year.

Reserve Treasury, Calcutta.—The remittances to the Reserve Treasury, Calcutta, represent the surplus in notes of district treasuries, except those named in the preceding paragraph, which accumulate mainly during the land revenue kist months. This forms part of the process by which the cash surplus of the Province is made over to the Comptroller-General. The remittances in notes made in the year under report (Rs. 88,40,620) show an increase of Rs. 40,14,475 as compared with those (Rs. 48,26,145) of the preceding year. This is due mainly to the fact that in the year 1897-98 the surplus notes of district treasuries were to a much larger extent remitted to Calcutta through currency, the amount thus remitted in 1897-98 having amounted to Rs. 52,02,945 as against Rs. 2,46,000 in the year under report.

Other Treasuries.—The receipts from and issues to other treasuries comprise the note transactions between different district treasuries. In the year

under report the only transactions of this nature were between the Sunderbans and 24-Parganas treasuries, the receipts and issues being necessarily equal.

Currency Chests.—In 1897-98 owing to famine the cash balance of the Province had to be reduced to as low a figure as possible in order to meet the requirements of the Comptroller-General. This necessity did not arise in 1898-99, and consequently the transactions with currency chests were smaller.

Transactions with the Public.—The receipts and issues under the several heads for the five years 1894-95 to 1898-99 are shown below:—

	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From the public in payment of Government dues ...	2,69,91,450	3,06,17,525	3,29,96,975	3,03,94,025	2,98,93,720
From the public in exchange for silver	84,05,490	80,69,380	81,56,500	53,75,025	67,76,740
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910
Total ...	3,61,38,655	3,96,45,490	4,21,84,320	3,66,06,305	3,75,34,370
ISSUES.					
To the public in payment of claims	1,26,65,340	1,33,48,875	1,47,65,425	1,56,30,670	1,43,32,220
Ditto in exchange for silver...	65,47,225	78,45,625	72,57,040	81,98,250	75,96,255
Ditto ditto for notes of other values	7,41,715	9,58,585	10,30,845	8,37,255	8,63,910
Total ...	1,99,54,280	2,21,53,085	2,30,53,310	2,46,66,175	2,27,92,385

The receipts in currency notes from the public in payment of Government dues were exceptionally high in 1896-97 and rather low in 1894-95, while those of the three years 1895-96, 1897-98, and 1898-99 did not differ largely. The largest amounts received in payments in the year under report were by the 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Purnea, Nadia, Murshidabad, Rangpur, Darjeeling, and Muzaffarpur treasuries.

The progressive increase in the issues of notes to the public in payments of claims has not been maintained. Though the transactions of the year 1898-99 were below those of the year 1897-98, which are the highest on record, they were higher than those of the two years 1894-95 and 1895-96, and were not much below those of the year 1896-97. The largest amounts disbursed in notes were by the 24-Parganas, Hooghly, Midnapore, Burdwan, Murshidabad, Chittagong, Shahabad, Muzaffarpur, and Purnea treasuries.

In the year 1897-98 the treasuries were restricted in exchanging silver for notes owing to the fact that the surplus notes held by them were more frequently withdrawn by transfer to currency chests, in order to work down the cash balance of the Province.

In the aggregate transactions in receipts, *i.e.*, both in payment of Government dues and in exchanges, Burdwan heads the list as usual, the total value of notes received by it being over 27 lakhs, 24-Parganas received over 26 lakhs, Hooghly over 20 lakhs, Muzaffarpur over 13 lakhs, and Rangpur over 10 lakhs. At the other treasuries the value of the transactions ranged from 1 lakh to below 10 lakhs.

The value of the aggregate issues to the public was highest at the 24-Parganas treasury, amounting to over 16 lakhs; Hooghly issued over 15 lakhs, Midnapore over 11 lakhs, and Muzaffarpur over 9 lakhs. At the other treasuries the issues ranged from 1 lakh to below 9 lakhs.

In the subjoined statement is shown the proportion which the values of receipts and issues bear to the cash transactions of each district in the Province. The transactions at the Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Sunderbans and Howrah treasuries are influenced by their proximity to the Currency Office, Calcutta: excluding these, the other treasuries which received the largest percentages in notes were Darjeeling, which received 41 per cent., Nadia 32 per cent., Hooghly

31 per cent., Murshidabad 28 per cent., Birbhum 25 per cent., Jalpaiguri and Manbhum 24 per cent. each, and Rangpur 22 per cent. The smallest percentages were received by Patna ·4, Dacca ·38, Cuttack and Purnea ·82 each, and Tippera ·91. As regards issues the percentage at Hooghly (37) was as usual the largest. At Purnea it was 24, at Manbhum 23, at Nadia 22, at Khulna 21, and at Birbhum 20. At other treasuries it was below 20 per cent.

Statement showing the proportion which the values of receipts and issues bear to the cash transactions of the Province.

	Receipts.			Issues.		
	Cash received from public.	Notes from public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.	Cash paid to public.	Notes to public in payment of Government dues.	Percentage.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Backergunge ...	49,59,699	4,17,920	7·77	17,17,951	1,78,995	9·44
Balasore ...	22,88,970	60,335	2·57	23,17,037	1,41,635	5·76
Bankura ...	15,67,212	54,005	3·33	12,26,393	1,08,970	8·16
Birbhum ...	19,28,917	6,60,360	25·5	8,78,522	2,21,430	20·13
Bhagalpur ...	31,94,408	3,35,105	9·49	18,11,215	3,55,160	16·39
Bogra ...	15,04,196	1,85,995	11	8,52,511	93,575	9·89
Burdwan ...	64,03,546	24,74,050	27·87	48,89,582	5,38,130	9·91
Calcutta ...	25,12,182	76,29,310	75·23	18,03,038	.....	...
Chittagong ...	54.10,444	2,00,470	3·57	52,65,093	4,32,440	7·59
Champaran ...	25,62,448	5,98,780	18·94	25.20,047	2,50,295	9·03
Cuttack ...	61,12,985	50,645	·82	67,60,047	3,19,485	4·51
Dacca ...	45,41,852	17,540	·38	49,49,649	29,795	·6
Darjeeling ...	11,87,661	8,28,920	41·11	25,63,235	3,55,440	12·18
Dumka ...	14,25,752	2,27,355	13·75	9,65,586	1,41,790	12·8
Dinajpur ...	30,52,478	5,76,595	15·87	9,56,940	1,93,385	16·81
Darbhanga ...	26,34,070	5,22,120	16·54	15,60,485	2,68,245	14·66
Faridpur ...	19,32,900	1,65,790	7·9	20,82,041	1,74,475	7·73
Gaya ...	48,89,322	3,35,920	6·43	65,67,539	4,34,195	6·2
Hazaribagh ...	13,09,092	1,48,585	1·19	5,31,619	1,42,250	8·5
Hooghly ...	27,77,143	12,85,800	31·65	21,47,358	12.84,105	37·42
Howrah ...	11,55,233	5,60,165	32·65	7,71,082	6,90,800	47·25
Jessore ...	21,62,402	4,26,375	16·47	15,95,986	2,79,900	14·92
Jalpaiguri ...	24,26,385	7,75,660	24·22	27,47,868	2,03,480	6·89
Khulna ...	30,02,028	4,75,145	13·66	12,56,905	3,54,495	21·99
Lohardaga ...	15,62,162	35,240	2·21	10,71,613	1,97,670	15·57
Malda ...	93,62,650	1,98,510	2·08	11,43,248	97,270	7·84
Manbhum ...	14,44,254	4,67,225	21·44	11,63,366	3,57,500	23·51
Midnapore ...	59,34,248	7.44,475	11·15	40,82,809	6,85,665	14·38
Monghyr ...	27,73,120	3,80,625	12·09	31,01,628	3,35,170	9·75
Murshidabad ...	21,57,022	8,64,655	28·62	22,89,411	4,70,335	17·4
Muzaffarpur ...	31,72,791	8,12,665	2·39	32,21,406	4,18,635	11·5
Mymensingh ...	58,64,703	4,04,505	6·45	32,48,568	1,70,080	4·97
Noakhali ...	26,61,872	20	...	9,33,595	1,42,205	13·21
Nadia ...	18,18,732	8,72,200	32·41	19,43,507	5,49,715	22·04
Palamau ...	6,26,895	88,460	12 37	3.80,972	64,265	14·43
Patna ...	48,33,658	19,620	·4	51,88,296	12,435	2·51
Pabna ...	19,30,382	1,31,465	6·38	41,35,394	1,06,680	·23
Puri ...	16,39,374	69,800	4·08	9,64,425	78,890	7·55
Purnea ...	39,84,670	32,870	·82	13,55,289	4,46,015	24·76
Rajshahi ...	26,43,182	3,69,035	12·25	15,51,134	2,39,600	13·38
Rangpur ...	30,77,024	8,99,590	22·62	18,67,944	1,92,665	9·35
Saran ...	55,34,065	2,68,725	4·63	67,70,338	2,87,255	4·07
Shahabad ...	48,55,205	5,66,865	10·45	54,67,384	4,15,450	7·06
Singhbhum ...	7.64,902	1,26,600	14·02	4,74,058	72,270	13·23
Sunderbans ...	66,629	1,30,855	66·26	1,48,550	30,445	17·01
Tippera ...	42,12,840	38,850	·91	22,86,918	1,69,775	6·91
24-Parganas ...	45,01,744	24,95,080	35 66	35,07,193	16,41,990	31·89

Provincial and Local Finance.

PROVINCIAL.—The following statement shows the actual receipts and expenditure on account of Provincial services for 1898-99 as compared with those of 1897-98:—

RECEIPTS.	1897-98.	1898-99.	EXPENDITURE.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	1	2	3
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance ...	39,54,496	9,22,000	Direct demands on Revenue—		
			1. Refunds, &c.	1,77,291	1,87,935
			2. Assignments, &c.	1,63,472	1,22,788
			3. Land Revenue	43,52,321	41,57,223
			6. Stamps	5,12,648	4,78,608
			7. Excise	3,36,993	3,37,116
			8. Provincial Rates	52,604	43,762
			9. Customs	7,89,789	7,85,745
			10. Assessed Taxes	94,888	95,998
			11. Forests	3,26,718	2,43,160
			12. Registration	4,54,166	4,49,768
Principal Heads of Revenue—					
I.—Land Revenue ... { Proper ...	1,01,85,532	1,03,51,789	Total ...	72,60,890	69,02,163
{ Adjustments	—7,70,121	—78,822			
IV.—Stamps	1,33,19,562	1,30,35,810	Interest—		
V.—Excise	63,73,874	67,13,527	13. Interest on ordinary debt	2,26,631	2,44,773
VI.—Provincial Rates	45,84,698	47,00,235	14. Interest (on other obligations)	.....	54
VII.—Customs	98,993	1,02,920			
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	24,74,725	25,45,449	Total ...	2,26,631	2,44,827
IX.—Forests	5,94,643	4,86,157			
X.—Registration	7,90,082	7,37,505	Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—		
			15. Post Office	4,657	2,648
Total ...	3,76,51,988	3,86,03,570			
			Salaries and Expense of Civil Department—		
XII.—Interest	3,12,555	4,06,130	18. General Administration...	17,37,355	17,62,285
			19. Law and Justice { Courts of Law	91,11,367	89,33,506
			{ Jails ...	25,17,550	23,59,163
Post Office, Telegraph, and Mint—			20. Police	64,12,986	60,22,630
Receipts by Civil Departments—			21. Marine	9,45,941	9,21,817
XVI.—Law and Justice—			22. Education	27,66,270	27,95,600
Courts of Law	8,03,427	8,26,777	24. Medical	20,49,340	19,58,897
Jails	10,26,570	9,87,358	25. Political	23,761	39,941
XVII.—Police	2,05,524	2,19,026	26. Scientific, &c.	4,41,227	4,11,374
XVIII.—Marine	11,38,911	11,21,808			
XIX.—Education	5,85,343	6,65,622	Total ...	2,60,05,797	2,42,05,212
XX.—Medical	1,98,935	1,61,754			
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments	2,20,699	2,00,964	Miscellaneous—		
			29. Superannuation, &c. ...	20,74,040	21,44,087
Total ..	41,82,409	41,83,309	30. Stationery, &c., &c. ...	11,79,647	12,14,129
			32. Miscellaneous	2,39,621	1,93,116
Miscellaneous—					
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	62,560	63,106	Total ...	34,93,308	35,51,332
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	1,52,919	1,60,617			
XXV.—Miscellaneous	7,62,987	9,15,106	Famine Relief and Insurance—		
			33. Famine Relief	27,39,240	22,927
Total ...	9,78,466	11,38,829			
			Irrigation—		
			42. Major works—		
			Working Expenses ...	13,51,858	13,43,316
			Interest on Debt ...	24,60,946	24,56,969
Irrigation—			43. Minor Works and Navigation—		
XXIX.—Major Works	21,89,576	18,53,877	By Public Works Department	17,06,719	13,88,850
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—			By Civil Department ...	4,079	5,421
By Public Works Department	6,58,356	6,25,243			
By Civil Department	1,32,839	1,27,849	Total ...	55,23,602	50,94,556
Total ...	29,80,771	26,06,969			
			Buildings and Roads—		
			45. Civil Works—		
Buildings and Roads—			By Public Works Department	31,16,704	32,88,790
XXXII.—Civil Works—			By Civil Department ...	1,02,808	90,444
By Public Works Department	2,01,565	2,08,435			
By Civil Department ...	2,60,778	2,86,190	Total ...	32,19,512	33,79,234
Total ...	4,62,343	4,94,625	Contributions ...	11,82,572	9,92,694
Contributions ...	55,181	1,65,821	Total ...	4,96,56,269	4,54,95,593
Total ...	4,66,23,713	4,75,99,253	Closing balance ...	9,22,000	30,25,660
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,05,78,209	4,85,21,253	GRAND TOTAL ...	5,05,78,209	4,85,21,253
			Provincial surplus (+) or deficit (—).	—30,32,496	+21,03,660

Receipts.—The increase under Land Revenue was due to the fact that realizations fell off in 1897-98 owing to the famine, which led to the suspension

of revenue in that year. The adjustments between Imperial and Provincial resulted in a net deduction of Rs. 78,822, as against Rs. 7,70,121 in the preceding year, as shown below:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Fixed contribution to Imperial revenues under the terms of the contract ...	−14,19,000	−14,19,000
Special transfer—		
Special assignment on account of survey and settlement charges ...	+6,23,000	.....
Grant for transfer of Imperial buildings to the charge of local bodies ...	+13,000	+13,000
Assam Jubilee scholarships ...	+1,912	+2,178
Assignment for loss of revenue on account of discontinuance of the system of prepayment of duty in Bengal on ganja exported to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+10,967	.....
Contribution on account of the transfer of South Lushai Administration to Assam	.....	−3,75,000
Special contribution in aid of Provincial revenues	.....	+17,00,000
Total ...	+6,48,879	+13,40,178
Net amount transferred to Imperial ...	−7,70,121	−78,822

The decrease under *Stamps* was due to the receipts of the year 1897-98 having been abnormally augmented by the execution of a large number of bonds and documents owing to the famine. There was a considerable shrinkage in the revenue under the head of *Excise* in 1897-98 owing to the scarcity and consequent unfavourable settlements, but the better harvests of the year under report, coupled with the increased rate of duty on rum and other spirits manufactured in the Lower Provinces according to European methods, and on rum imported to Bengal from the Shajehanpur Distillery, contributed to the improvement in the revenue of 1898-99. The increase under *Provincial Rates* arose partly from revaluations and partly from rates on wards' estates, owing to two large estates, viz., those of Bettiah and Hatwa, having been brought under Government management. The increase under *Customs* was a nominal one, due chiefly to the inclusion for the first time of overtime fees realized from merchants for payment to Customs Officers. The increase under *Assessed Taxes* was due to larger collections owing to re-assessments. The decrease under *Forest* was due to the completion of the Singhbhum sleeper works which swelled the revenue of the previous year, and that under *Registration* was the result of smaller receipts from fees for registering documents, which were high in the preceding year, as in the case of stamps, in consequence of famine. The increase under *Interest* was attributable partly to advances given to cultivators and under special laws.

The increase under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—was due to larger receipts under Magisterial fines, while the falling off under *Jails* was attributable to smaller receipts from sale of jail manufactures. The increase under *Police* is accounted for partly by larger receipts on account of police supplied to private persons, and partly by the payments by the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to credit of Government of miscellaneous and malikana deposits held by him; the larger recoveries on account of village police also contributed to the increase. The decrease under *Marine* was owing to the falling off in the pilotage receipts, while that under *Education* was caused partly by receipts on account of messing fees from the boarders in the Sibpur Civil Engineering College and the electric lighting receipts of that College, which occurred for the first time, and partly by receipts on account of fees and fines of high and boarding schools. The decrease under *Medical* was due chiefly to smaller receipts on account of contributions. The falling off in the sale of sulphate of quinine accounts for the decrease under *Scientific and Minor Departments.*

The increase under *Superannuation* was nominal, while that under *Stationery and Printing* is accounted for by larger receipts under sale of Gazettes and other publications. The large increase under the head of *Miscellaneous* was due partly to the contributions from Municipalities for plague charges having been adjusted under it, and partly to the exceptionally large amount of deposits which lapsed to Government.

The decrease in *Direct receipts from Irrigation Major Works* was owing to a fall in navigation receipts in 1898-99 caused by the opening of railway communications and cessation of famine. The decrease under *Minor Works and Navigation* was due to the falling off of revenue in the Calcutta canals and Nadia rivers owing to the failure of the jute crop and to the plague scare. The increase in receipts under Civil Works in charge of Public Works Department was attributed to increased profits received from the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway, and that under Civil Works in charge of Civil Department was due to better receipts from ferry tolls and staging bungalows. The increase under the head of *Contributions* was due mainly to the recovery from District Boards of these contributions to famine relief charges.

Expenditure.—The increase under *Refunds and Drawbacks* is nominal, and is distributed over several revenue heads. The decrease under *Assignments and Compensations* was due to compensation payable during the year not having been claimed. The decrease under *Land Revenue* was attributable chiefly to the diminution of survey and settlement charges, and that under *Stamps* was mainly under Supplies from Central Stores. The increase under *Provincial Rates* was caused by larger outlay on revaluation work, and that under *Customs* like the increase in receipts was due mainly to the inclusion of payments on account of overtime fees to Customs Officers hitherto not incorporated in Government accounts. The large expenditure on sleeper works in Singhbhum in the preceding year accounts for the decrease under *Forests*. The decrease under *Registration* was due to the payments in 1897-98 on account of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars having been very high owing to the famine, which led to the registration of a larger number of deeds, etc. The increase under *Interest* was the result of larger payments to the Imperial Government in consequence of the appreciable rise in the outstanding balance of the year.

The increase under *General Administration* was attributable mainly to exceptionally high charges on account of tour and payment of privilege leave allowances. The decrease under *Law and Justice—Courts of Law*—is accounted for by the low figures under Salaries of High Court Judges owing to three appointments having remained vacant for part of the year and by the absence of any expenditure on account of grain allowance. The decrease under *Jails* was effected mainly by smaller outlay on purchase of raw materials and by reduction under Dietary and Hospital charges, and charges for moving prisoners as also by the absence of any charges on account of grain allowance. The decrease under *Police* was due chiefly to transfer of the South Lushai Hills to Assam Administration and to the high charge in 1897-98 on account of grain allowance. The large payments on account of privilege leave allowance, and the heavy expenditure incurred by the Marine Court in 1897-98 coupled with the exceptionally low figure in the following year under material and labour for the building, repairs and outfit of vessels account for the decrease under *Marine*. The increase under *Education* was due to increased charges of the Eden Hostel and for boarding. The increase under *Medical* was contributed by larger expenditure in connection with the Bubonic Plague, while that under *Political* was due to exceptionally high figures under Darbar presents and allowances to vakils. The increase under the head of *Scientific and other Minor Departments* was attributable chiefly to smaller expenditure on account of purchase of Cinchona Bark; while that under *Superannuations* was due to the continued growth of expenditure under Superannuation and Retired allowances and to refund of the amount of contribution for pension realized in excess from the Manager of the Tikari estate in Gaya. The increase under *Stationery and Printing* was mainly under Stationery supplied from Central Stores. The decrease under *Miscellaneous* was due to smaller donations to the Calcutta Female Nurses' Institution and to the St. Mary's House of Charity and to smaller payments on account of unforeseen charges and miscellaneous refunds. The disappearance of scarcity led to the absence of any appreciable expenditure on *Famine Relief*.

The decrease under *Irrigation Major Works* was too small to call for any explanation, while that under *Minor Works and Navigation* was due to the large expenditure on canalisation of the Bhangur khal in the Calcutta and Eastern Canals and to the transfer of the suspense balances of the Dehri Workshops from capital expenditure to this head during the year 1897-98. The excess expenditure under *Civil Works in charge of the Public Works Officers* was contributed by the outlay on construction and repairs to old buildings damaged by the late earthquake, by the retransfer of public works from the charge of certain District Boards to that of the Public Works Department, and by the larger contribution for construction of buildings for certain public institutions. The shorter outlay under *Civil Works in charge of Civil Officers* was due mainly to the exclusion of charges for South Lushai Hills since transferred to the Assam Administration. The decrease under *Contribution* was due chiefly to the absence of any grant for famine operations and to smaller grants for Provincial public works in consequence of the retransfer of buildings in the Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions from the charge of the District Boards to the Public Works Department.

LOCAL.—The following table exhibits the income and expenditure of the Incorporated Local Funds for the year 1898-99:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Fund	23,13,217	78,72,974	1,01,86,191	77,78,123	24,08,068
District Road Fund	96,201	2,94,076	3,90,277	3,25,154	65,123
District Road Account	50,190	1,80,535	2,30,725	1,68,736	61,989
District Post Fund	3,84,708	4,02,575	7,87,283	3,69,933	4,17,350
Inland Labour Transport Fund ...	...	12,017	12,017	12,017	...
Village Chaukidari Fund ...	27,154	3,06,403	3,33,557	2,96,212	37,345
Road Patrol Fund	11,749	32,357	44,106	30,924	13,182
Steam-boiler Inspection Fund ...	37,121	41,245	78,366	33,092	45,274
District Chaukidari Reward Fund ...	53,270	57,903	1,11,173	43,882	67,291
Total ...	29,73,610	92,00,085	1,21,73,695	90,58,073	31,15,622

The grants made by Government to District Funds, District Road Funds and District Road Accounts during the year aggregated Rs. 10,64,321, thus:—

	Rs.
To the District Fund	8,78,963
„ „ Road Fund	38,583
„ „ Road Account	1,46,775
Total ...	10,64,321

The total expenditure of the District Road Funds exceeded the income by Rs. 31,078. This was due to expenditure from the surplus balance of the funds on communications and miscellaneous public improvements. The expenditure of the District Post Funds was within their income. The fund in Singhbhum was insolvent at the beginning of the year, but the deficit was cleared off at the end of the year. The total payments made in Bengal for the Inland Labour Transport Fund amounted to Rs. 31,466, against Rs. 12,017, the actual receipts of the fund. The difference, Rs. 19,449, was with reference to the orders of the Government of India debited to Assam. The Village Chowkidari Fund in the district of Manbhum closed the year with a deficit of Rs. 1,959, which was made good by a grant from Provincial Revenues.

The transactions of the EXCLUDED LOCAL FUNDS were as follows:—

NAME OF FUND.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cantonment Funds—					
Jallapahar Cantonment ...	345	2,847	3,192	2,890	302
Lebong „ ...	1,294	6,075	7,369	6,321	1,048
Dinapore „ ...	561	17,418	17,979	17,619	360
Cuttack „ ...	1,488	5,245	6,733	5,361	1,372
Alipore „ ...	477	2,474	2,951	2,670	281
Barrackpore „ ...	3,702	30,267	33,969	29,430	4,539
Dum-Dum „ ...	1,201	16,524	17,725	17,361	364
Dorunda „ ...	425	2,118	2,543	2,137	406
Buxa „ ...	257	2,089	2,346	2,170	176
Total ...	9,750	85,057	94,807	85,959	8,848
Police Funds—					
Railway Police clothing ...	5,186	3,742	8,928	8,064	864
Foundling Asylum ...	640	3,420	4,060	3,424	636
Fire-Brigade	18,064	54,725	72,789	69,448	3,341
Calcutta and Suburban Police Superannuation ...	1,169	33,235	34,401	31,438	2,966
Total ...	25,059	95,122	1,20,181	1,12,374	7,807
Marine Funds—					
Hospital Port Dues, Calcutta	78,174	90,698	1,68,872	72,254	96,618
Hospital Port Dues, Chittagong.	5,409	5,129	10,538	7,735	2,803
Balasore Port	10,915	7,095	18,010	11,245	6,765
Cuttack Port	—512	12,055	11,543	11,135	408
Puri Port	8,831	2,255	11,086	786	10,300
Total ...	1,02,817	1,17,232	2,20,049	1,03,155	1,16,894
Education Funds—					
Hindu College	594	4,751	5,345	4,358	987
Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship.	...	2,792	2,792	2,792	...
Jogiara Estate ...	579	1,000	1,579	1,209	370
Jadu Nath Mukerjee's Scholarship.	204	...	204	38	166
Total ...	1,377	8,543	9,920	8,397	1,523
Medical and Charitable Funds—					
Jagannath Road and other Pilgrims' Lodging-house	23,614	37,625	61,239	36,242	24,997
Chuni Lal Seal's Dispensary	—741	2,996	2,255	2,255	...
Bengal Famine Orphans Fund	...	29,500	29,500	1,548	27,952
Ram Lal Mukerjee's Endowment.	1,122	1,745	2,867	2,233	634
Out-door Dispensary ...	1	1,707	1,708	1,706	2
Annachatra	584	6,959	7,543	6,657	886
Chittagong General Hospital Fund	1,483	10,183	11,666	11,488	178
Total ...	26,063	90,715	1,16,778	62,129	54,649
Public Works Funds—					
Khondmal Road ...	10,826	2,664	13,490	6,236	7,254
Darjeeling Improvement ...	11,224	35,436	46,660	33,283	13,377
Total ...	22,050	38,100	60,150	39,519	20,631

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Expenditure.	Closing balance.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Miscellaneous Funds—					
Zoological Gardens ...	7,231	38,520	45,751	36,926	8,825
Mohsin Endowment ...	—102	1,14,525	1,14,423	1,08,813	5,610
Christian Burial Board ...	8,350	17,437	25,787	16,351	9,436
Muhammadan Burial Board	731	1,577	2,308	1,576	732
Western Duars Market ...	16,599	16,980	33,579	17,114	16,465
Chittagong Hill Tracts Bazar	2,839	1,795	4,634	2,065	2,569
Total ...	35,648	1,90,834	2,26,482	1,82,845	43,637
Municipalities and Unions—					
Municipalities	3,04,908	24,36,990	27,41,898	23,50,112	3,91,786
Unions	117	...	117	117	
Total ...	3,05,025	24,36,990	27,42,015	23,50,229	3,91,786
Port Trust Fund—Chittagong	13,911	77,356	91,267	56,652	34,615
Grand Total ...	5,41,700	31,39,949	36,81,649	30,01,259	6,80,390

The Jalapahar, Lebong, Alipore, Dum-Dum, and Buxa Cantonment Funds obtained special contributions from Military Department for conservancy purposes, as shown below:—

	Rs.
Jalapahar	1,859
Lebong	1,060
Alipore	1,857
Dum-Dum	1,639
Buxa	2,041

The Jalapahar and Lebong Cantonments also received further contributions of Rs. 300 and Rs. 3,700, respectively, from the same department for working the special incinerators started in them.

The expenditure of the Hospital Port Fund, Chittagong, exceeded its income owing to the payment of a contribution of Rs. 3,465 towards the maintenance of the Chittagong General Hospital Fund and to the repayment of a loan of Rs. 1,155 incurred by the Port Trust, with which it was previously incorporated. The Cuttack Port Fund received a contribution of Rs. 2,500 from Government to meet its deficit.

The Durga Churn Laha's Scholarship Fund obtained a contribution of Rs. 1,018 from Government to cover its excess expenditure. The Bengal Famine Orphan Fund is a new fund opened since July 1898 for the maintenance of the orphans left unprovided for at the end of the famine of 1896-97. Its receipts consist of (1) the sum of Rs. 25,000 placed at the disposal of the Government by the Bengal Committee of the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, and (2) the unexpended balance of Rs. 4,500 at credit of the Bengal Charitable Relief Fund, which was closed in 1897-98. The Zoological Garden Fund received the usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 from Government. The expenditure of the Mohsin Endowment Fund was within the income of the Fund, but during the year a large scheme, viz., the repair, at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,847 of the Imambara building at Hooghly, which had been damaged by the earthquake of 1897, was taken in hand, and orders were issued by Government to sell off a portion of the invested capital of the Fund to cover the expenditure. Accordingly, in April 1899 Government securities worth Rs. 49,800 were sold and the proceeds placed to the credit of the Public Works Department for carrying

out the repairs. The Muhammadan Burial Board Fund received a grant of Rs. 1,577 from the Provincial revenues.

During the year under report a new municipality was created at Chandpur in Tippera. The number of municipalities banking with Government teasuries was 138, while the number banking with the Bank of Bengal and its branches was the same as in the previous year, viz., twelve. None of the municipalities overdrew their balances in the Treasury. In four cases, however, the balances were less than Rs. 100. The Government contributions to the Municipalities during the year amounted to Rs. 18,104.

Road and public works cesses.

The road and public works cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee during the year under review in all the districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force. The following table compares the main results of the working of the Act during the past two years :—

		1897-98.		1898-99.
(1) Current net demand	Rs.	89,56,309	Rs.	90,38,880
(2) Arrear „ „	„	17,82,378	„	18,60,441
(3) Total „ „	„	1,07,38,687	„	1,08,99,321
(4) Total collections	„	88,71,693	„	90,06,445
(5) Remissions	„	81,813	„	56,005
(6) Net balance	„	18,75,440	„	19,07,444
(7) Percentage of total collections on current demand		99·0		99·6
(8) Percentage of current collections on current demand		84·3		82·9
(9) Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand		80·2		80·1
(10) Number of revenue-paying estates assessed		246,638		252,436
(11) Number of revenue-free estates and rent-free tenures assessed ...		145,271		146,481
(12) Number of tenures assessed ...		1,521,897		1,575,142
(13) Number of recorded shareholders in estates		1,465,359		1,502,091
(14) Number of recorded shareholders in tenures		2,606,190		2,697,840
(15) Current demand of land revenue ...	Rs.	3,85,33,272	Rs.	3,90,03,120

The increase in the current demand has been obtained by revaluations and re-assessments in the districts of Burdwan, Mymensingh, and Backergunge.

The total collections show an increase of Rs. 1,34,752 over the figures of the previous year; but, owing to the enhanced demand, the balance outstanding at the close of the year increased by Rs. 32,004. The percentage of current collections on the current demand was 82·9 against 84·3 in 1897-98, and that of total collections on the current demand 99·6 against 99·0. The result was, on the whole, satisfactory.

Thirteen districts succeeded in attaining the accepted standard of cess administration for the first class, and showed a percentage of current collections above 90 per cent. and arrear collections above 80 per cent. during the year.

In three districts the percentage of current collection was over 90 and that of arrear collection under 80. In eighteen districts the current collections fell short of 90 per cent., but the arrear collections exceeded 80 per cent.

None of the districts show 100 per cent. of current collections, but Jalpaiguri and Singhbhum nearly approach it, and both show 100 per cent. of arrear collections.

The short collections in Murshidabad are attributed to the difficulty experienced in realising cesses direct from rent-free lands, which were valued perfunctorily at the last revaluation. The short collections in Rangpur were due to the absence of voluntary payments on account of the very low price of rice and other agricultural products. In Cuttack collections were retarded by the defaults of some big zamindars, especially the zamindar of Aul. In Tippera and Ranchi large sums were realised after the close of the year. The percentage in several districts would be much higher if the sums affected by the period of grace, which ended after the close of the year were eliminated; no coercive measures for the realisation of these sums could be taken during the year. The bad outturn of crops during the last two years and the

cyclone of 1897 account for the short collections in Chittagong, and the floods of 1898 for the poor results in Muzaffarpur. Distress at the beginning of the year and the failure of the jute crop contributed to the short collections in Jessore. Complaints are again made in Monghyr of the agents through whom the zamindars pay the cesses; these men use the money themselves, and do not pay it in till certificates are ready to be filed.

Nine districts were in the fourth or lowest class, and showed arrear and current collections short of the prescribed standard. Saran, Hooghly, Shahabad, and Bankura have been in this class for four years. In Saran the bad results are said to be due to the incorrect state of the Land Registration Register D, and partly to the leniency shown in selling estates during the year. In Burdwan the current demand was considerably raised, and the extra amount could not be realised on account of the new assessment having been made late in the year. The poor results in Manbhum were due to the non-payment of the cesses due by certain encumbered estates.

Certificate procedure.

The following statement illustrates the working of the certificate procedure in the realisation of the cesses during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Certificates pending from the previous year ...	52,493	44,572
Filed during the year	101,410	125,216
Total for disposal	153,903	169,788
Cancelled on objection	1,601	1,147
Struck off	5,210	6,724
Fully discharged	102,517	105,350
Pending at the close of the year	44,575	56,567
Sales effected	2,866	3,323
Sales set aside	51	142

The number of certificates filed during the year 1898-99 has increased by 23,806. The incease occurred in all the Divisions except Rajshahi, Bhagalpur, and Chota Nagpur. The number of objections filed against certificates was 8,142, against 7,658 in 1897-98. In 3,323 cases as against 2,866 in 1897-98 sales were effected to realise the cesses. The increase was due to a large number of sales in Gaya.

Partial valuations and revaluations were completed in the districts of Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Bogra, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Shahabad, Malda, and Hazaribagh. In Khulna only 82 estates were revalued, and the valuation of these estates showed an increase of Rs. 1,10,122 over the previous valuation. In Darjeeling the revaluation of the Terai jotes and of the West Teesta khas mahals, which was sanctioned in October 1897, came to a close during the year. The valuation of the Terai jotes showed an increase of Rs. 51,634 over the previous valuation. Valuation and revaluation work was in progress in several districts when the year closed.

The following statement compares the gross rental in each district for 1898-99 calculated from the returns under the Cess Act with the gross rental ascertained on the same basis when the road cess was first introduced and the gross rental of the preceding year. The results of the Province are as follow:—

	Rs.
Gross rental at first assessment	13,11,68,432
Ditto in 1897-98	16,35,06,247
Ditto in 1898-99	16,53,73,177

The increase up to date amounts to Rs. 3,42,04,745 on the rental when the road cess was introduced. The increase occurred in all the districts, except Murshidabad and Jessore. Compared with the figures for the last year, the gross rental shows an increase of Rs. 18,66,930, which, it is said, has been ascertained by revaluation, chiefly in the districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, Khulna, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Darjeeling, Rangpur, Dacca, Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Manbhum, and Singhbhum.

Land Revenue.

Financial results.

THE current demand on account of the land revenue in Bengal for the past five years is shown below :—

CLASS OF ESTATES.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Permanently-settled estates ...	3,22,61,833	3,22,82,525	3,23,02,286	3,23,03,784	3,23,19,810
II.—Temporarily-settled estates ...	28,21,520	28,35,046	28,94,880	29,17,553	31,65,981
III.—Estates held direct by Government.	34,84,498	35,25,890	35,55,897	36,96,820	39,02,484
Total ...	3,85,67,851	3,86,43,461	3,87,53,063	3,89,18,157	3,93,88,275

There was an increase in the total current demand of Rs. 4,70,118. The increase in class I was due to the transfer from class II of certain estates in Chittagong which have been declared not liable to re-assessment. That in class II was due almost entirely to the recent settlements in Orissa, and in class III to various petty revisions of rent-roll, and to the increase in the *bhaoli* rents in Gaya.

The demands, collections, and balances of land revenue for the same period are shown in the following table :—

YEAR.	DEMANDS.			COLLECTIONS.			Remissions.	BALANCES.			Percentage of total collections (column 7) on total demand (column 4).	Percentage of total collections (column 7) on current demand (column 2).	Percentage of current collections (column 5) on current demand (column 2).
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
1894-95 ...	3,85,67,851	15,66,095	4,01,33,946	3,72,10,247	12,90,078	3,85,00,325	86,741	13,27,462	2,10,418	15,37,880	95·95	99·54	96·48
1895-96 ...	3,86,43,461	12,72,463	3,99,15,924	3,75,73,616	9,99,576	3,85,73,192	87,220	10,44,892	2,10,626	12,55,512	96·63	99·81	97·23
1896-97 ...	3,87,53,063	13,02,152	4,00,55,216	3,74,86,106	9,96,831	3,84,82,937	1,73,202	12,13,432	1,85,644	13,99,076	96·07	99·30	96·73
1897-98 ...	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944	11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,146	2,28,626	15,49,772	95·79	99·31	96·34
1898-99 ...	3,93,88,275	16,52,643	4,10,40,918	3,80,34,415	12,62,524	3,92,96,939	1,93,850	12,61,944	2,38,185	15,50,129	95·75	99·76	96·66

Collections, balances, and remissions.

The total demand increased by Rs. 6,92,537 in comparison with that of 1897-98, and the total collections by Rs. 6,47,584. The remissions, however, exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 44,596, and so the total balance at the end of the year had only increased by Rs. 357. The percentage of arrear collections went down from 80·86 to 76·39, though absolutely they increased by a lakh. The total balance, arrear and current, outstanding at the close of the year represented a percentage of 3·77 on the total demand as compared with 3·84 in 1897-98. Of this, 94·9 per cent. was good and recoverable.

Of the total amount of land revenue remitted during the year, no less than Rs. 1,89,793 related to estates held direct by Government. The remissions of grace, amounting to Rs. 1,32,264, were considerably higher than in the preceding year, when they had been granted to the extent of Rs. 18,580 only. They were sanctioned mostly in Chittagong (Rs. 1,22,346) on account of the serious damage done by the cyclone and storm-wave of the 24th October 1897. The remissions under this class in other districts were, as usual, allowed to tenants of Government estates on account of failure of crops and of the death,

desertion, or poverty of the raiyats. The remissions of right amounted to Rs. 39,511 as against Rs. 1,20,452 during 1897-98, and were chiefly due to diluvion, release of estates to private zamindars, and acquisition of land for public purposes. The nominal remissions rose from Rs. 10,222 to Rs. 22,075, of which Rs. 15,095 were in Backergunge alone.

Permanently-settled estates.

Out of a total demand, current and arrear, from estates in class I of Rs. 3,27,89,770, the sum of Rs. 3,24,08,541 was realised. The percentage of the collections on the demand, after excluding from the demand sums the recovery of which was in suspense, and adding to the collections sums realised but not credited during the year, amounted to 99·21 per cent. as against 99·11 in the preceding year and 99·21 in 1896-97. The current collections fell short of the standard of 99 per cent. in 14 districts, of which 6, however, collected more than 98 per cent. In Chittagong the balance of Rs. 38,698 was due to the effects of the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897.

The realisation of the arrear balances was less than 99 per cent. in 17 districts. In four of these the collections exceeded 98 per cent., and in six the arrears were trifling. Out of the total arrear balances of Rs. 46,199, no less than Rs. 33,788 is outstanding in the Patna Division, the largest defaulter being, as last year, the district of Shahabad (Rs. 27,442). It is explained that much of this amount is under recovery by the Certificate Procedure, because, when the estates were offered for sale in some instances there were no offers or but very low ones. This explanation is not understood, and a special report on the subject has been called for.

Collections, generally, both of the current revenue and the arrear balances, were excellent.

The total amount of land revenue remaining due from wards' estates at the close of the year was Rs. 56,652, a sum more than double that of last year.

Temporarily-settled estates.

The total demand, current and arrear, from temporarily-settled estates amounted to Rs. 34,93,772 as against Rs. 31,99,444 during the previous year, and the total collections to Rs. 31,55,544 in comparison with Rs. 28,78,277 in 1897-98. The percentage of total collections on the total demand was 90·31 as against 89·96 in the previous year and 91·08 during 1896-97. The results of collections in each subdivision of this class during the year under report, as well as for the preceding year, are given below:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
II. (*a*) Settled for periods with proprietors.	1897-98	92·35	96·59	92·59
	1898-99	93·01	91·82	92·92
II. (*b*) Private estates leased to farmers for periods.	1897-98	84·81	84·09	84·70
	1898-99	84·47	86·43	84·74
II. (*c*) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.	1897-98	83·53	76·52	82·29
	1898-99	84·09	70·09	81·62
Total ...	1897-98	90·29	86·56	89·96
	1898-99	91·07	83·07	90·31

The percentage of collections shows a slight improvement in classes II (*a*) and (*b*), and a falling off in class II (*c*), the general result being somewhat better than that of the previous year.

Estates held direct by Government.

Duirng the year under report there were altogether 2,817 estates held direct by Government, of which 2,578 were owned by Government as proprietor and 239 were private estates under Government management. The current demand increased from Rs. 36,96,820 to Rs. 39,02,484 and the total

demand from Rs. 45,29,909 to Rs. 47,57,376, out of which Rs. 37,32,854, or 78·46 per cent., were collected and Rs. 1,89,793 remitted, leaving an unrealised balance of Rs. 8,34,729, or Rs. 25,499 less than in the previous year.

The general results are compared below with those of the previous year in each subdivision of this class:—

Classification of Estates.	Year.	Percentage of current collections on current demand.	Percentage of arrear collections on arrear demand.	Percentage of total collections on total demand.
1	2	3	4	5
(*a*) Managed for proprietors ...	1897-98	80·45	82·02	80·77
	1898-99	80·62	77·84	88·01
(*b*) Owned by Government as proprietor	1897-98	79·19	76·26	78·66
	1898-99	79·83	65·11	77·09
Total ...	1897-98	79·37	77·15	78·96
	1898-99	81·12	66·32	78·46

The percentage of current collections on the current demand increased and that of arrear collections on arrear demand decreased under both headings, the net result being that the percentage of total collections on the total demand fell from 78·96 in the previous year to 78·46 in the year under report.

Miscellaneous revenue.

Out of the total collections under the head of Miscellaneous Revenue, nearly three-fourths, amounting to Rs. 7,58,776, were on account of the large recoveries of survey and settlement charges, principally in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, and Saran.

Road and public works cesses.

The following table shows the demands, collections, remissions, and balances on account of the road and public works cesses during the year under report, as compared with the figures for the two preceding years:—

Year.	Net demand after excluding reductions and remissions.			Collections (including advance collections).	Percentage of collections on current demand.	Balances.	Percentage of balances on gross demand.	Remissions.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1896-97 ...	86,61,682	17,24,415	1,03,86,097	86,16,072	99·4	17,91,576	17·2	63,283
1897-98 ...	89,56,309	17,82,378	1,07,38,687	88,71,693	99·0	18,75,440	17·4	81,813
1898-99 ...	90,38,880	18,60,441	10,8,99,321	90,06,445	99·6	19,07,444	17·5	56,005

The increase in the current demand is due mainly to the partial revaluations of the districts of Mymensingh, Backergunge, Tippera, Rangpur, Dinajpur, Rajshahi, and Manbhum, and by the increased assessment of coal mines in the district of Burdwan. Both the cesses were levied at the maximum rate of one anna in the rupee in the 43 districts in which Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 is in force: 99·6 per cent. of the current demand was realised during the year under report as against 99 in the previous year. In 27 districts the current collections were below 90 per cent. on the current demand, and in 12 districts the proportion of arrear collections to the demand was below 80 per cent. The aggregate collections were higher in amount than in any preceding year, and the percentage of collections on the current demand was also higher than in 1897-98.

Remittance of land revenue and rent by means of money-orders.

There was an increase in the number of money-orders issued for the payment of revenue and cess from 193,011 to 198,746, and in the amount covered by them, from Rs. 18,06,488 to Rs. 18,29,360. The system continues to be popular among owners of petty estates, but the owners of large estates prefer to make payments through their agents. The largest numbers of orders as in last year were sent in the districts of Chittagong, Hooghly, Faridpur, and Dacca.

The following table gives the available statistics of the working of the system of payment of *rent* by money-orders during the last five years:—

Year.	Number of money-orders issued for rent.	Amount.	Number of such orders refused.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
1894-95 ...	40,834	5,87,371	13,772	1,45,695
1895-96 ...	43,708	6,20,097	14,503	1,59,890
1896-97 ...	50,488*	7,40,526*	14,070*	1,73,724*
1897-98 ...	51,865*	7,12,973*	11,295*	1,22,116*
1898-99 ...	50,484	7,67,913	10,137	1,23,952

* These are the corrected figures.

Operation of the sale laws.

The working of the sale laws during the last five years is shown below:—

Year.	Number of estates and shares and interests liable to sale.	Sold.				Percentage of column 6 on column 2.	Revenue demand of estates sold.	Amount of defaults.	Amount realised by sale.
		Estates.	Shares.	Interests.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	15,275	950	516	.....	1,466	9·6	1,93,872	72,624	11,11,384
1895-96	16,237	966	539	2	1,507	9·2	2,93,232	2,38,931	12,85,081
1896-97	20,272	1,114	492	1	1,607	7·9	2,00,650	85,003	9,89,406
1897-98	20,977	1,109	536	.....	1,645	7·8	1,80,477	73,466	10,95,928
1898-99	21,433	1,070	720	.....	1,790	8·3	1,94,228	75,741	16,83,324

The number of estates sold (1,070) represents only about ·06 per cent. of the total number of estates in Bengal (181,095). The prices realised by sale rose from 6·07 to 8·6 times the revenue demand on the properties sold. Out of 443 appeals preferred to the Commissioner against sales, 68 were successful, and recommendations for the annulment of the sales were made to Government in 18 cases on the ground of hardship.

Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act I (B.C.) of 1895.

The following statement shows the number of certificate cases instituted and disposed of during the year under the different classes of public demands:—

Classification of demand.	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending—		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.—Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	410	1,526	1,936	1,439	125	372	497
II.—Arrears of rent due to Government, clause (*g*), section 7 (*1*) ...	7,138	32,517	39,655	31,379	1,359	6,917	8,276
III.—Embankment dues, section 70, Act II (B.C.) of 1882	2,544	5,779	8,323	5,737	655	1,931	2,586
IV.—Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	73	1,477	1,555	1,480	3	72	75
V.—Cesses, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880	44,673	125,807	1,70,480	113,527	14,618	42,335	56,953
VI.—Demands of the Court of Wards, clause (*h*), section 7 (*1*)	3,948	7,199	11,147	6,890	2,101	2,156	4 257
VII.—All other demands under section 7 (*1*) ...	13,190	37,036	50,226	33,999	3,742	12,485	16,227
Total ...{1898-99 ...	71,981	211,341	2,83,322	194,451	22,603	66,268	88,871
1897-98 ...	78,809	172,800	2,51,609	179,595	22,148	49,866	72,014
1896-97 ...	59,302	174,572	233,874	155,065	21,004	57,805	78,809

There was a net increase of 38,541 in the number of certificates filed. The increase is shared by all classes except III and IV, and is most marked in class V, "Cesses," class VII, "All other demands," and class II, "Arrears of rent due to Government," being 24, 144, 7,415, and 6,855 respectively. The increase under class V, which is shared by all Divisions except Rajshahi and Bhagalpur, and the increase in class II, are said to be due largely to better supervision and partly to greater strictness in enforcing demands after the effects of the famine had passed away. The increase under class VII is due to the issue of certificates for the recovery of fines under the Land Registration Act, of advances under the Land Improvement and Agriculturists' Loans Act, and of costs of partition and survey and settlement. The proportion of certificates disposed of to the total number for disposal decreased from 71·3 per cent. in the previous year to 68·6 per cent. The number of certificates filed for the realisation of water-rates shows a steady and satisfactory decline from year to year. The proportion of cases disposed of was highest in the Orissa Division and lowest in that of Burdwan.

Compulsory measures for realisation.

Of the cases in which the demand was realised, 29·8 per cent. were disposed of on issue of notice, 51·3 per cent. after attachment of property, and 3·2 per cent. after actual sale; the corresponding figures in the previous year were 29·2, 50·6, and 2·8 per cent. In Chittagong post-card notices were issued without much effect. The number of persons imprisoned for non-payment of public demands increased from 22 to 52, of whom 37 were released without payment of the debt.

Land registration.

The following statement shows the total number of interests registered under initial registration in each division from the commencement of the operations, the number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of the previous year since the completion of land registration proceedings, and the percentage of the number of interests registered during the year on the total number of interests registered up to the end of the previous year:—

Division.	Total number of interests registered under initial registration (section 38). This number should be the same in each return.	Total number of interests registered under section 42 up to the end of last year since completion of land registration proceedings.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Number of applications under section 42 filed during the year.			Number of interests registered.	Percentage of column 8 on column 4.
				(a) On account of succession by inheritance, whether under will or otherwise.	(b) On account of succession by purchase, gift, or otherwise.	(c) Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	50,056	42,930	92,986	2,559	1,959	4,518	3,493	3·7
Presidency	66,084	58,561	124,645	1,750	1,288	3,038	2,305	1·8
Rajshahi	27,045	36,173	63,218	1,511	806	2,317	2,219	3·5
Dacca	99,351	126,094	225,745	4,639	5,084	9,723	9,054	4·0
Chittagong	184,649	209,145	393,794	3,127	6,674	9,801	8,825	2·2
Patna	287,642	298,185	585,827	11,145	12,254	23,399	20,959	3·5
Bhagalpur	100,948	60,849	161,797	2,011	1,669	3,680	4,396	2·7
Orissa	169,092	63,560	232,652	3,630	4,818	8,448	6,496	2·7
Chota Nagpur	3,872	1,988	5,860	90	216	306	229	3·9
Total ...	989,039	897,485	1,886,524	30,462	34,768	65,230	57,976	3·0

There was a decrease of 1,327 in the number of applications for mutations filed; and in the number of cases disposed of a decrease of 3,618. This reluctance of new proprietors to register their names is not a gratifying feature. The re-writing of Register D of intermediate mutations has now been completed in 33 districts.

Partitions.

On the passing of Act V (B.C.) of 1897, which came into force on 8th December 1897, revised rules and instructions were issued for the guidance of officers employed on the partition of estates, in supersession of those issued under the old Act, VIII (B.C.) of 1876. Partition work is of very great importance in the three

Divisions of Patna, Bhagalpur, and Dacca, and the statistics of the cases instituted and disposed of there are given below:—

Division.	Pending at close of—		Instituted during—		Total for disposal during the year—		Disposed of during—		Pending at the close of—
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna	999	917	267	175	1,266	1,092	349	259	833
Bhagalpur	124	126	56	32	180	158	54	35	123
Dacca	476	426	137	81	613	467	187	116	341

The number of cases instituted decreased in the Patna Division by 92, in Bhagalpur Division by 24, and in the Dacca Division by 106. The disposals showed also a falling off in each of the three Divisions. The large decrease in the Patna Division is stated to be mainly due to settlement proceedings, for when a district is undergoing survey and settlement new batwara cases are not taken up till the record-of-rights is completed.

The average cost per acre of partitions completed during the year varied from Rs. 2-1-10¾ in Malda to Re. 0-2-2 in Bhagalpur.

Land acquisition.

During the year the Board confirmed the proceedings connected with the acquisition of 3,080 acres at a cost of nearly six lakhs. The details appear from the list below:—

Purpose for which land was taken up.	Area of land taken.	Revenue abated.	Cash compensation paid, including other charges.
1	2	3	4
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	516	170	64,725
Irrigation	1,211	257	79,104
Municipalities	80	84	1,79,601
Railways	986	270	2,00,711
District Boards	287	111	74,038
Total ...	3,080	892	5,98,178

The average cost per acre amounted to Rs. 194, or, omitting costly projects, to Rs. 125. The corresponding figures of the previous year were Rs. 164 and Rs. 129. The most important railway projects in progress at the end of the year are the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj and the Rajbari-Faridpur extensions of the Eastern Bengal State Railway; extensions of the Bengal-Duars Railway in Jalpaiguri and Rangpur, and the Santarabari extension of the Cooch Behar State Railway; the Mymensingh-Jagannathganj Railway; the Jharia Branch, the Howrah-Santragachhi Section and the Shalimar Branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway; the South Bihar and Mogulsarai-Gaya Railways; the Segouli-Raxaul, the Bettiah-Bagaha, the Hajipur-Katihar, and Sakri-Jainagar extensions of the Tirhut State Railway; and the quadrupling of the Eastern Bengal State Railway line from Ballygunge to Naihati. Important projects for the improvement of the town of Calcutta were in progress, 340 acres being taken up, for which Rs. 6,33,189 was paid as compensation for the land and buildings thereon, or Rs. 1,862 per acre. These proceedings were not, however, confirmed in the year under report.

Kanungos and patwaris.

The reorganization of the patwaris in Orissa and in the Pataspur temporarily-settled estates in Midnapore for the purpose of maintaining records of the present settlement is still under consideration.

Advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act.

Out of a total amount of Rs. 1,88,800 applied for by the Collectors for advances under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, the sum of Rs. 1,16,722 was allotted for distribution, of which Rs. 35,268 was actually disbursed, as against Rs. 3,58,510 in the preceding year. The marked decrease

is due to the large advances made during the famine, and to the favourable crops of the year.

The progress made in the realization of outstanding advances is shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 7,60,662	Rs. 2,20,626	Rs. 1,77,132	80·2	Rs. 14,418	Rs. 42,489

Of the sums advanced in the districts of Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga in 1896-97 and 1897-98 under the modified rules for famine conditions, amounts aggregating Rs. 33,431 became realizable during the year under report, but only Rs. 11,429 were collected. This result is scarcely satisfactory, as presumably according to the rules each recipient is solvent and has given to the Government ample security for repayment.

Advances under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

A total sum of Rs. 26,403 was advanced under the Agriculturists' Loans Act.

The demands, collections and balances on account of advances under this Act during the year are shown below:—

Outstanding advances.	Demand (principal *plus* interest) falling due during the year.	Collections (principal *plus* interest) during the year.	Percentage of collections on demand.	Remissions.	Balance at the close of the year.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Rs. 12,10,337	Rs. 7,66,605	Rs. 5,46,932	71·3	Rs. 2,458	Rs. 2,17,024

Of the balances outstanding at the close of the year, the Patna and Chota Nagpur Divisions are responsible for Rs. 1,18,351 (or 54·5 per cent.) and Rs. 65,828, respectively.

Relations between landlord and tenant.

The Board are of opinion that in Bengal the relation of landlord and tenant is in a state of transition from the patriarchal type to that of strict legal contract. This state of transition is, in their belief, not satisfactory to either party. This is true of all transitions, and the end which the Legislature had plainly in their view must be patiently awaited. The progress towards it may be slow, but it was not to be desired that it should be rapid. Unless the new adjustment is gradual in its effect, the relations which the Board describe as fairly satisfactory would necessarily be strained. The Government could desire no better verdict than that which the Board have given. Evasions and revolts there must be as the change works on, and indeed will be, when the consummation is reached. It is for the District Officers to keep their eyes open, and steadily check these aberrations as they occur.

Among the cases mentioned by far the worst, in one sense, is that of certain shopkeeper-tenants in Nadia, who have purchased land as a speculation and have been extorting excessive rents by a system of annual leases. In the Kishanganj portion of the district of Purnea, it is reported that many so-called dacoities are in reality concocted cases arising out of the coercion of recalcitrant raiyats, and the tenants are said to be recalcitrant, because there are unsettled disputes among co-parcenary landlords. If this be the case, the obvious remedy is a definition of their rights.

The Bengal Tenancy Act.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is generally reported to have worked smoothly. The Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act, III (B.C.) of 1898, under which a new procedure has been prescribed for settlements, came into force on the 2nd November 1898, and

Chapter VI of the Government Rules under it has been revised and republished. In January 1899 the Act was introduced into the Jalpaiguri district almost entirely in the permanently-settled parts and, with certain reservations, in the Western Duars.

The working of some of the most important sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act in the various Divisions of the Province is shown below :—

1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Transfer of Tenures.												
Divisions.	(a) Voluntary, section 12(3).	(b) By decree sale, sections 13(2) and 14.	(c) By succession, section 15.	Commutation of rent payable in kind, section 40.	Appraisement or division of produce where rent is paid in kind, sections 69 and 70.	Registration of improvements, section 80.	Certificates of Collectors as to acquisition of land for building or other purposes, section 84.	Notices of resumption of land by landlords, section 87(2).	Written permission to landlords to measure land under section 90.	Applications by Collectors for appointment of common Manager under section 93.	Applications made for survey and record of rights under Chapter X.	Applications made for survey and record of proprietors' private lands under Chapter XI.	Local enquiries held by order of a Court, section 158.
Burdwan	3,854	104	249	328	7	10	1	21	...	...	3	...	7
Presidency	4,520	205	481	1	4	3	...	9	...	...	10	...	5
Rajshahi	537	48	42	...	3	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...
Dacca	1,572	1,058	470	...	...	19	10	16	...	...	28	...	1
Chittagong	2,185	944	410	...	...	20	...	13	...	...	2	...	41
Patna	438	2	1	224	554	187	...	577	...	...	...	...	31
Bhagalpur	763	5	7	...	492	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Grand Total for 1898-99.	13,859	2,366	1,660	553	1,060	334	12	649	...	...	45	...	85
Grand Total for 1897-98.	15,495	2,526	1,545	800	1,216	336	7	918	...	2	46	5	37
Difference ...	−1,636	−160	+115	−247	−156	−2	+5	−269	...	−2	−1	−5	+48

The above table clearly emphasises the fact that many of the provisions of the Act are very slightly utilised. For various reasons, which time alone will dispel, landlords still show reluctance to take the fees paid under sections 12 to 17 of the Act.

Rent-suits.

The number of suits tried in Revenue Courts under the provisions of Acts X of 1859 and I (B.C.) of 1879 during the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 are compared below :—

District.	Number of cases instituted.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5
Darjeeling	53	205	152	...
Jalpaiguri	5,290	4,825	...	465
Cuttack	4,757	5,350	593	...
Puri	2,679	3,049	370	...
Balasore	3,287	2,583	...	704
Hazaribagh	2,697	2,489	...	208
Ranchi	5,184	6,325	1,141	...
Singhbhum	597	632	35	...
Manbhum	5,711	6,839	1,128	...
Palamau	297	309	12	...
Total ...	30,552	32,606	3,431	1,377

From the 1st January 1899—the date from which the Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to the Jalpaiguri district—all rent-suits and fresh applications for execution in that district were instituted in the Civil Courts, and the number of cases shown in the above statement against this district for 1898-99 were for only nine months prior to the introduction of the Act.

Miscellaneous

During the year 809,865 cases of all kinds were instituted and 130,092 cases were pending from the previous year. The cases disposed of numbered 791,526. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 765,704 and 792,691.

Sources of Revenue other than Land.

CUSTOMS.

An important change was effected in the tariff during the year under review by Act XIV of 1899, which was passed for the purpose of enabling countervailing import duties to be levied on bounty-fed articles, and which was made effective against all bounty-fed sugar by the orders of the Government of India. The additional duty was, however, not paid before the close of the year, as the orders apply to imports under bills-of-lading signed subsequently to the passing of the Act referred to. The duty on lever-boxes was reduced from 5 per cent. to 1 per cent., and machinery and component parts thereof for the manufacture of paraffin candles and for the distillation of spirits and nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash and kainit salts, singally and sozille were exempted from duty. Since the close of the year all machinery has been exempted from duty, thus removing a fertile source of inconvenience and misunderstanding.

The following statement compares the gross and net customs duty collected during the last five years and in the years before and after the remission of the import duties in March 1882:—

	1880-81.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Import duty (excluding duty on salt).	72,72,428	61,72,991	14,87,018	87,46,191	1,48,97,056	1,33,52,564	1,31,95,729	1,34,33,919
Ditto on salt	2,37,44,388	2,37,15,928	1,74,72,613	2,44,40,900	2,46,81,573	2,46,60,494	2,43,29,735	2,45,93,923
Export duty	17,99,354	20,46,899	21,28,492	20,36,109	20,96,811	13,30,201	13,47,631	22,80,851
Total gross duty ...	3,18,16,170	3,19,35,818	2,10,88,123	3,52,23,200	4,16,75,440	3,93,43,259	3,88,73,095	4,03,08,693
Refunds and drawbacks—								
Import	3,37,096	3,04,426	3,20,636	3,12,540	3,58,764	3,36,549	3,27,761	4,02,279
Export	71,979	1,05,549	1,16,840	53,842	65,321	69,459	39,390	93,221
Total	4,09,075	4,09,975	4,37,476	3,66,382	4,24,085	4,05,999	3,67,151	4,95,500
Total net duty ...	3,14,07,095	3,15,25,843	2,06,50,647	3,48,56,818	4,12,51,355	3,89,37,260	3,85,05,944	3,98,13,193

The total net duty collected during the year rose from Rs. 3,85,05,944 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,98,13,193, showing an increase of Rs. 13,07,249, or 3·4 per cent. The increase occurred under all the heads, the largest being under export duty, which advanced by Rs. 8,79,389. This is said to be due to the unprecedented contraction in the shipments of rice in the preceding year on account of the famine. There was an increase of Rs. 2,22,924 in the import duty on general merchandise, and Rs. 2,04,936 in the realisation from duty on salt. The charges for the year, inclusive of refunds and drawbacks, amounted to Rs. 13,36,370, against Rs. 12,00,094 in the previous year. The total net receipts, including receipts other than duty, improved from Rs. 3,79,73,556 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,93,02,058 in the year under review, thus showing an increase of Rs. 13,28,502, or 3·5 per cent.

The subjoined table compares the collections of import and export duty on articles other than salt at the different ports in the past two years:—

Import Duty.

	Calcutta.		Chittagong.		Orissa ports.		Narayanganj.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arms and ammunition	1,74,760	1,73,777	4	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,74,764	1,73,784
Liquors	18,43,228	19,96,073	834	1,524	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,44,062	19,97,597
Provision	1,53,156	1,44,298	266	483	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,53,422	1,44,776
Spices	1,51,652	1,70,628	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,51,652	1,70,628
Hardware and cutlery	3,05,729	2,74,042	1,116	818	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,06,845	2,74,860
Metals	5,89,318	4,83,278	445	415	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,89,763	4,83,693
Sugar	6,35,617	5,81,458	.....	.....	401	1,046	.....	.....	6,36,018	5,82,504
Chemicals and drugs	2,35,260	2,42,826	201	153	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,35,461	2,42,979
Opium	3,283	2,094	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,285	2,099
Oil	27,09,418	24,16,834	27,492	68,953	287	102	.....	.....	27,37,197	24,85,889
Woollen goods and apparel ...	4,03,453	4,54,890	3	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,03,456	4,55,014
Cotton goods	40,73,436	46,81,015	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,73,436	46,81,015
Earthenware and glassware ...	1,44,140	1,43,346	248	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,44,388	1,43,372
Paints and colours	76,560	73,367	603	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	77,166	73,570
Paper and pasteboards	45,386	47,784	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,386	47,806
Silver bullion	8,00,767	6,16,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,00,767	6,16,855
Umbrellas	35,776	27,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,776	27,744
All other sorts	7,81,515	8,27,063	1,380	2,609	.....	62	.....	.....	7,82,895	8,29,734
Total ...	1,31,62,444	1,33,57,367	32,597	75,342	688	1,210	.....	.....	1,31,95,729	1,34,33,919

Export Duty.

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta ...	11,43,346	20,04,264
Chittagong ...	10,204	27,377
Orissa Ports ...	1,94,081	2,49,210
Narayanganj ...	.....	.....
Total ...	13,47,631	22,80,851

In import duty the decrease occurred chiefly under oil (Rs. 2,51,308), metals (Rs. 1,06,070), and silver bullion (Rs. 1,83,912); while there was a marked increase under cotton goods (Rs. 6,07,579) and liquors (Rs. 1,53,535).

The value of trade.

The following table shows the value of the import and export trade of the province, both foreign and coasting, in the past two years under the three main heads of Merchandise, Treasure and Government transactions:—

	Merchandise.		Treasure.		Government transactions.		Total.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Import Trade.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Foreign	28,04,06,744	27,94,90,056	3,26,10,705	3,62,20,891	2,13,25,189	1,80,77,447	33,43,42,638	33,37,88,394	.....	5,54,244
Coasting	8,12,42,689	5,96,70,937	53,83,472	24,23,625	10,38,921	15,99,995	8,76,65,082	6,36,94,557	.....	2,39,70,525
Total ...	36,16,49,433	33,91,60,993	3,79,94,177	3,86,44,516	2,23,64,110	1,96,77,442	42,20,07,720	39,74,82,951	.....	2,45,24,769
Export Trade.										
Foreign	45,12,89,346	45,95,28,470	1,18,30,971	76,04,505	5,46,914	3,10,440	46,36,67,231	46,74,43,415	37,76,184	.....
Coasting	8,04,07,906	17,47,63,956	1,27,09,629	84,35,515	33,58,798	20,28,404	9,64,76,333	8,61,27,875	.....	1,03,48,458
Total ...	53,16,97,252	53,42,92,426	2,45,40,600	1,60,40,020	39,05,712	23,38,844	56,01,43,564	55,35,71,290	.....	65,72,274
Grand Total Trade of the Province...	89,33,46,685	87,34,53,419	6,25,34,777	5,46,84,536	2,62,69,822	2,29,16,286	98,21,51,284	95,10,54,241	.....	3,10,97,043

The total net value of the foreign import trade in merchandise showed a decrease of Rs. 9,16,688, or ·3 per cent. The decrease is exclusively in free goods, there having been an increase in the receipts of dutiable goods. The decrease, however, is very small and calls for no remarks. Owing to larger receipts of gold from the United Kingdom, Australia, and China, there was an increase of Rs. 36,10,186, or 11 per cent., in the imports of treasure.

No. 3
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHEWING THE
PERCENTAGE OF CULTIVATION UNDER POPPY
for 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the Poppy cultivation is more than 2 per cent. of general cultivation, shown thus I
Do. do. do. 1 do. do. II
Do. do. less than 1 do. do. III
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
DELHI
MEERUT
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
SHAHJAHANPUR
MUTTRA
AGRA
ETAWAH
ETAH
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JALAUN
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
CAWNPORE
LUCKNOW
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BENARES
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
MIRZAPUR
BALLIA
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
SHAHJAHANPUR
MUTTRA
AGRA
ETAWAH
ETAH
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JALAUN
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
CAWNPORE
LUCKNOW
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BENARES
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
MIRZAPUR
BALLIA
BUNDELKHAND
BAGHELKHAND
NEPAL
TERAI
SAUGOR
DAMOH
NAGODE
REWAH
SATNA
MAIHAR
KHOPA
RAMPUR
SHAHNAGAR
BIJAIGARH
KHAIRAGARH
KHAIRAHA
KHUSHALPUR
KIRWI
PATHARI
BARODA
SAILANA
RAJPIPLA
BARIA
CHHOTA UDEPUR
PALANPUR
DEESA
RADHANPUR
SIROHI
PALANAK
RAJKHERA
KHARSAWAN
SARAIKELA
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
DHENKANAL
ANGUL
PURI
KHANDPARA
NAYA DUMKA
HAZARIBAGH
BARWA
SURGUJA
UDAIPUR
KORIA
KORBA
RAIGARH
SAMBALPUR
BARAMBA
NARSINGHPUR
SAGAR
DAMOH
JABALPUR
MANDLA
BALAGHAT
CHHINDWARA
SEONI
BETUL
HOSHANGABAD
NARSINGHGARH
KHILCHIPUR
SEHORE
BHOPAL
RAISEN
GUNA
SHEOPUR
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
JHALAWAR
RAMPURA
BHANPURA
MANDSAUR
NEEMUCH
PARTABGARH
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
KUSHALGARH
SIROHI
PALANPUR
DEESA
RADHANPUR
BARIA
CHHOTA UDEPUR
RAJPIPLA
SAILANA
BARODA
KHERWARA
ABU
MOUNT ABU
DUNGARPUR
BANSWARA
KUSHALGARH
PARTABGARH
RAMPURA
BHANPURA
MANDSAUR
NEEMUCH
SEHORE
BHOPAL
RAISEN
GUNA
SHEOPUR
KOTAH
BUNDI
TONK
JHALAWAR
SAGAR
DAMOH
JABALPUR
MANDLA
BALAGHAT
CHHINDWARA
SEONI
BETUL
HOSHANGABAD
NARSINGHGARH
KHILCHIPUR
BARWA
SURGUJA
UDAIPUR
KORIA
KORBA
RAIGARH
SAMBALPUR
BARAMBA
KHARSAWAN
SARAIKELA
MAYURBHANJ
KEONJHAR
DHENKANAL
ANGUL
PURI
KHANDPARA
NAYA DUMKA
HAZARIBAGH
PALAMAU
RAJKHERA
BAHRAICH
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BENARES
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
MIRZAPUR
BALLIA
SAHARANPUR
MUZAFFARNAGAR
MEERUT
BIJNOR
MORADABAD
RAMPUR
BAREILLY
PILIBHIT
SHAHJAHANPUR
MUTTRA
AGRA
ETAWAH
ETAH
ALIGARH
BULANDSHAHR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JALAUN
HAMIRPUR
BANDA
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
CAWNPORE
LUCKNOW
SULTANPUR
FYZABAD
GONDA
BASTI
GORAKHPUR
BENARES
GHAZIPUR
JAUNPUR
AZAMGARH
MIRZAPUR
BALLIA

The total value of the stores imported on behalf of Government stood at Rs. 1,80,77,447, against Rs. 2,13,25,189 in the previous year. This decrease is ascribed to smaller receipts of railway materials and metals, chiefly pig iron, which, owing to the rise in prices in England, had to be supplied from the local iron works. The total value of the foreign export trade in Indian produce shows an improvement of Rs. 79,23,289. The improvement was exclusively in dutiable articles, and is due to larger shipments of rice and paddy to almost all the importing countries. The value of exports of Government stores fell off by 43 per cent. The decrease was confined to the exports of foreign stores, and was owing to the unusually large shipments of copper coin to the Straits Settlements in the previous year. As in previous years, there were no exports of treasure on account of Government. In the coasting trade there was a decline of 26 per cent. and of 7 per cent., respectively, in the value of imports and exports of merchandise. The decrease in the former is attributable to the smaller imports of rice from Burma, and in the latter it is attributable to the falling off of the trade with Bombay, and is confined to oilseeds and jute manufactures. The existence of plague must have affected this branch of the trade of Bengal with Bombay. Including Government transactions, the total value of the trade of the Province stood at Rs. 95,10,54,241, against Rs. 98,21,51,284 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,10,97,043, or 3·1 per cent.

OPIUM.

Climatic conditions of the season.

In Bihar the climatic conditions of the season were in the early part favourable, but towards the close of it a succession of disasters in the form of fogs attended by blight, hailstorms, untimely rain, and hot west winds supervened, and for the tenth consecutive year the outturn disappointed expectation. In the Benares Agency the climatic conditions at the time the poppy sowings commenced were as satisfactory as could be desired, but they did not remain so throughout the season. Rain, high west winds, and abnormal cold in the early part of March—the most critical stage of the season—seriously impeded the flow of the juice and interfered with both leaf manufacture and the collection of the drug, thereby diminishing the anticipated outturn.

Cultivation.

The following statement shows the area engaged for, the area sown, the net cultivation, and the produce in each agency in the three seasons 1895-96, 1896-97, and 1897-98:—

Season.	Area engaged for.	Area sown, including failures.	Net cultivation, excluding failures.	Produce at 70° consistence.	Number of chests of provision opium actually manufactured.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Bighas.	Bighas.	Bighas.	Maunds.	Chests.
Bihar—					
1895-96 ...	382,597	378,694	355,972	35,107	22,741
1896-97	372,713	359,635	328,191	31,578	22,000
1897-98	374,196	373,075	362,475	31,384	18,652
Benares—					
1895-96 ...	535,049	545,624	475,451	52,174	22,300
1896-97 ...	578,582	601,312	570,969	53,594	23,500
1897-98 ...	542,763	522,407	501,342	52,930	25,424

NOTE.—Out of the quantities shown in column 5 under Benares Agency, the following quantities were transferred to Patna, in order to equalise as far as possible the number of chests of provision opium manufactured in each of the Agencies:—

	Mds.		Mds.		Mds.
1895-96 ...	9,344	1896-97 ...	10,697	1897-98 ...	6,652

The outturn was again far below the estimated requirements of the Government of India. In the Bihar Agency, though the area sown (including failures) shows a considerable increase, yet the average outturn per bigha has dropped from 3 seers 13½ chitaks to 3 seers 7½ chitaks, a decrease due to unfavourable climatic conditions, and specially noticeable in Muzaffarpur, Hajipur, Gaya, Chapra, and Shahabad; the first three of these sub-agencies were noticed in last year's report as having a decreased outturn. The two sub-agencies at Hajipur and Muzaffarpur were amalgamated under the name of the Tirhut Sub-Agency. A new sub-agency at Hazaribagh was formed during the year. In Hajipur a principle of long-term engagements was introduced, under which the cultivator is paid in advance half the total amount payable to him for the whole term, the balance being paid in yearly instalments. The cultivator can terminate the engagement by repaying the total advances received. The result has been an increase of 412 bighas in the land engaged for under advances. There is also an increase of 1,202 bighas in the area sown without advances in this sub-agency. In the Benares Agency there is a decrease of 78,905 bighas in the area sown (including failures). The average outturn in this Agency was 4 seers 3½ chitaks per bigha, which is an improvement on last year, but still below the average of the last two years.

In both agencies there has been an increase in the detected cases of failure to grow opium. Enquiries are still pending as to the possibility of making use of the cadastral survey records as a substitute for opium measurements.

Irrigation and well advances.

Out of a total cultivation in the Bihar Agency of 362,475 bighas (exclusive of failures), 307,108 bighas were irrigated and 55,367 unirrigated, while in the Benares Agency 477,465 bighas were irrigated and 23,876 bighas were unirrigated. Compared with the figures of the year 1896-97, there was an increase of 21,092 bighas of irrigated land and of 13,191 bighas of unirrigated land in the Bihar Agency. In Hajipur and Shahabad the cultivators are taking to irrigation from wells. The vast majority of the lands under poppy in the Benares Agency are irrigated. Indeed, unirrigated poppy lands are only to be found in four sub-agencies, and in none of the four sub-agencies is the percentage of unirrigated lands to the total lands under poppy so high as 50 per cent. The advances in the Bihar Agency on account of wells during the year amounted to Rs. 25,470, as against Rs. 1,07,262 during the previous year. The largeness of the amount advanced during 1896-97 was due to the famine. The outstandings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 51,228, of which Rs. 4,320 have been realized since. During the year 405 pucka and 383 kutcha wells were constructed, 118 wells were repaired, and the construction or repair of 29 others was commenced. In the Benares Agency Rs. 16,004 were advanced during the year, as against Rs. 91,696-8 in 1896-97, the cause of the large advances in the latter year being drought. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 23,716-10-4, and it is reported that this will be realized as instalments fall due. Altogether 232 pucka and 1,066 kutcha wells were constructed in the Benares Agency during the year, while 127 wells were repaired, and the construction or repair of 1,381 others was taken in hand.

Outturn and sales.

The total quantity of provision opium turned out in 1897-98, exclusive of 1 chest, 38 cakes manufactured for experimental purposes in the Patna Factory, was 44,075 chests, of which 18,651 chests were manufactured in Patna and 25,424 chests in Ghazipur, as against 22,000 chests in the former and 23,500 chests in the latter place in the previous year. After satisfying the requirements of the year 1898, there was a surplus of 6,830 chests available on 1st January 1899 from the outturn of the two agencies in the previous year. Adding this quantity to the outturn of the season 1897-98, the number of chests available for sale in 1899 comes to 50,905 chests. Of this number, 40,800 chests, made up of 17,400 chests of Bihar and 23,400 chests of Benares opium, will be brought forward for sale in 1899, leaving a surplus in reserve on 1st January 1900 of 10,105 chests. The total quantity of opium sold during the 12 months ending 30th September 1898 was 39,000 chests in equal proportions of Bihar and Benares opium. The price per chest of Bihar opium for this period was Rs. 993 and for Benares opium Rs. 984, as against Rs. 1,109 and Rs. 1,111, respectively, during the previous year, the decrease in the average price of the opium of both factories being

No. 1.
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
AVERAGE PRODUCE PER BIGHA
for 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies with an average of over 5 seers per Bigha, shown thus I
Do. do. of 4 seers & less than 5 seers, " II
Do. do. of 3 do. do. 4 do. " III
Do. do. of 2 do. do. 3 do. " IV
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MUTTRA
AGRA
GWALIOR
JHANSI
LALITPUR
SAUGOR
DAMOH
PANNA
REWAH
ALLAHABAD
FATEHPUR
FARUKHABAD
MAINPURI
ETAWAH
JALAUN
BANDA
HARDOI
SHAHJAHANPUR
BAHRAICH
GONDA
GORAKHPUR
BASTI
AZAMGARH
BALLIA
JAUNPUR
MIRZAPUR
BENARES
GAYA
SHAHABAD
MUZAFFARPUR
DARBHANGA
MONGHYR
BHAGALPUR
PURNEA
MALDAH
RAJSHAHI
DACCA
MYMENSINGH
RANGPUR
PALAMAU
HAZARIBAGH
BUNDELKHAND
Kaimur Range
Sonthal Parganas
KHYA DUMKA

No. 2
Map of the
BIHAR & BENARES OPIUM AGENCIES
SHOWING THE
LAND UNDER IRRIGATION
for 1897-98.
Scale 1 Inch = 32 Miles.
REFERENCES.
Sub-Agencies in which lands are all irrigated, shown thus I
Do. do. do. 50 per cent. and over irrigated, " II
Do. do. do. under 50 per cent. irrigated, " III
78°
80°
82°
84°
86°
28°
26°
24°
MEERUT
MOHADABAD
RAMPUR
BULANDSHAHR
ALIGARH
MUTTRA
BHURTPORE
AGRA
DHOLPUR
GWALIOR
JHANSI
JALAUN
BUNDELKHAND
PANNA
SAUGOR
DAMOH
REWAH
PALAMAU
SHAHJAHANPUR
BARRAICH
LUCKNOW
GUNAU
JAYAPUR
PARTABGARH
ALLAHABAD
GHAZIPUR
BALLIA
MOTIHARI
DEHRA
BAHRAICH
NATA DUMKA
Kaimur Range
Sonthal Parganas

Rs. 122 per chest. With the exception of the prices obtained in August and September, the prices at each of the monthly sales during the year under review were consistently lower than those of the previous year. The cause of the decrease is chiefly attributed by the Board to the depreciation of silver and the unsettled state of the exchange between India and the further East, but since July 1898 prospects have brightened considerably.

In the Bihar Agency a large quantity of the opium sent in had to be rejected as *pasewa amez*, but the rest of the opium was good and of the average consistence of 75·01. The average consistence in the Benares Agency was 72·15, lower than last year, but higher than the standard fixed for that Agency. The loss to Government by the manufacture of cakes at a consistence of 76° was only Rs. 7,553. The Board have issued special instructions with a view to obtaining the opium at a consistence more suitable to manufacture.

There were 972 lbs. 1 oz. of cake and 1,141 lbs. 2 oz. 12 drs. of powdered medical opium manufactured during the year at the Patna Factory, while 147 lbs. 11 oz. 8 drs. of morphia hydrochloras, 13 lbs. 15 oz. 8 drs. of morphia acetate, and 286 lbs. and 13 oz. of pure morphia were turned out at Ghazipur. In accordance with the arrangement concluded with the Secretary of State, the firm of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidge and Company has since July last been supplied from the Ghazipur Factory with regular monthly consignments of 60 lbs. of morphia and 60 ounces of codeia. The question of the sale direct to the Shanghai dispensary of the surplus outturn of Benares opium alkaloids at a discount of 5 per cent. on minimum purchases of 25 lbs. is still under the consideration of the Board, whose opinion on the subject is awaited by Government.

Purchase of Malwa opium.

As it was anticipated that the reserve of provision opium on the 1st January 1899 would be unduly low, the sanction of the Government of India was obtained to the purchase during the season 1897-98 of 3,000 maunds of Malwa opium at 90° consistence for excise purposes. The results of the year's transactions were satisfactory, and for the first time the opium purchased was procured at less cost than its equivalent of Agency opium. This result is to be attributed to the success which attended the steps taken to buy up a reserve of *hali* rupees at the time they were cheapest, and it is estimated that a saving of no less than Rs. 22,735 was thereby effected. The Government of India have again sanctioned the proposals of this Government for the early formation of a reserve of *hali* rupees for the current season's purchase. In the North-Western Provinces the oil obtained from Malwa opium manufactured in the Ghazipur Factory is supplied to Civil Surgeons for medical purposes, and the Board propose, in consultation with the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, to utilize the oil obtained from Malwa opium manufactured at Patna in a similar manner.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the season in the Bihar Agency amounted to Rs. 84,74,008, against Rs. 85,70,864 in the previous year, while in the Benares Agency the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,41,23,846, against Rs. 1,42,44,856 in 1896-97. There was thus a decrease of Rs. 96,856 in Bihar and of Rs. 1,21,010 in Benares, the total decrease in the two agencies being Rs. 2,17,866. In both agencies it is due to the smaller outturn of opium during the year. The average cost per maund of opium on the net expenditure was Rs. 270-0-1 in the Bihar Agency and Rs. 266-13-5 in the Benares Agency as compared with Rs. 271-6-8 and Rs. 265-12-8, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost per chest in the Bihar Agency was Rs. 472-8-8, against Rs. 465-12-10—an increase of Rs. 6-11-10, due to the smaller outturn of the season. The average cost per chest in the Benares Agency was Rs. 478-0-2, against Rs. 479-14-2 in the preceding year.

Saw-mills.

The total number of chests made at the Patna Mills during the year was 60,355 as against 52,256 in the previous year. All the provision and abkari chests were made of mango wood, the average cost being Rs. 2-0-8, against Rs. 2-5-11 in 1896-97. Out of the saving of annas 5-3 per chest, annas 3-1 are said to be due to economies effected in manufacture, the credit of which is due to the Superintendent. The

total cost of working the mills in 1897-98 was Rs. 39,023 as against Rs. 41,930 in 1896-97. The quantity of mango and *simal* wood contracted for during the year was 181,328 cubic feet and 27,000 cubic feet, respectively, as compared with 191,126 cubic feet and 60,000 cubic feet during the previous year.

Breaches of the opium law.

The following statement gives the figures relating to the breaches of the opium law during the past two years:—

	Cases investigated.		Persons—						Fines—				Rewards to informers.	
			Tried.		Convicted.		Acquitted.		Imposed.		Realised.			
	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal ...	741	700	839	777	710	630	114	102	28,689	21,129	16,180	11,008	23,863	15,476
North-Western Provinces ...	680	653	630	945	498	742	132	203	10,012	12,340	4,923	8,196	4,807	6,269

The *assamiwar* system.

Mr. Tytler's alternative *assamiwar* scheme has been continued on the Aliganj Sub-agency with marked success, and the Government of India have sanctioned an annual increase in expenditure of Rs. 24,804 for its further extension.

Packing of opium.

The experiment tried in the Shahabad Sub-agency of packing opium for transmission in cloth bags instead of earthen jars has given hopeful results, and the trial will be extended this year. The advantage is the diminution of the loss occurring from breakage of earthen jars in transit and the adhesion of opium to the sides of the jars.

SALT.

The principal administrative feature of the year 1898-99 has been the preparation of a scheme for the better administration of the Salt Department in Bengal and the formation of an administrative and preventive staff for the suppression of the illicit manufacture of salt in the maritime districts in Bengal outside Orissa. The Secretary of State, in according sanction to the scheme, expressed his concurrence with the views of the Government of India that it would be necessary to give better pay and prospects than the Government of Bengal contemplated. Revised proposals based on this suggestion have been submitted to the Government of India. Owing to the receipt of this sanction very late in the year, it was not considered feasible to give effect to that part of the scheme which contemplated the working of the Salt Department in Orissa through District Officers. During the year orders were issued under section 6 of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, absolutely prohibiting the manufacture of salt in the districts of the 24-Parganas (except Calcutta), Midnapore, Khulna, Backergunge, and Chittagong, so as to enable the Salt officers employed in these tracts to send up cases of illicit dealings in salt, including the excavation or removal of natural saline deposits or efflorescence, under the law as it now stands. A Bill to amend the Bengal Salt Act, VII of 1864, was introduced during the year into the Bengal Legislative Council. The establishment of private bonded salt warehouses at places other than customs ports continues to gain in favour. An additional inland private warehouse was licensed by Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Company at Purulia, and two others by native bonders at Narayanganj and Bhairab Bazar. On this point the Board observe:—"There are at present 17 such warehouses in the Province, and there was a considerable development in the trade in these warehouses during the past year, the quantity of salt despatched thereto from ship-board and from bond in Calcutta amounting to 8,86,627 maunds as compared with 6,95,355 maunds in 1897-98, or to an increase of 1,91,272 maunds."

The following statement shows the receipts and charges of the Salt Department, including those connected with imported salt, during each of the last six years:—

HEADS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase in 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98.	Decrease in 1898-99 as compared with 1897-98.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
RECEIPTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—								
1. Import duty on salt	2,36,63,962	2,44,41,900	2,47,07,793	2,48,66,946	2,44,70,376	2,48,05,042	3,34,466	...
2. Excise ditto	61,232	96,787	1,86,588	1,15,560	42,617	1,59,387	1,16,770	...
3. Sale price of salt and miscellaneous receipts in Orissa	5,121	9,619	16,845	9,653	3,543	7,608	4,065	...
4. Rent of warehouses	...	...	...	...	73,451	1,07,473	34,022	...
5. Rowana fees	...	...	...	...	30,021	28,603	...	1,418
6. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	12,787*	15,901	3,114	...
7. One-fourth value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	3,139	3,210	3,189	3,445	3,118	2,865	...	253
Total ...	2,37,33,454	2,45,51,516	2,49,16,415	2,49,95,604	2,46,36,113	2,51,26,879	4,90,766	...
Provincial—								
8. Rent of warehouses	43,085	1,04,351	1,41,888	92,089	...	...	...	...
9. Rowana fees	28,971	31,704	30,105	32,217	...	...	...	...
10. Miscellaneous	5,316	5,165	6,353	9,935	...	...	...	...
11. Three-fourths value of stamps on applications for rowanas.	9,417	9,630	9,567	10,335	9,355	8,596	...	759
Total ...	86,789	1,50,850	1,87,913	1,44,576	9,355	8,596	...	759
TOTAL RECEIPTS ...	2,38,20,243	2,47,02,366	2,51,04,328	2,51,40,180	2,46,45,468	2,51,35,475	4,90,007	...
CHARGES.								
Imperial—								
12. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	...	...	...	...	44,551*	55,056	10,505	...
13. Compensation paid under the convention with the French Government.	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	...	...
14. Refunds of customs duty on salt.	1,84,658	1,78,267	2,14,173	1,61,417	1,79,511	2,38,670	59,159	...
15. Charges of the Orissa Salt Department.	1,29,277	1,54,024	1,48,880	1,45,263	1,15,482†	1,04,267†	...	11,215
Total ...	3,33,935	3,52,291	3,83,053	3,26,680	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Provincial—								
16. Salaries, warehouses and rewards.	26,838	52,220	52,834	50,799	...	...	...	...
TOTAL CHARGES ...	3,60,773	4,04,511	4,35,887	3,77,479	3,59,544	4,17,993	58,449	...
Approximate net revenue ...	2,34,59,470	2,42,97,855	2,46,68,441	2,47,62,701	2,42,85,924	2,47,17,482	4,31,558	...

* Revised figures as given in the Accountant-General's final accounts.
† Includes the charges incurred for the salt operations in the 24-Parganas under Act XII of 1882.
NOTE.—The figures for 1898-99 are subject to revision, as the Accountant-General's final figures for the year are not yet available.

When compared with the statistics of 1897-98, the figures of the year under review show an increase of Rs. 4,90,007, or 1·9 per cent., in the receipts and of Rs. 58,449, or 16·2 per cent., in the charges. The net revenue, therefore, rose by Rs. 4,31,558, or 1·7 per cent., as compared with the previous year, and stood higher than in any of the preceding ten years, except in 1896-97. The advance of Rs. 3,34,466 in import duty is attributed by the Board to the increased clearances of salt during the year. The revenue from excise salt also shows a material improvement of Rs. 1,16,770 owing to the increased sales of this salt in the district of Puri, stimulated by the reduction in its wholesale price. There was also a considerable increase in the proceeds from rent of warehouses on account of the larger stocks of salt in bond during the year. The increase in the charges was mostly under the head of "Refunds of customs duty on salt," and the Board of Revenue attribute this increase to the usual variations due to the greater or less miscalculation of salt on boardship.

The salt trade.

The following statement shows the fluctuations in the volume of the salt trade in Bengal during the last three years, excluding salt imported by land from Ganjam and the Upper Provinces on which duty is not paid in Bengal :—

1		1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.
		2	3	4
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Opening stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond	33,74,112	10,61,713	28,86,733
	Excise salt in bond ...	2,70,619	4,13,589	5,58,893
	Total ...	36,44,731	14,75,302	34,45,626
Import and manufacture.	Sea-imported	82,21,647	1,22,20,919	1,03,49,286
	Manufactured or added ...	1,95,000	1,62,351	10
	Total ...	84,16,647	1,23,83,268	1,03,49,296
Clearances ...	Sea-imported salt for ship-board.	44,92,526	52,16,628	42,94,072
	Sea-imported salt from bond	59,38,463	51,02,643	60,66,480
	Excise salt from bond ...	46,224	17,047	63,755
	Total ...	1,04,77,213	1,03,36,318	1,04,24,307
Closing stock ...	Sea-imported salt in bond	10,61,713	28,86,733	27,78,268
	Excise salt in bond ...	4,13,589	5,58,893	4,84,510
	Total ...	14,75,302	34,45,626	32,62,778

The stock of salt in the golas, which at the commencement of the year stood at nearly 34½ lakhs of maunds, fell at the close of the year to 32⅔ lakhs of maunds. The quantity of salt lying afloat in the port of Calcutta, ready to be sold direct to purchasers, which at the end of the preceding year amounted to 2,31,956 maunds, dropped during the year 1898-99 to 2,23,534 maunds.

Imports.

In Bengal salt is imported by sea direct into the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong only. The combined imports into these two ports show a net decrease of 18,71,402 maunds compared with those of the previous year, the decrease having occurred in both the ports. The decline in the total imports both into Calcutta and Chittagong is attributed by the Collector of Customs to the abnormally high imports of the preceding year and the consequent heavy stocks in bond at its close. The following statement shows the different countries and ports from which shipments of salt were made during the last three years :—

1	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1896-97.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1897-98.	Percentage of quantity imported for each group in 1898-99.
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.			
I.—United Kingdom	44,81,722	71,15,201	62,76,968	54·52	58·22	60·64
I.—Hamburg	6,09,408	9,73,422	5,08,510	7·41	7·96	4·91
II.—Madagascar and states on the east coast of Africa.	.....	29,367	47,107	.....	·24	
IV.—Ras Rawayah	6,41,407	5,87,576	8,01,111	31·18	28·31	28·30
IV.—Muhammad Goul	2,44,707					
IV.—Muscat and other States ...	2,85,624	11,16,667	8,79,307			
IV.—Aden	10,79,069	11,28,113	8,85,076			
IV.—Hanjam	1,36,371	5,45,233	2,19,018			
IV.—Linga	1,75,984	82,474	96,558			
V.—Madras	24,172	86,564	79,434	·30	·71	·77
VI.—Bombay	5,41,946	5,57,347	5,57,473	6·59	4·56	5·38
Total ...	82,20,410	1,22,21,964	1,03,50,562	100·0	100·00	100·00

There was no importation of salt during the past two years from the Egyptian and other non-European ports beyond the Suez Canal (group III),

while, with the exception of Madagascar and other States on the east coast of Africa, Ras Rawayah, and Linga, all the foreign countries sent out smaller quantities of salt this year. The imports of Madras salt decreased by 8·2 per cent., while those of Bombay were nearly the same as in 1897-98.

From a statement furnished showing the clearances of Liverpool, Hamburg, and crushed salts during the past five years, it is seen that consumption of Liverpool salt has increased at the expense of Hamburg and crushed salts. The importations of Hamburg salt were small, and no stocks were left in the golas, while the decrease in the clearance of crushed salt was due to a fall in the price of Liverpool salt, which checked competition by the former.

Clearances of salt.

Excluding 98,197 maunds of Madras and Bombay salt cleared free of duty in Calcutta, duty was paid on 41,95,875 maunds cleared from ship-board, against 52,02,818 maunds in the previous year, while the clearances from bond rose from 45,15,621 maunds to 56,22,188 maunds. On the whole, the total clearances of all kinds, including those of Bombay and Madras salts and of excise salt, rose from 1,03,36,318 maunds to 1,04,24,307 maunds.

Consumption of salt.

Deducting from the above clearances the excess of exports from Bengal by land and river over the imports by the same routes, amounting to 6,09,671 maunds, and adding 18,692 maunds of saltpetre brought into use, the balance of salt left for consumption rose from 97,39,835 maunds in 1897-98 to 98,33,328 maunds in 1898-99. The rate of consumption per head was 4 seers and 15 chitaks, against 5 seers in 1897-98. In the saliferous districts, excluding Orissa, the consumption of licit salt increased by 31,534 maunds, and the average consumption rose from 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers and 14 chitaks, which was the rate in 1896-97. Compared with the figures for the previous year, the consumption increased in all the saliferous districts except Midnapore and Chittagong. This satisfactory increase in the net result is attributed by the Board of Revenue to the improved condition of the people owing to the good harvests of the year, but in a far greater degree to the activity of the special establishment employed in the 24-Parganas to check illicit manufacture of salt. The lowest rate prevailed during the year in Chittagong, where the consumption fell from 4 seers 11 chitaks to 4 seers 1 chitak. The falling off is attributed by the Collector of the district to the impoverished condition of the people owing to scarcity, which prevailed during the preceding two years, and to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1897, from the effects of which the people have not yet been able to recover. In the 24-Parganas and Khulna the rate of consumption of licit salt rose from 4 seers and 4 seers 12 chitaks to 4 seers 10 chitaks and 5 seers 3 chitaks respectively, while in Midnapore the figure fell from 4 seers 14 chitaks to 4 seers 12 chitaks. In Orissa the consumption per head rose from 4 seers 14 chitaks in 1897-98 to 5 seers and 7 chitaks in 1898-99.

The price of salt was generally lower than in the previous year. The average wholesale price (exclusive of duty) of 100 maunds of Liverpool salt, purchased from the ship's side in the port of Calcutta, fell from Rs. 80-4-3 to Rs. 66-11-4, while the selling price (exclusive of duty), which in 1897-98 had varied from Rs. 97-12 to Rs. 63-1-1, ranged during the past year between Rs. 73-0-8 and Rs. 61. This falling off is attributable to the fact that a large and regular supply of this salt is now sent out in liner steamers, and the market has been kept supplied at a lower rate than in former years. The average wholesale price, inclusive of duty, at the 12 chief marts of Bengal fell from Rs. 3-12-8 to Rs. 3-10-9. The corresponding average based on the wholesale prices of all the districts in Bengal also fell from Rs. 3-14-11 to Rs. 3-13-1 per maund.

Inter-provincial trade.

The total imports from Madras, the Upper Provinces and Assam of duty-paid salt rose from 6,09,213 maunds to 6,34,008 maunds during the year, the increase being due mainly to larger importations from Madras. The exports from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Central Provinces rose by 52,401 maunds, against a decrease of 48,115 maunds in the exports to Assam, Rajputana and Central India, and Nipal, Sikkim, Tibet and Bhutan. The net result was an excess of exports over imports of 6,09,671 maunds, against an excess of 6,30,180 maunds in 1897-98.

Working of the salt laws and rules.

The number of cases in which contraband salt was attached, including cases that occurred in the Orissa district, rose from 1,032 to 1,096 during the past year, but the quantity of salt confiscated fell from 747 maunds to 510 maunds, thus showing a decrease of 31·7 per cent. On an average 24¼ seers of salt were attached and 20¾ confiscated in each case as against 34½ seers and 28½ seers, respectively, in the previous year. The quantity confiscated was largest in the 24-Parganas (276 maunds), followed by Chittagong (130½ maunds). In Orissa the number of cases in which salt was confiscated fell from 569 to 231, and the quantity of salt confiscated from 538 to 73 maunds only. The total number of cases instituted in the Courts throughout Bengal was 966 as against 904 in 1897-98. The number of cases instituted in the 24-Parganas rose from 178 in 1897-98 to 409 during the year. Out of these 409 cases, 353, involving as many persons, were sent up by the Salt Preventive officers for trial for illicit manufacture of salt under the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, and 2 cases, affecting three persons, for transporting large quantities of salt unprotected by rowanas. Cases against four persons had to be withdrawn owing to a technical defect, and conviction was obtained in the case of 249 persons out of 252 actually tried. The result is undoubtedly satisfactory. In Midnapore the number of cases instituted fell from 63 to 32, the decrease being confined to offences for illicit manufacture and for illicit possession or transport. The decrease in the first kind of offence is attributed to the ruling of the Sessions Judge that a police officer employed as a salt officer has not the power of search under section 28 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1864, unless he is also an officer in charge of a police-station. The large decrease of 194 cases in Orissa is attributed by the Board to a decline in crime "due, among other causes, to the splendid harvest since the close of 1897-98 and the vast field for labour thrown open by the works of construction of the railway lines, which were in full swing throughout the dry months of the year." The cases sent up for trial for manufacture of contraband salt in the Orissa districts numbered 150, against 366 in the previous year. Altogether there were 1,149 seizures and 39 unsuccessful searches in the salt-bearing tracts in Bengal during the year, against 1,051 and 57 respectively in the previous year. Of 991 persons apprehended, 841 were convicted. Rewards were disbursed to the amount of Rs. 4,924.

Salt in Orissa.

The receipts of the Orissa Salt Department amounted to Rs. 1,66,995, against Rs. 46,160 in 1897-98, while the expenditure fell from Rs. 1,15,482 to Rs. 62,641. The increase in receipts, which was mainly confined to the receipts from duty, was due to enhanced sale of the lake salt on account of the reduction in its wholesale price. The decrease in expenditure was due to the new scheme under which the salt establishment employed in Orissa under the Madras Administration underwent considerable reduction, and the surplus was employed in the 24-Parganas. It is anticipated by the Excise Commissioner that the completion of the East Coast Railway will give a great impetus to the trade in Madras *karkatch* as compared with that in Liverpool salt, not only in the Orissa districts, but even so far north as Calcutta. In view of the fact that the highest price of Madras salt per 100 maunds is Rs. 41-11-4 less than the lowest price of Liverpool salt, there can be little doubt that the anticipation will be realised, and that the consumer will receive the benefit of a considerable reduction in the price of salt. A new departure has been made by the establishment of several depôts by an English firm for the sale of salt manufactured by them on English principles in Madras. The salt turned out by them is reported to be equal in quality, and lower in price than Liverpool salt, and may prove a serious competitor to the latter. The greater the facilities for the distribution of cheap salt and good salt, the smaller become the temptations to illicit manufacture.

EXCISE.

In 18 districts, 14 of which have central distilleries, the excise administration was in charge of Special Deputy Collectors, while in 26 districts ordinary Deputy Collectors were in charge of excise in addition to their

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF THE TOTAL EXCISE
REVENUE ON POPULATION
during 1898-99.
Scale 1 Inch = 60 Miles or 1 inch = 100
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BENGAL
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ballia
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Darbhanga
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Tura
Bihar
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Maldah
English Bazar
Gaya
Deoghar
Rampur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Pabna
Mymensingh
Dalton ganj
Hazaribagh
Suri
Rajgarh
Lohardaga
Ranchi
Palamau
Chanbhakar
Sunhat
Partabpur
Barisal
Faridpur
Comilla
Agartalla
HILL TIPPERA
Noakhali
Chittagong
Ruttan Pirhi
Sangumatiah
Sandip Channel
Cox's Bazar
Kyaukpyu
Akyab
Kaladan R.
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Hooghly
Howrah
CALCUTTA
Midnapore
Tamluk
Hijlee
Kanjhar
Balasore
Chandbali
Bhadrak
Cuttack
Puri
Aul
Pipli
Khurda
Ganjam
Bhimdesar
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Jashpur
Chanbassa
Lohardaga
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR

regular duties. Sub-Deputy Collectors were in charge of the nine most important distilleries, the remainder being in charge of non-gazetted officers. In the executive branch of the subordinate establishment, and among the clerks in the office branch, the numbers remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 201 and 141, respectively; while four of the old excise darogas were replaced by men of a superior class.

Revenue and charges.

The excise revenue was, as in previous years, realised from fees on licenses for the wholesale and retail sale of distilled and fermented liquors and drugs, distillery fees, and duty on the actual quantity of country rum, country spirit prepared in central distilleries, opium, and hemp drugs that passed into consumption. Duty on imported liquors is an item of the Imperial Customs revenue. The following statement shows the gross excise revenue, the charges, net revenue, and percentage of charges on gross revenue for the last five years :—

Period.	Revenue.	Charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of charges.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1894-95 ...	1,25,67,855	6,37,858	1,19,29,997	5·07
1895-96 ...	1,33,77,705	6,74,582	1,27,03,123	5·04
1896-97 ...	1,34,10,577	6,83,351	1,27,27,226	5·09
1897-98 ...	1,27,48,059*	6,77,203*	1,20,70,856*	5·3
1898-99 ...	1,34,27,228	6,74,503	1,27,52,725	5·02
Difference of the past two years.	+6,79,169	—2,700	+6,81,869	—·28

* Revised figures.

In order, however, to obtain the true figures for the net revenue derived from excise, there should be added to the charges here given Rs. 12,308 on account of refunds, and Rs. 5,565 for the excess of rewards distributed over fines realised, the latter of which are credited not to Excise, but to Law and Justice. This raises the expenditure to Rs. 6,92,376 and reduces the net revenue to Rs. 1,27,34,852 against Rs. 1,20,46,526 in 1897-98. Thus in place of the large reduction in the receipts which was noted last year, a considerable advance, not only on the revenue of the previous year but on the receipts of 1896-97, has now to be recorded, adding another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the Province to prosperity since the late famine. Calculated on the population ascertained at the Census of 1891 (after allowing for natural increase at the rate of seven per thousand per annum), the incidence of excise revenue per head of population during the year under review amounted to two annas and ten pies, against two annas and eight pies in 1897-98. The net decrease of Rs. 2,700 in charges is accounted for mainly by the discontinuance of the grain compensation allowance given to menials in the previous year.

Revenue by Divisions.

Distributed according to Divisions, the gross receipts for the last five years are shown thus :—

Divisions.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1898-99 compared with 1897-98.	
						Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan	12,32,386	13,30,348	13,56,767	13,52,065	14,84,754	1,32,689	.....
Presidency	36,15,302	38,42,486	38,78,369	37,76,707	39,02,545	1,25,838	.....
Rajshahi	10,00,540	10,73,235	11,12,258	10,44,479	10,47,797	3,318	.....
Dacca	8,21,166	8,97,361	9,05,270	9,03,785	9,28,135	24,350	.....
Chittagong	2,88,837	3,41,931	2,74,725	2,73,490	2,84,039	10,549	.....
Patna	26,36,784	27,38,209	26,34,836	24,30,722*	26,08,163	1,77,441	.....
Bhagalpur	14,72,917	14,70,888	14,89,130	14,86,215	15,56,800	70,585	.....
Orissa	5,53,294	6,27,629	6,53,071	6,96,146	7,50,415	54,269	.....
Chota Nagpur	9,86,629	10,55,618	11,06,151	7,84,450	8,64,580	80,130	.....
Total ...	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,577	1,27,48,059	1,34,27,228	6,79,169	.....

* Revised figures.

It will be seen that the increase was shared by all the divisions. The largest receipts were obtained, as usual, in the Presidency Division, including

Calcutta, and the smallest in the Chittagong Division. The Presidency and Patna Divisions between them contributed about half the excise revenue of the Province.

Revenue and consumption.

The relation of the growth of consumption to the growth of revenue is illustrated by the following statistics of the four chief articles of Excise:—

	Revenue.		Percentage of difference.	Consumption.		Percentage of difference.
	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.		L. P. gallons.	L. P. gallons.	
Country spirit { Distillery	27,40,063	31,05,315	+13·3	442,104	530,083	+19·9
Country spirit { Outstill	28,40,949	29,92,478	+5·3	.....	.....	.....
Country rum ...	4,14,665	3,15,613	—23·9	77,979	50,053	—35·8
				Mds.	Mds.	
Opium ...	23,18,598	24,01,026	+3·6	2,086	2,164	+3·7
Ganja ...	26,57,452	27,20,140	+2·4	4,651	4,797	+3·1

In last year's Report, the fact that the consumption of excisable articles diminished in a larger proportion than the revenue derived therefrom was noted as a satisfactory proof that the accepted principle of raising a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption had been carefully kept in view. The above figures, however, show that it is not possible to secure this condition at all seasons or under all circumstances. In the year under review the increase in consumption was proportionately larger than that in the revenue, and the reason is thus explained by the Board:—

"The rates of quantitative duty levied on these articles remained unchanged, but the amounts which the vendors engage to pay at the commencement of each year for the privilege of sale did not increase in proportion to the quantities which were ultimately sold. The consumption of each of these articles had received a check during the previous year, and it was not to be expected that the vendors, with their experience of that year, would offer very high fees for the shops during the year under report. The license fees operate as a check on sudden fluctuations in revenue, and the loss sustained by the vendors by an unforeseen decrease in the consumption of one year is recouped by the lower fees which they pay in succeeding years."

In the following statement the gross excise revenue of the past five years is classified according to the articles from which it is derived:—

Articles of Excise.	Revenue.					1898-99 compared with 1897-98.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Country spirit	55,61,516	59,11,840	60,80,461	55,81,012*	60,97,793	5,16,781	.....
Rum	4,32,227	4,66,296	4,18,780	4,14,665	3,15,613	.....	99,052
Imported liquors	2,81,588	2,87,995	2,94,420	2,91,635	3,06,350	14,715	.....
Beer	538	485	507	726*	5,449	4,723	.....
Tari	9,97,852	10,24,031	10,10,481	10,14,265*	10,28,219	13,954	.....
Pachwai	3,82,336	4,39,284	4,43,481	3,70,843	4,46,441	75,598	.....
Charas	15,888	17,985	19,591	19,932	22,058	2,126	.....
Siddhi, sabzi or bhang ...	55,394	59,498	65,564	64,083	67,240	3,157	.....
Majum	2,119	1,710	1,495	1,482	1,493	11	.....
Madak	89,439	77,332	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chandu	27,624	30,360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spirits used in arts ...	390	1,097	812	126	320	194	.....
Ganja	24,92,755	26,80,819	27,31,522	26,57,452	27,20,140	62,688	.....
Opium	22,13,721	23,65,129	23,25,603	23,18,598	24,01,026	82,428	.....
Miscellaneous	12,468	13,844	17,862	13,240	15,086	1,846	.....
Total ...	1,25,67,855	1,33,77,705	1,34,10,579	1,27,48,059*	1,34,27,228	7,78,221	99,052
					Net increase ...	6,79,169	

*Revised figures.

No. V.

REFERENCES.

(a) Areas in which the Distillery System was in force during 1898-99.

(b) Areas in which the Outstill System was in force during 1898-99.

(c) Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, and Chandernagore.

(a) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Nadia, Murshidabad, Jessore, Khulna, Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Puri, greater portion of Bankura, Midnapore, and Cuttack, small portion of Manbhum, and the Towns (including Suburbs) of Patna, Gaya, Arrah (Shahabad), Chapra (Saran), Bettiah (Champaran), Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Giridih (Hazaribagh).

(b) The rest.

(c) Chandernagore and Frontier Native States, not under Govt. Excise control, exclusive of Angul and Khondmals.

(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)
(a)
(b)
(c)
(d)
(e)
(f)
(g)

[illegible]

The above statement shows that country spirits continue to bring in the largest revenue, and that the chief increase during the year occurred under this head. Taking the percentage of revenue under each head on the total excise revenue, country spirits stand first with a percentage of 44·8, followed by hemp drugs (21·7), opium (18·7), tari (7·4), *pachwai* (2·9), and rum (2·3). This order is the same as that of the preceding year, except that *pachwai* and rum have again changed places, the revenue from the former having exceeded that from rum during the past year.

Country spirit.

Country spirit forms the chief source of excise revenue in Bengal. Its manufacture and sale are carried on under two systems—the fixed duty or *central distillery* and the *outstill* system. The central distilleries are maintained by Government; stills are worked within them by distillers, and the liquor is passed out, after the levy of the distillery fee and the duty, for sale at licensed shops. The distillery fee, which is levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ annas per London-proof gallon, except in certain metropolitan districts where the rate is 1 anna per gross gallon, is taken as a contribution to the cost of the establishments, and as rent for the use of the premises. Duty is levied at varying rates, ranging from Re. 1·14 to Rs. 5 per London-proof gallon for different districts. Outstills, on the other hand, are licensed at monthly fees, no separate duty being charged.

Of the total revenue from country spirit, Rs. 31,05,315 was contributed by central distilleries under the three heads of license fees (Rs. 10,73,628), still-head duty (Rs. 19,67,440), and distillery fees (Rs. 64,247), and Rs. 29,92,478 by outstills, the former showing an increase of Rs. 3,65,252 and the latter of Rs. 1,51,529 over the receipts of the previous year. The number of outstills sanctioned rose from 2,096 in 1897-98 to 2,104 in the year under review, and the number settled from 2,018 to 2,076, while the number of shops sanctioned for the sale of distillery spirits fell from 1,199 to 1,190, and the number settled from 1,193 to 1,186. The increase in the number of outstills open during the year is due to the re-opening of outstills in the wilder parts of Cuttack where they had been closed for some time owing to the introduction of the distillery system, and to the fact that a large number (78) of the sanctioned number of outstills had remained unsettled in the previous year owing to the famine. In the Burdwan Division there was an increase of revenue in Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly and Howrah, against a decline in Bankura and Midnapore, the net increase being Rs. 23,906. The increase was largest in Hooghly, where the employment of a special detective force has resulted in increased consumption of duty-paid liquor. The increase in the consumption of duty-paid liquor in Bankura, which has a bad name for illicit dealings, was not maintained during the year under review. The Presidency Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs. 2,19,294 shared by all the districts, Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 1,80,046. In the Rajshahi Division with the districts of Purnea and Malda, a small increase of Rs. 858 was obtained. The Dacca Division shows an increase in revenue of Rs. 9,302, which is shared by all the districts except Faridpur. In the Chittagong Division, where the consumption of spirits is very limited, the revenue rose during the year by Rs. 3,961.

The Patna Division, which for excise purposes is taken to include the districts of Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Hazaribagh, and is under the dual system of central distilleries and outstills, yields the largest revenue from country spirits; the amount realised in the past year being Rs. 20,81,267 against Rs. 18,95,726 in 1897-98, the increase occurring in both the distillery and outstill areas. The Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions have also returned an increase of Rs. 12,264 and Rs. 50,654, respectively.

Before the re-introduction of the distillery system generally in Bengal, the revenue from country spirits was (with the exception of one year, 1883-84) highest in 1887-88 (52 lakhs), after which it began to decline, till it stood at 45 lakhs in 1890-91. In 1891-92 it commenced to rise steadily till 1896-97, when it reached Rs. 60,80,000. In 1897-98 it receded to Rs. 55,81,000, owing to the famine, but made a complete recovery during the year under review, the figure standing at nearly Rs. 60,98,000. A comparison of the consumption of outstill and distillery liquor shows that there were great inequalities of consumption between distillery districts, between outstill districts, and between

the distillery and outstill areas of the same district. The figures for the consumption of outstill liquor are perhaps not very trustworthy, but they tend to show that illicit consumption prevails in certain districts. An experiment is being tried in the districts of Bankura and the Sonthal Parganas, which have a bad reputation for illicit dealings, by which distillery liquor is coloured red in order to facilitate the detection of outstill liquor when smuggled into distillery areas.

Sites of shops.

The rules forbidding the opening of shops in a bazar, on high roads or close to places of public resort, seem to have been carefully observed, due regard being given to public opinion in the matter. During the year a liquor shop in the 24-Parganas, an outstill in Monghyr and three *tari* shops in Hooghly, Howrah, and Shahabad, respectively, were removed in deference to local opinion; a liquor shop in the 24-Parganas and two outstills in Jalpaiguri were closed at the instance of a mill manager and the managers of tea estates; in Midnapore the site of a *pachwai* shop was changed on the complaint of a missionary, and in Angul an outstill was transferred from the interior of a village to a place outside.

Country rum.

The supply of country rum is derived from Sibpur near Howrah, from Sakri in Darbhanga, from Shahjahanpur in the North-Western Provinces, and from Aska and Arkot in Madras. More than three-fifths of the demand is supplied by the Shahjahanpur distillery. The revenue from rum fell from Rs. 4,14,665 to Rs. 3,15,613 in the year under review, the quantity consumed having declined from 77,979 gallons London-proof to 50,053 gallons London-proof. Though the real cause of this decline has not yet been ascertained, it would appear that the raising of the duty on country rum in January 1898 from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 has had a more serious effect on consumption than was anticipated by the Excise Commissioner. The bulk of the trade in rum is carried on through Calcutta, where the quantity imported during the year amounted to 36,920 gross gallons. Excluding the quantity exported to Assam and Port Blair (4,682 gross gallons), the amount consumed in Bengal itself was 32,238, of which 20,910 gross gallons were consumed in Calcutta and 11,328 in the mufassal. The quantity further imported into the Bengal mufassal direct from Shahjahanpur amounted to 2,032 gross or 2,029 London-proof gallons.

Imported liquor.

The excise revenue from imported liquor, which consists exclusively of fees for wholesale and retail licenses, rose from Rs. 2,91,635 to Rs. 3,06,350. Nearly one-half of the total revenue was collected in Calcutta. The number of wholesale licenses was reduced by 12, and that of retail licenses by 2. The changes are ascribed to the ordinary fluctuations of trade.

Tari.

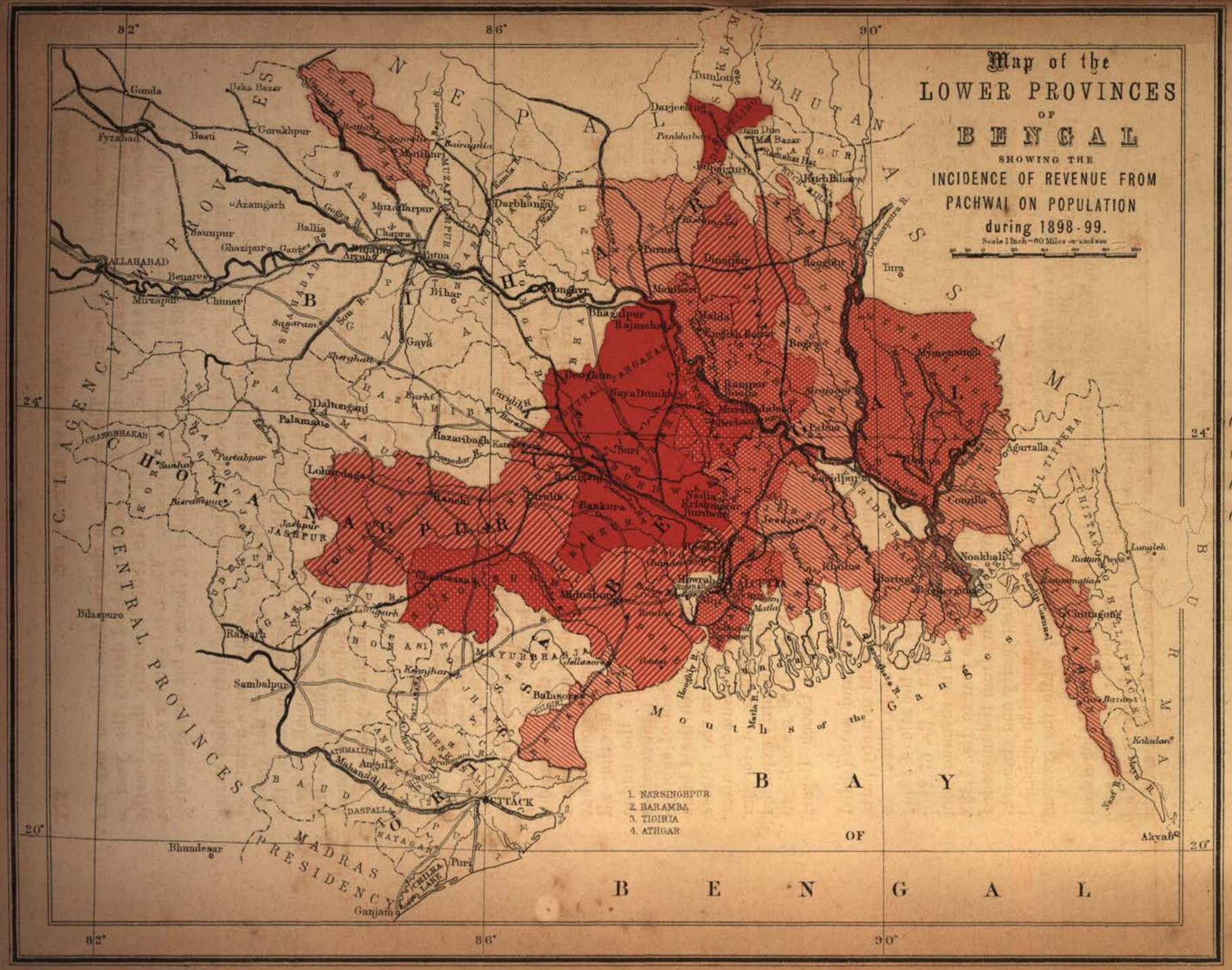
No duty is charged on tari, the sap of the palmyra or date tree, but revenue is derived from license fees for the sale of both fermented and unfermented tari. The number of licenses for the sale of the fermented liquor during the year increased from 13,233 to 13,262, and for unfermented tari from 1,568 to 1,872. The total receipts rose from Rs. 10,14,265 to Rs. 10,28,219, the bulk of the increase occurring under fees for fermented tari. The increase under this head was heaviest in the Patna district, and is explained by the fact that owing to the late settlement of the tari licenses no advance fees were paid in March 1898, nearly the whole of the demand being realised within the year under review. As usual, the bulk of the tari revenue was derived from the Patna Division and the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur, which contributed between them 64·3 per cent. of the total receipts. Calcutta shows the heaviest decrease, which is ascribed to the plague scare. The Madras tree-tax system, the theory of which is that every tree yielding *tari* should pay a tax according to a fixed rate, is being tried, as far as is possible without amending the law, in selected areas in the districts of the Patna Division, and Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Cuttack, Puri and Hooghly.

Pachwai.

This liquor, brewed from rice, forms the favourite beverage of the aboriginal tribes found in the Burdwan and Chota Nagpur Divisions, the Sonthal Parganas, and the western half of Murshidabad. Another variety, prepared from millet (*marua*),

No. VI.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
TARI ON POPULATION
during 1898-99.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles or 1 Millimetre=1.6 Kilometres
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 1001 persons and upwards
(b) ,, ,, from 501 to 1000 persons
(c) ,, ,, ,, 101 to 500 ,,
(d) ,, ,, ,, 51 to 100 ,,
(e) ,, ,, ,, 1 to 50 ,,
(a) Bankura, Jessore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Backergunge, Tippera, Noakahli, Ranchi, Manbhum, Singhbhum.
(b) Nadia, Rajshahi, Dacca, Chittagong, Palamau.
(c) Burdwan, Birbhum, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Purnea, Sonthal Parganas, Balasore, Angul, Hazaribagh.
(d) Shahabad, Champaran, Bhagalpur, Malda, Cuttack, Puri.
(e) Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Patna, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
NEPAL
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
Mouths of the Ganges
Darjeeling
Tumlong
Gonda
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Bihar
Gaya
Patna
Darbhanga
Muzaffarpur
Chapra
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
English Bazar
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Nadia
Kishna
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Backergunge
Faridpur
Dacca
Mymensingh
Sylhet
Cachar
Agartalla
Comilla
Noakhali
Chittagong
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kyouk Phyoo
Tura
Rungpur
Dhubri
Goalpara
Gauhati
Tezpur
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Dibrugarh
Sadiya
Jorhat
Golaghat
Kohima
Manipur
Lungleh
Kaladan R.
Naaf R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Damodar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Brahmani R.
Baitarani R.
Kosi R.
Gandak R.
Sone R.
Karamnasa R.
Ganjam
Bhundesar
Akyab
Cuttack
Puri
Balasore
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Raipur
Jashpur
Sonthal Parganas
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Palamau
Chota Nagpur
Orissa
Tributary States
Feudatory States
Lohardaga
Purulia
Midnapore
Howrah
Calcutta
24-Parganas
Kishnagar
Berhampore
Jangipur
Rajshahi
Pabna
Bogra
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Malda
Purnea
Darbhanga
Saran
Gaya
Patna
Monghyr
Muzaffarpur
Champaran
Bhagalpur
Santhal Parganas
Hazaribagh
Ranchi
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Palamau
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Raipur
Cuttack
Puri
Balasore
Angul
Dhenkanal
Keonjhar
Mayurbhanj
Jellasore
Midnapore
Howrah
Calcutta
24-Parganas
Khulna
Jessore
Kishna
Nadia
Murshidabad
Berhampore
Malda
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Hill Tracts
Sylhet
Cachar
Agartalla
Comilla
Ramu
Cox's Bazar
Akyab
Kyouk Phyoo



REFERENCES.

(a) One Rupee per 1001 persons and upwards.

(b) ,, ,, from 501 to 1000 persons.

(c) ,, ,, ,, 101 to 500 ,,

(d) ,, ,, ,, 51 to 100 ,,

(e) ,, ,, ,, 1 to 50 ,,

(a) Calcutta, Jessore, Khulna, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Backergunge, Tippera, Chittagong, Champaran, Purnea, Balasore.

(b) 24-Parganas, Nadia, Rajshahi, Dacca, Mymensingh, Malda.

(c) Midnapore, Hooghly, Dinajpur, Ranchi, Manbhum.

(d) Murshidabad, Singhbhum.

(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Darjeeling, Sonthal Parganas.

Beg. No. 317, Comr., Excise, Bengal.—Aug. 99.—1,192.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

is much drunk in Darjeeling. The revenue is derived from license fees for sale and for home-brewing, and these fees together yielded during the year a revenue of Rs. 4,46,441 against Rs. 3,70,843 in 1897-98, nearly three-fourths of which was collected in the Burdwan Division. The total number of licenses for sale rose from 1,592 to 1,606, and the number of licenses for home-brewing rose from 7,911 to 8,655.

Ganja.

The revenue from ganja is derived from license fees and duty which varies according to quality; thus "chur" pays a duty of Rs. 9 per seer, "round" Rs. 7-8, "flat (small twigs)" Rs. 7-4, and "flat (large twigs)" Rs. 6. In Orissa, however, the rates are Rs. 7-8 for *chur*, Rs. 6-4 for round, Rs. 6 for flat (small twigs), and Rs. 5 for flat (large twigs). Flat ganja (large twigs) which pays the lowest rate of duty seems to be most in favour. The following statement shows the main statistics relating to ganja revenue in the last three years:—

	Licenses sanctioned.	Licenses issued.	Quantity consumed.	Revenue.
	No.	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1896-97 ...	2,708	2,688	5,008	27,31,522
1897-98 ...	2,712	2,706	4,651	26,57,452
1898-99 ...	2,711	2,699	4,797	27,20,140

The area of land brought under ganja cultivation during the year again decreased by 577 bighas, and the quantity produced by 376 maunds. The report called for last year on the question of extending the area under cultivation so as to ensure that the supply shall not fall short of the demand has not been received, but it is remarked by the Excise Commissioner that the present tract with but slight additions is quite capable of meeting all demands in full, and that there need be no apprehension of the undue contraction of the area so long as the cultivators can get a fairly remunerative price for the drug. The Board agree in this opinion. The system of supplying Rajshahi ganja to the Tributary States in Orissa, under which the Chiefs have been requested to suppress the cultivation of the plant in the States and obtain Rajshahi ganja at cost price and issue it to consumers after levying duty, continues to work well, and under it the smuggling of foreign (Garhjat) ganja is reported to have practically ceased. The quantity exported to the North-Western Provinces was 350 maunds, to Nepal 199 maunds, to Assam 548 maunds, while 216 maunds were distributed between Cooch Behar, the Garhjat States and other places.

Bhang, majum and charas.

Bhang, which is also known under the name of *siddhi* and *sabzi* (dried leaves of the hemp plant), grows wild in many parts of Bengal, and is collected for sale chiefly in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Purnea. The number of licenses for the sale of *bhang* rose from 330 to 351, and the revenue increased from Rs. 64,083 to Rs. 67,240, but the consumption fell from 966 maunds to 965 maunds. The revenue from *majum*, a sweet preparation of *bhang*, amounted during the year to Rs. 1,493 against Rs. 1,482 in 1897-98. *Charas*, or the resin exuding from the unseeded female hemp plant, is the essence of ganja in its greatest purity and strength, and is imported into Bengal from the Punjab. The consumption remained nearly the same as in the previous year, viz., 20 maunds, while the revenue increased from Rs. 19,932 to Rs. 22,058.

Opium.

Excise opium, *i.e.*, opium offered for sale in these Provinces as distinguished from provision opium prepared for export, is supplied to licensed vendors from the district treasuries at prices varying from Rs. 17 a seer in the Patna Division to Rs. 33 a seer in Orissa. The following statement illustrates the demand during the last three years:—

	Licenses.	Consumption.	Revenue.
	No.	Mds.	Rs.
1896-97	3,180	2,110	23,25,603
1897-98	2,990	2,086	23,18,598
1898-99	3,623	2,164	24,01,026

The number of permits to licensed druggists to sell opium and its preparations and poppy-heads for medicinal purposes, which are included in the number of licenses above, increased by 644, while the number of ordinary licenses for retail sale fell by 11. The increase in consumption and revenue is ascribed to the general prosperity during the year. The question of the smuggling of opium to Burma has been receiving close attention during the last

two years, and the main remedy against this smuggling seems to lie in the employment of adequate preventive measures in Burma. The bulk of the illicit traffic is carried on in steamers from Calcutta, and the Customs Preventive staff has been on the alert, and made several important seizures. Enquiry has shown that so far as duty-paid opium is concerned, its sale in the producing districts is too small to leave room for much smuggling.

Methylated spirit.

The quantity of this spirit, which is either imported or methylated locally, issued during the year fell from 66,448 to 65,619 gallons, but the revenue remained almost stationary, viz., Rs. 4,611. There was a large decrease (19,467 gallons) in the imports of ready-made methylated spirit, and this is ascribed to the working of the new rules which were intended to prevent the consumption of methylated spirit for drinking.

Offences against the Opium and Excise laws.

The number of arrests for offences against the Excise laws increased from 3,634 to 3,830. A large proportion of these cases are of a technical nature relating to illicit possession of various exciseable articles; and the fact that in spite of the admittedly large extent to which the Excise laws are broken, so few cases of real importance have been instituted, would seem to indicate that detective ability in the Excise Department is not of so high a standard as it might be. The arrest of 1,510 persons was effected by the Police, while arrests by Excise officers numbered 2,320, the percentage of convictions in the cases instituted by Excise officers being 89·2 against 85·7 in those instituted by the Police. There was an increase in the number of arrests for illicit distillation and in the number of persons convicted, the figures being 459 and 405 against 248 and 210 in the previous year. For this increase, the Sonthal Parganas are mainly responsible. The amount of fines imposed for breaches of the Excise laws and rules was Rs. 71,909, of which Rs. 52,533, or 73 per cent., were realised. A sum of Rs. 58,098 was distributed in rewards to Police and Excise officers and informers against Rs. 53,615 in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

The year was marked by the introduction of uniforms for the officers of the Bengal Excise Department. All officers not above the grade of Sub-Deputy Superintendents in charge of Distilleries are required to procure uniforms at their own expense, those for menial servants being provided at the cost of Government.

STAMPS.

After the close of the year 1898-99, the new Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899, which revised and consolidated the Act of 1879, and received the assent of the Governor-General in Council in January 1899, came into force. The Court Fees Act of 1870 was also further amended by Act XI of 1899, with the object, first, of providing a check on the undervaluation of estates by persons applying for probate of a will or for letters of administration, and secondly, of giving the revenue authorities greater facilities for the realisation of the full amount of the duty payable on probates and letters of administration. This Act came into force with effect from the 10th March 1899.

Stamp revenue.

The financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the past three years, with the average for the previous triennium, are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Stamps under Act I of 1879.			Court-fees under Act VII of 1870.			Total.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895-96.	45,41,098	1,83,052	43,58,046	1,19,41,874	2,86,979	1,16,54,895	1,64,82,973	4,70,032	1,60,12,941
1896-97	50,87,995	1,92,678	48,95,317	1,24,86,301	3,03,494	1,21,82,807	1,75,74,296	4,96,172	1,70,78,124
1897-98	50,52,210	2,00,212	48,51,998	1,27,07,206	3,04,533	1,24,02,673	1,77,59,416	5,04,745	1,72,54,671
1898-99	45,85,171	1,81,540	44,03,631	1,27,99,546	3,00,373	1,24,99,173	1,73,84,717	4,81,913	1,69,02,804
Average of three years, 1896-97 to 1898-99.	49,08,458	1,91,477	47,16,982	1,26,64,351	3,02,800	1,23,61,551	1,75,72,809	4,94,276	1,70,78,533

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
GANJA ON POPULATION
during 1898-99.
Scale 1 Inch=80 Miles
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 101 persons & upwards
(b) „ „ from 81 to 100 „
(c) „ „ „ 61 to 80 „
(d) „ „ „ 41 to 60 „
(e) „ „ „ 21 to 40 „
(f) „ „ „ 1 to 20 „
(a) Noakhali, Angul, and Khondmals.
(b) Palamau, Singhbhum.
(c) Bankura, Midnapore, Balasore, Hazaribagh.
(d) Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Dinajpur, Faridpur, Backergunge, Chittagong, Gaya, Saran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Ranchi, Manbhum.
(e) Burdwan, Birbhum, Hooghly, Howrah, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Rungpur, Bogra, Pubna, Tippera, Patna, Shahabad, Champaran, Malda, Sonthal Parganas, Cuttack.
(f) 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Mymensingh, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Puri.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
BAY
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

No. IV.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
INCIDENCE OF REVENUE FROM
OPIUM ON POPULATION
during 1898-99,
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 Degree
REFERENCES.
(a) One Rupee per 121 persons & upwards
(b) " " from 101 to 120 persons
(c) " " " 81 to 100 "
(d) " " " 61 to 80 "
(e) " " " 41 to 60 "
(f) " " " 21 to 40 "
(g) " " " 1 to 20 "
(a) Faridpur, Tippera, Noakhali, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Hazaribagh, Palamu, Manbhum.
(b) Nil.
(c) Pabna,
(d) Jessore, Jalpaiguri, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Bhagalpur.
(e) Bankura, Nadia, Khulna, Rajshahi, Darjeeling, Bogra, Backergunge, Shahabad, Ranchi.
(f) Birbhum, Murshidabad, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Purnea, Singhbhum.
(g) Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Calcutta, Chittagong, Malda, Cuttack, Balasore, Angul, and Khondmals, Puri.
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
Mouths of the
BAY
OF
BENGAL
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
HILL TIPPERA
CHITTAGONG HILL TRACTS
Gonda
Uska Bazar
Fyzabad
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
ALLAHABAD
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Motihari
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Chapra
Buxar
Arrah
Bilas
Gaya
Sherghati
Daltonganj
Palamau
Hazaribagh
Ramgarh
Ranchi
Lohardaga
Purulia
Sambalpur
Bilaspore
Rajgarh
Jashpur
JASHPUR
Kenjhar
Balasore
Angul
CUTTACK
Puri
Bhandesar
Ganjam
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bahar
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Tura
Maldah
English Bazar
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghar
Naya Dumka
Rangpur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Bogra
Mymensingh
Patna
Dacca
Agartalla
Faridpur
Comilla
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Midnapur
Tamluk
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Lungleh
Ruttan Pura
Sandip Channel
Hatiya Island
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Kyladan
Akyab
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Rupnarayan R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Sunderbans
Chandbhakan
Sonhat
Partabpur
Barwanpur
Jashpur
Kenjhar
Mayurbhanj
Jellasore
Dhenkanal
Nayagarh
Khondmals
Ranpur
Banki
Athmallik
Pal Lahara
Daspalla
Malud
Gopalpur
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Bhandesar
Tumlong
Darjeeling
Pankabari
Jalpaiguri
Kuch Bahar
Rangpur
Tura
Maldah
Bhagalpur
Rajmahal
Deoghar
Naya Dumka
Rangpur Boalia
Murshidabad
Berhampur
Bogra
Mymensingh
Patna
Dacca
Agartalla
Faridpur
Comilla
Nadia
Krishnagar
Burdwan
Jessore
Hooghly
CALCUTTA
Howrah
Midnapur
Tamluk
Khulna
Barisal
Noakhali
Lungleh
Ruttan Pura
Sandip Channel
Hatiya Island
Chittagong
Cox's Bazar
Kyladan
Akyab
Naaf R.
Mayu R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Rupnarayan R.
Damodar R.
Barakar R.
Subarnarekha R.
Brahmaputra R.
Ganges
Sunderbans
Chandbhakan
Sonhat
Partabpur
Barwanpur
Jashpur
Kenjhar
Mayurbhanj
Jellasore
Dhenkanal
Nayagarh
Khondmals
Ranpur
Banki
Athmallik
Pal Lahara
Daspalla
Malud
Gopalpur
Chilka Lake
Ganjam
Bhandesar
82°
86°
90°
24°
20°

Stamp sales.

The receipts from sales of the different kinds of stamps are shown in the table below. The figures differ from those given in the last paragraph, as they do not include miscellaneous receipts under the Indian Stamp Act or receipts from the sale of plain paper used with court-fee stamps. There is also a discrepancy of Rs. 1,177 between the total average sales as reported by the Superintendent of Stamps and as shown by the Accountant-General, Bengal, which is under adjustment:—

Year.	Sales of Non-Judicial stamps used under the Indian Stamp Act.										Sales of Judicial stamps or Stamps used under the Court-fees Act.			
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, sale bonds, bills-of-lading, and kabuliyat form stamps.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or one-anna revenue stamps.	Share-transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakil, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of Court-fee stamps.	Total of both kinds of stamps.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Average of three years 1893-94 to 1895-96.	31,60,862	6,96,067	3,43,841	41,075	39,751	1,19,766	2,468	20,083	64,905	44,88,818	1,10,72,999	5,99,760	1,16,72,759	1,61,61,577
1896-97	34,88,156	8,80,378	3,60,946	28,532	43,653	1,24,489	1,546	16,750	72,707	50,37,157	1,16,03,001	6,36,612	1,22,39,613	1,72,76,770
1897-98	35,30,987	8,60,184	3,74,606	26,631	35,596	86,075	1 906	19,250	77,980	50,13,215	1,17,97,237	6,51,005	1,24,48,242	1,74,61,457
1898-99	31,83,105	7,02,789	3,67,729	18,990	30,595	78,606	1,661	17,750	68,725	44,69,941	1,18,48,774	6,75,394	1,25,24,168	1,69,94,109
Average of three years 1896-97 to 1898-99.	34,00,749	8,14,447	3,74,427	24,718	36,615	96,390	1,704	17,917	73,137	48,40,104	1,17,49,671	6,54,337	1,24,04,008	1,72,44,112

The average receipts were again highest in Calcutta (Rs. 25,95,374), where nearly one-seventh of the entire stamp revenue was collected. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal numbering 71,096,643, according to the census of 1891, was 3 annas and 9 pies per head.

Non-judicial stamps.

The statistics of revenue from impressed sheets, the most important of the non-judicial stamps, are of remarkable interest, and afford a striking illustration of the conditions of agricultural life in this country. The above figures, read with the remarks of the local officers, make it clear that in this country it is in years of agricultural depression and distress that the revenue from this source is highest, and that the large increase in it during the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 marks a correspondingly large number of transfers of holdings from the cultivating to the money-lending class. In 1896-97 the sudden incidence of distress upon the poorer cultivators caused by the failure of that year's harvest was accompanied by a sudden rise of $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the revenue from this source. In 1897-98 the continuance of distress through the first-half of the year caused a further rise of nearly half a lakh; while with returning prosperity in 1898-99 we find a sudden drop of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, bringing the revenue down to but a fraction above that of the average of the years 1893 to 1896.

Impressed labels, which are used only in Calcutta, decreased during 1898-99 by Rs. 1,57,404, as compared with the figures for 1897-98, but the average receipts from this source during the three years under review amounted to Rs. 8,14,447 against Rs. 6,96,067 collected during the years 1893-94 to 1895-96, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,18,380. There was a decline of Rs. 6,877 in the sale of 1-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, during 1898-99, as compared with the receipts of the previous year.

Judicial stamps.

Under the head Judicial stamps are included (1) adhesive and impressed Court-fee stamps, (2) High Court service stamps, (3) Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps, and (4) stamps for copies. The figures now given indicate that the stress of scarcity, though it may compel the native of Bengal to sell or mortgage his ancestral holding, is yet powerless to induce him to forego in any degree his taste for litigation. Each of the last three years shows a steady and continuous rise in the revenue from this source. The average income of the past three years from the sales of these stamps was Rs. 1,13,70,309 under (1),

Rs 3,000 under (2), Rs. 3,76,362 under (3), and Rs. 6,54,337 under (4), making a total of Rs. 1,24,04,008, or an increase of 6·2 per cent. over the income from the same sources in the preceding triennium.

Levy of penalties.

The number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied by Civil and Revenue Courts, and the amounts realized during the last three years, are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of cases.		Amount of duty and penalty realized.		Total.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue Officers.	By Civil Courts.	By Revenue Officers.	Cases.	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Average of three years, 1893-94 to 1895-96 ...	1,446	2,909	11,903	27,126	4,355	39,029
1896-97	1,227	2,184	9,541	24,753	3,411	34,294
1897-98	1,208	2,141	9,449	20,934	3,349	30,383
1898-99	1,186	2,190	9,356	24,766	3,376	34,122
Average of three years 1896-97 to 1898-99 ...	1,207	2,172	9,449	23,484	3,379	32,933
Average increase (+) or decrease (−) in the three years under review compared with the preceding three years	−239	−737	−2,454	−3,642	−976	−6,096

Prosecutions.

The average number of prosecutions instituted annually during the last three years for various breaches of the stamp law was 995 against 1,016 in the previous triennium. There is a satisfactory decrease in the number of prosecutions instituted in all except the Presidency and Chota Nagpur Divisions. The average number of persons brought to trial was 991 against 1,249, of convictions 889 against 1,020, and of acquittals 73 against 162. The Board of Revenue bring to notice the fact that not a single rupee was paid as reward in 30 out of the 47 districts in the province, viz., in the whole of the Orissa and Chittagong Divisions, in 4 districts of the Burdwan Division, in 3 districts of each of the Presidency and Bhagalpur Divisions, in 5 districts of the Rajshahi Division, in 6 districts of the Patna Division, and in 2 districts of the Chota Nagpur Division.

INCOME-TAX.

The following statement compares the financial results during the last two years:—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Number of persons originally assessed, excluding Government servants	113,625	115,643
Number of persons finally assessed, excluding Government servants	111,680	113,785
Number of persons finally assessed, including Government servants	121,081	122,978
Number of assessees, including Government servants, who paid tax within the year ...	117,834	119,324
	Rs.	Rs.
Final demand of income-tax for the year 1898-99	49,22,207	50,60,501
Final demand of income-tax, including penalties, fines and arrears	51,15,378	52,67,536
Collections of income-tax within the year ...	48,01,512	49,31,568
Gross receipts	49,46,973	50,85,059
Charges	1,88,447	1,90,627
Percentage of charges on receipts ...	3·8	3·7
Net revenue	47,58,526	48,94,432

The net revenue shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,906, or 2·9 per cent., against an increase of ·5 per cent. in the previous year. In other words, in place of the large reduction in the average annual increase which was noted last year, a sensible advance on it has now to be recorded, adding yet another to the many proofs of the prompt return of the Province to prosperity, since the famine of 1896-97, which have been noticed in other branches of the administration. The gross receipts, including advance payments and excess collections, and making allowance for various adjustments, amounted to

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Rs. 50,85,059, of which Rs. 49,56,352 represent the receipts on account of the current demand for the year.

There was an increase in the final demand in all the districts, except the 24-Parganas, Jessore, Darjeeling, Chittagong, Patna, Saran, Monghyr, Sonthal Parganas, Palamau and Singhbhum. The increase is due to agricultural prosperity and to more careful and accurate assessment. The causes assigned for the decrease in districts where it occurred are various, but in no district does the percentage exceed 3·6, except in Singhbhum, which shows a decline of 19·5 per cent., due to some railway contractors and shopkeepers having left the district on the completion of work on the Sini section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. In other cases the causes given call for no comment, except in Palamau, where the decrease was attributable to exemptions on revision consequent on careless assessments originally made.

Assessments.

The number of assessors employed during the year was 50, the same number as in the previous year. The number of villages (a street in Calcutta is held to be village for this purpose) visited by these assessors was 74,519 as against 75,623 during the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1,104. The most marked decrease (1,038) is in Jessore, and is attributed to neglect of duty on the part of the assessor of which due notice has been taken. The number of persons finally assessed was 113,785 against 111,680, showing an increase of 1·9 per cent. Calcutta again shows the largest increase (724), followed by Faridpur, Shahabad, Midnapore, Khulna, Nadia and Monghyr, with an increase ranging from 288 to 100 persons. A decrease occurred in 15 districts against 21 in the preceding year, but no district shows a reduction of more than 73, except the 24-Parganas, Chittagong, Gaya and Saran, where the decrease ranges from 147 to 107. The decrease in the 24-Parganas (147) is attributed mainly to decline of business during the plague scare in trades where supply of manual labour was assessed. In Gaya it was due to the exemption of a number of assessees who had previously been wrongly included. Enquiry also disclosed considerable under-assessment in the case of the higher class assessees; the result being that in spite of a reduction of 109 in the number of assessees, the final demand was increased by Rs. 2,558.

Demands, collections, and balances.

The following statement shows the original demand, the revised demand and the percentage of collections from assessees, exclusive of Government servants:—

Year.	Original number of assessees.	Revised number of assessees.	Original demand.	Final demand after revision.	Amount of final demand collected.	Percentage of final demand collected.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1897-98 ...	113,625	111,680	45,19,407	44,02,690	42,81,995	97·3
1898-99 ...	115,643	113,785	46,59,160	45,47,134	44,18,201	97·2

The outstanding balance, including penalties, costs and arrears was Rs. 1,81,239, as against Rs. 1,68,600 in the year 1897-98. Of this balance, Rs. 1,28,322 are reported to be good and under realization, Rs. 17,919 doubtful, and Rs. 34,998 bad and irrecoverable.

Coercive measures.

The following table compares for the last three years the coercive measures which had to be taken for the realization of the tax:—

Year.	Number of persons finally assessed.	Distress warrants.		Distraints.		Sales.	
		No.	Percentage to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2.	No.	Percentage to column 2.
1896-97 ...	111,190	4,858	4·4	2,142	1·9	337	·3
1897-98 ...	111,680	5,753	5·2	2,172	1·9	357	·3
1898-99 ...	113,785	5,725	5·03	2,081	1·8	324	·3

The number of distress warrants issued was nearly the same as in the previous year, but the proportion on the number of persons fell from 5·2 in 1897-98 to 5·03 in the year under review.

The proportion of warrants issued to the number of persons assessed was above 10 per cent. in the districts of Jessore (12·2), Shahabad (11·9), Muzaffarpur (10·1), Purnea (10·1), and Bhagalpur (10·09). Jessore and Bhagalpur, which were also in this category in the previous year, show a slight decrease.

The largest number of sales reported was 60 in Rangpur, 28 in Dinajpur, 25 in Purnea, 23 in Mymensingh, 22 in Faridpur, and 20 in Rajshahi. Enquiries which have been made into the sale procedure have disclosed certain defects which are engaging the attention of the Board.

The amount of tax collected during the year under review from companies and other employers, who agreed under section 9 (2) of the Income-tax Act to collect the tax from the salaries of their servants, rose from Rs. 3,19,319 in the previous year to Rs. 3,49,551; while the remission allowed by way of commission to the employers rose from Rs. 10,371 to Rs. 11,017. The number of companies who undertook to collect the tax also rose from 369 to 375. Twelve of them failed to collect the tax, which had to be realized by the District Officers. In Calcutta the number of companies collecting the tax rose from 244 to 251.

Incidence of the tax.

Excluding the tax on the interest on Government securities and the salaries of Government officials, the average incidence of the tax in the whole Province was Re. 1 to every 15·6 persons, against an average of Re. 1 to every 16·2 persons in the preceding year. Darjeeling still continues to show the highest mufassal average, Re. 1 to every 4 persons, while the incidence was lowest in the Sonthal Parganas, viz., Re. 1 to 75 persons. In Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to every ·4 persons, the same as in the previous year.

Including the taxes recovered by the Accountant-General, Bengal, the incidence was Re. 1 to every 14·06 persons, against Re. 1 to every 14·5 in 1897-98. Outside Calcutta the average incidence was Re. 1 to 31·1 persons.

The proportion of persons assessed for the whole Province was 1 to 625, against 1 to 637 in the preceding year.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred in the working of the tax during the year under review rose from Rs. 1,88,447 in the previous year to Rs. 1,90,627. The increase, which occurs under all the different heads of expenditure, except under Collector's establishment, is mainly attributable to the grant of increased pay to peons, increase of establishment in the district of Nadia, which moved up to class II, and the appointment of two additional bailiffs for the Warrant Department of the office of the Collector of Income-tax, Calcutta.

No. II.

REFERENCES.

Less than 80 persons	1
„ 60 „	2
„ 50 „	3
„ 40 „	4
„ 30 „	5
„ 10 „	6
„ 1 person	7

1. Sonthal-Parganas, Ranchi, Cuttack, and Bankura.
2. Balasore.
3. Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Chittagong, Noakhali, Puri, Palamau, Jessore, Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Tippera, Shahabad, and Rangpur.
4. Birbhum, Champaran, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Khulna, Monghyr, Pabna, Backergunge, Saran, Malda, and Manbhum.
5. Midnapore, Rajshahi, Purnea, Nadia, Bogra, Gaya, Howrah, 24-Parganas, Patna, Bhagalpur, Dacca, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Burdwan, Hooghly, and Murshidabad.
6. Darjeeling.
7. Calcutta.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics, Sanitation and Vaccination.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth-rate.

THE number of births registered in 1898 was 2,543,701, against 2,625,844 in the previous year; the ratio per mille of population being 35·79 as against 36·94 in 1897 and 35·61, the average of the previous five years. A particular interest attaches to the figures for the year, which illustrate the concluding chapter in the history of the recent famine. The decrease in the birth-rate was anticipated by the Sanitary Commissioner in his last report, and is now considered by him to be without doubt due to the low vitality of the people in the preceding year caused by the effects of famine and high prices. He points out that the number of births was everywhere considerably higher during the last five months of the year than during the earlier months, and that this was particularly noticeable in those parts of the Province which were most severely affected by famine.

While, however, there can be no doubt that the famine did exercise a certain influence in this respect, its effects are nevertheless by no means so clearly marked as would naturally be expected, and the view of the Sanitary Commissioner must be accepted with modifications. If the famine were the sole cause of the reduction in the birth-rate, we should expect to find that there had been a corresponding reduction in the birth-rate of other provinces where famine prevailed, and that in Bengal the reduction was most distinctly marked in the districts most severely affected by the famine. This, however, is not the case. Both in the North-Western Provinces and in the Central Provinces the birth-rate shows an increase, the former having actually risen from 31·10 in 1897 to 37·35 in 1898; and in Bengal, of the 15 districts which were classed as famine districts, six, including Saran, Champaran, and Muzaffarpur, show an appreciable increase over the previous year's birth-rate. In Saran and Champaran the birth-rate was in advance of the mean of the previous five years, while the birth-rate in the Patna Division as a whole, which last year was the lowest in the Province, now stands above those of Burdwan and Chota Nagpur, and is only fractionally lower than the average. Moreover, reference to the figures of previous years shows that the greater incidence of births in the later months of the year is by no means an abnormal state of things. It was pointed out by Government in 1894 that it was due to certain months being considered as lucky or unlucky for the celebration of marriages, and this view was accepted by the Sanitary Commissioner in his report for 1895. It would appear then that the fall in the birth-rate during the year under report is due, as the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals points out, not solely to the effects of the famine, but in great part to other special causes which can only be fully ascertained by a careful study of the subject extending over a long term of years. Attention, however, must again be drawn to the fact which has on several previous occasions been pointed out that considerably greater accuracy in registration must be attained before the vital statistics of the Province can be considered as a basis on which definite and satisfactory conclusions can be founded.

Among individual districts, Murshidabad stands first with 43·59, followed by Tippera (43·40) and Noakhali (42·22). Malda shows a remarkable decline from 47·40 last year to 41·56 this year. Calcutta is, as usual, at the bottom of the list with 13·98; the departure of women from fear of plague having doubtless caused the large decrease since last year. Of rural districts, Shahabad stands lowest with 29·79. Among towns Jangipur has been taken to the head of the list by a rise from 37·67 to 42·82, while Jamalpur in Monghyr is second with 44·05 as against 52·62 last year.

In only 12 rural areas was the recorded birth-rate up to the general estimate for the whole Province of 50 per mille, and of these there were 3 in each of the districts of Mymensingh and Murshidabad.

Death-rate.

The number of deaths registered in 1898 was 1,888,468, giving a ratio of 26·57 per mille as against 2,341,632 and 32·94 in the previous year, and an average for the past 10 years of 2,044,902 and 28·77. The mortality from fever and cholera was particularly low, and the other principal diseases also show a decline. Climatic conditions and an abundant supply of food were no doubt the most important and obvious factors in bringing about this fortunate state of things.

In towns the death-rate, owing to the general absence of epidemics, fell to the remarkably low figure of 27·50, as against 35·09 last year, and an average for the last five years of 34·15.

No exceptionally high death-rate was recorded anywhere; the only towns which exceed the provincial estimate of 44 per mille being Garulia (52·84), Malda (49·54), and Serampore (44·72).

Only 14 rural areas as against 60 last year show a death-rate in excess of 44 per mille. In Maskhal and Chakaria the after-effects of the cyclone and storm-wave, which devastated Chittagong in 1897, made themselves felt in the shape of a severe epidemic of cholera, and in Siliguri in Darjeeling the malarial fever of the Terai claimed even more victims than usual.

Death-rate by age and sex.

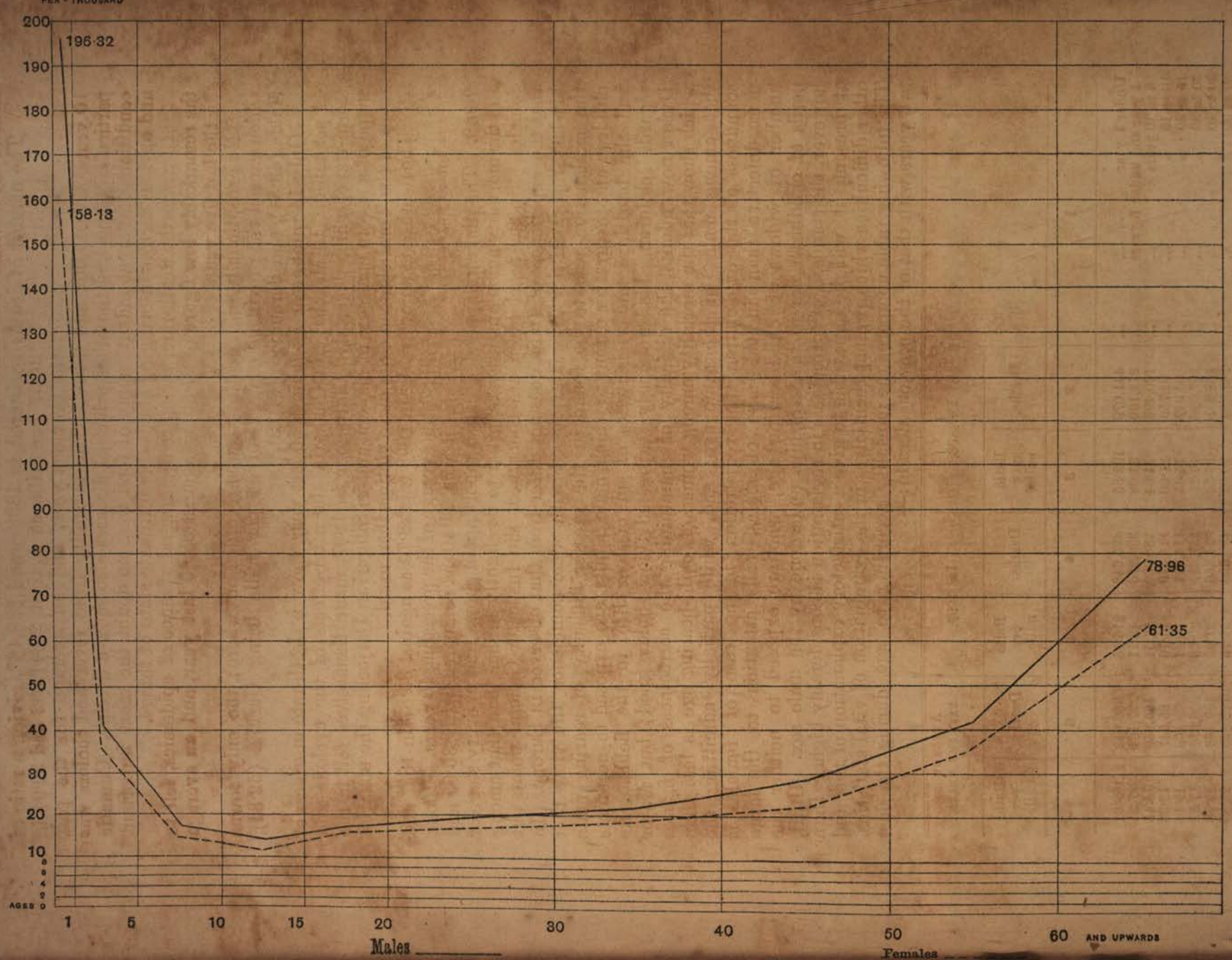
The death-rate among males in 1898 was 28·75 as against 35·87 in 1897 and 30·87, the average of the preceding 10 years. Among females it was 24·40 as compared with 30·03 and 26·68. The diagram appended to the report again shows that at every stage of life the mortality among males is reported to be slightly higher than that among females. So far as children are concerned, the Inspector-General points out that the experience of India does not differ from that observed in Europe. In his last report Major Dyson expressed with some confidence the view that the explanation was to be found in the greater difficulty of rearing male children and the greater extent to which male adults are exposed to accidents and the hardships and vicissitudes of an outdoor life in the fields. As regards children, his previously expressed view holds good; but Major Dyson now admits the difficulty of maintaining the correctness of figures which show that the mortality among women of child-bearing age is less than that among males of the same age; and, while partially admitting the soundness of the explanation that registration in the case of females is more defective than in the case of males, calls attention to the large number of widows of child-bearing age, who are exposed to neither the perils of childbirth nor to the hardships undergone by the male sex. Until, however, the standard of correctness in registration is considerably higher than at present, it will be impossible to give a satisfactory explanation of this and other difficulties which present themselves in the examination of vital statistics. The following table compares the mortality according to age during the last two years with that of the previous decade:—

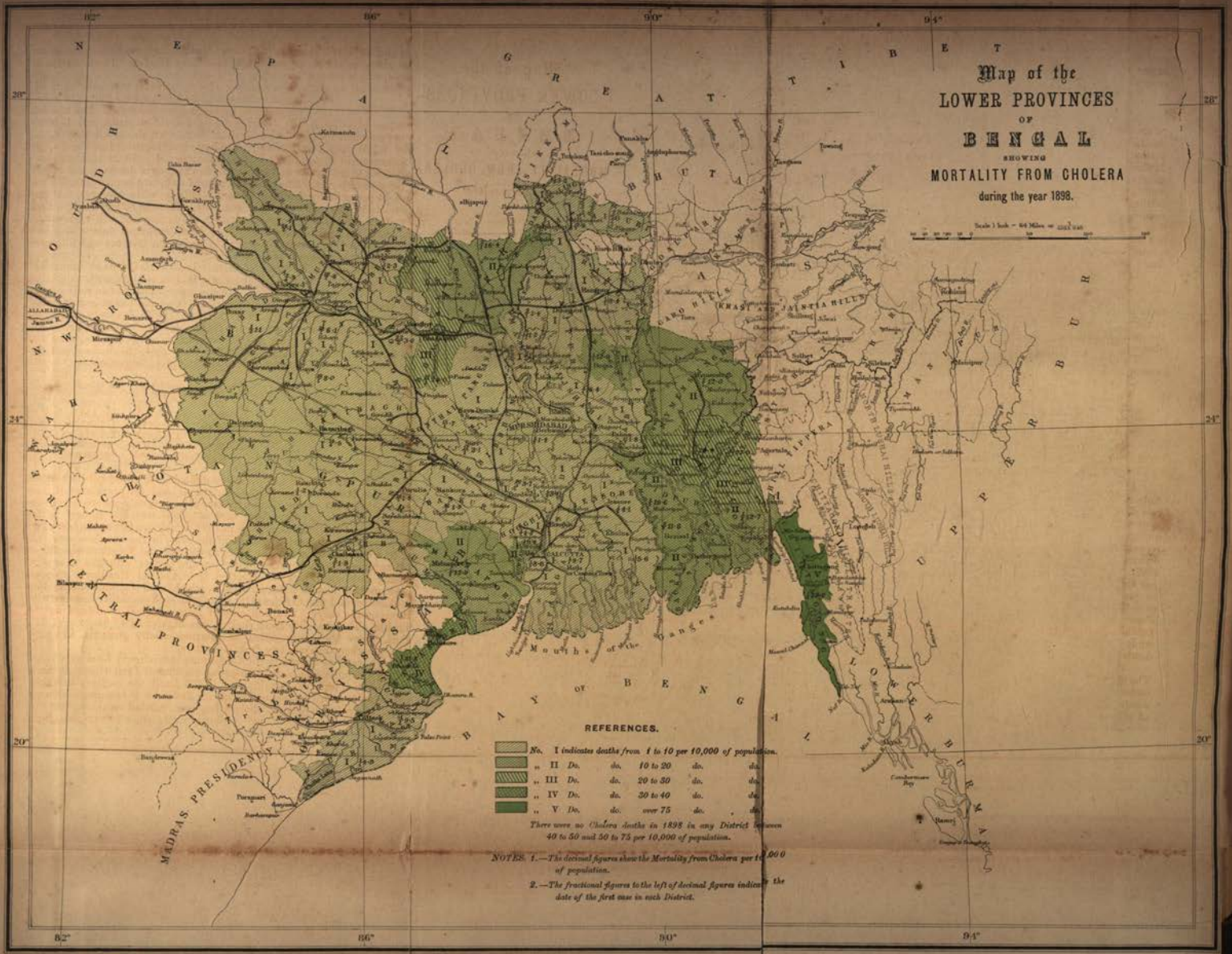
	In 1898.		In 1897.		Average of past ten years, 1888—97.	
	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.	Deaths.	Ratio per mille.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Under 1 year	441,079	192·35	495,648	216·15	386,642	168·61
1 year and under 5 years ...	272,169	34·08	336,276	42·11	297,164	37·21
5 to 10 years	150,496	14·04	188,000	17·54	165,649	15·45
10 to 15 „	92,759	11·96	114,479	14·76	95,547	12·32
15 to 20 „	90,947	15·45	114,591	19·47	96,758	16·44
20 to 30 „	187,026	16·11	237,537	20·46	206,972	17·83
30 to 40 „	168,831	16·72	221,366	21·92	199,753	19·78
40 to 50 „	143,034	20·93	189,636	27·76	176,855	25·89
50 to 60 „	127,824	31·44	170,565	41·95	155,994	38·37
60 years and upwards	214,303	55·83	273,474	71·24	263,568	68·66
Total ...	1,888,468	26·57	2,341,632	32·94	2,044,902	28·77

10 YEARS, 1889—98.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES

From all Classes per Thousand Living at Various Ages and Groups of Ages.




Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MORTALITY FROM CHOLERA
during the year 1898.
REFERENCES.
No. I indicates deaths from 1 to 10 per 10,000 of population.
,, II Do. do. 10 to 20 do. do.
,, III Do. do. 20 to 30 do. do.
,, IV Do. do. 30 to 40 do. do.
,, V Do. do. over 75 do. do.
There were no Cholera deaths in 1898 in any District between 40 to 50 and 50 to 75 per 10,000 of population.
NOTES. 1.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Cholera per 10,000 of population.
2.—The fractional figures to the left of decimal figures indicate the date of the first case in each District.
82°
86°
90°
94°
28°
24°
20°
NEPAL
GREAT TIBET
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
ASSAM
KHASI & JAINTIA HILLS
GARO HILLS
NAGA HILLS
LUSHAI HILLS
NEPAL TARAI
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES
OUDH
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
ALLAHABAD
Jumna R.
Mirzapur
Katmandu
Darjeeling
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Calcutta
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapore
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Sambalpur
Raipur
Bilaspur
Jubbulpore
Mandla
Seoni
Chhindwara
Betul
Hoshangabad
Narsinghpur
Damoh
Saugor
Nerbudda R.
Godavari R.
Chanda
Nagpur
Wardha
Amraoti
Akola
Buldana
Yeotmal
Basim
Parbhani
Nanded
Aurangabad
Ahmednagar
Poona
Satara
Sholapur
Bijapur
Belgaum
Kolaba
Ratnagiri
Kolhapur
Dharwar
Bellary
Kurnool
Cuddapah
Nellore
Chingleput
Madras
Salem
Coimbatore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Pamban
Ramnad
Tuticorin
Cape Comorin
Andaman Is.
Nicobar Is.
Port Blair
Rangoon
Prome
Thayetmyo
Pegu
Tharrawaddy
Henzada
Bassein
Akyab
Sandoway
Thayetmyo
Toungoo
Mergui
Tavoy
Amherst
Moulmein
Thaton
Salween R.
Irrawaddy R.
Sittang R.
Arakan Hill Tracts
Chittagong Hill Tracts
Lushai Hills
Manipur
Cachar
Sylhet
Goalpara
Kamrup
Darrang
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Naga Hills
Khasi & Jaintia Hills
Garo Hills
Tipperah
Chittagong
Noakhali
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rajshahi
Bogra
Pabna
Malda
Purnea
Darbhanga
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Gaya
Shahabad
Patna
Monghyr
Bhagalpur
Santal Parganas
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Lohardaga
Gangetic Delta
Lower Burma
Upper Burma
Scale 1 Inch = 64 Miles
Reg. No. 161, Sub., Bengal.—May 98.—750-6-98.
Litho. G. P. O., Calcutta.

It is curious that the mortality among Musulmans during the year under report is given as 29·53, as against 25·51 among Hindus. The variation is unexplained, and is not a normal one.

Registration.

The perpetual stumbling-block of defective registration was dealt with by the conviction of 1,935 persons for failure to register and the cautioning of 362 more. The amount of fines imposed was Rs. 3,052. During the year 239,885 births and 151,285 deaths were enquired into by the vaccination staff, with the result that 3,332 births and 1,776 deaths were found not to have been registered at the thanas. If these figures could be regarded as typical, they would indicate that registration is defective to the extent of 13 per mille in the case of deaths and of 11 per mille in the case of births. The accepted normal estimates are 50 per mille for births and 44 per mille for deaths in Bengal. It is probable, however, that the verification itself was not altogether complete. It must be remembered that it is only since 1892 that any real progress in the improvement of registration has been made. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals selects the low mortality registered in Chota Nagpur as a particular instance which throws doubt on the general accuracy of the returns.

Principal diseases.

The question of the influence of meteorological conditions on the prevalence of fever and cholera is a perennial subject of discussion. In the present year the mortality from fever has been lower than usual, and that from cholera the lowest ever recorded in the Province. The former of these facts Major Dyson can only ascribe to the general healthiness of the year; the latter he considers to be due to the almost normal rainfall of the year and the satisfactory agricultural outturn.

The following table shows the mortality from these two causes and the corresponding rainfall in 1898 and each of the five preceding years:—

	Rainfall.	Deaths from fever.	Deaths from cholera.
1893	80·96	1,477,288	126,976
1894	68 81	1,799,833	236,150
1895	54·42	1,634,254	177,087
1896	51·10	1,760,225	226,824
1897	63·53	1,679,132	196,247
1898	68·54	1,419,483	65,020

A glance at these figures will show how difficult it is to establish an immediate connection between meteorological conditions and the prevalence of these two diseases. In 1894, when the rainfall was almost exactly the same as in the year under report, the mortality from each of them was the highest in the quinquennium, and the decrease in fever in 1897, which was noticed in last year's report as being due to the early cessation of the rains in the previous year, has occurred to a still greater extent in 1898, in spite of the abundant rainfall of 1897. It appears impossible to generalise on this subject with the means at our disposal; but much may be expected from Colonel Hendley's proposal to prepare medical histories of each district, which shall combine information as to the character and peculiarities of the country in each particular instance with observations on the varying local influence of meteorological conditions on the public health. The mortality from cholera was highest in Chittagong (7·92), while Puri, where the congregation of pilgrims usually gives rise to a high death-rate, was comparatively free from it in 1898.

The high rate of mortality in Chittagong has already been explained. The Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals have under consideration a plan for working out in full detail the sanitary arrangements necessary to guard against outbreaks of cholera at fairs and assemblages of pilgrims. Inoculation against cholera has been carried on throughout the year at the Purulia cooly depôt; and while no information is available from Assam as to its results, the work is obviously a necessary one, and is reported to have been well and carefully conducted. The seasonal incidence of the disease was highest in Bengal and Orissa during the first five and the last months of the year, while in Bihar it was highest in April and May.

Fever claims, as usual, by far the largest number of victims, though fortunately fewer than last year. It is again pointed out that in the mind of the chaukidar fever includes all diseases except cholera and small-pox, and the

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals specially notices the probable inclusion of respiratory affections and parasitic disorders. The character of the country and the habits of the people, however, make a large mortality from malarial fevers unavoidable. In the last report special notice was given to the opinion of the late Civil Surgeon of Faridpur to the effect that the high mortality from fever in that district was due in great part to the practice of steeping jute in all the standing water available. The opinions of other Civil Surgeons have accordingly been invited, and the Sanitary Commissioner agrees with the views expressed by the Civil Surgeons of 10 out of 13 of the districts where the practice obtains, that, though disagreeable, it is not proved to be specially favourable to the development of malaria. In so far, however, as the practice fouls the water-supply, it must prejudice the public health, and is probably one of the causes of bowel-complaints.

Of individual districts, the death-rate from fever was highest in Noakhali (35·16), Dinajpur (33·43), and Rajshahi (31·16), all of which show an increase on last year's figures. In each of these districts a high rate of fever mortality is constant, and the only special factor noted by the Civil Surgeons is in Rajshahi, where waves of unhealthiness of the nature of influenza passed over the district in March, August, and October.

The mortality was lowest in Puri (5·53), Calcutta (8·89), and Ranchi (9·89). It was as usual much lower in urban than in rural areas.

Small-pox.

14,269 deaths from this cause, or ·20 per mille, were registered during the year under report as against 19,655, or ·27 per mille, in the previous year. By far the highest mortality (5·82) was in Puri, where the disease is believed to be fostered by the practice of inoculation. This question is engaging the special attention of the Sanitary Commissioner.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

The deaths from this cause were 37,155—a large falling off from last year and from the average of the last 10 years. The decrease is ascribed to the plentiful harvest and to the lesser incidence of malarial fevers. The highest death-rates were returned from Calcutta (4·51) and Howrah (4·08).

Other causes.

The mortality from other causes, excluding injuries and those already noticed, was 320,081 as against 350,180 in the previous year.

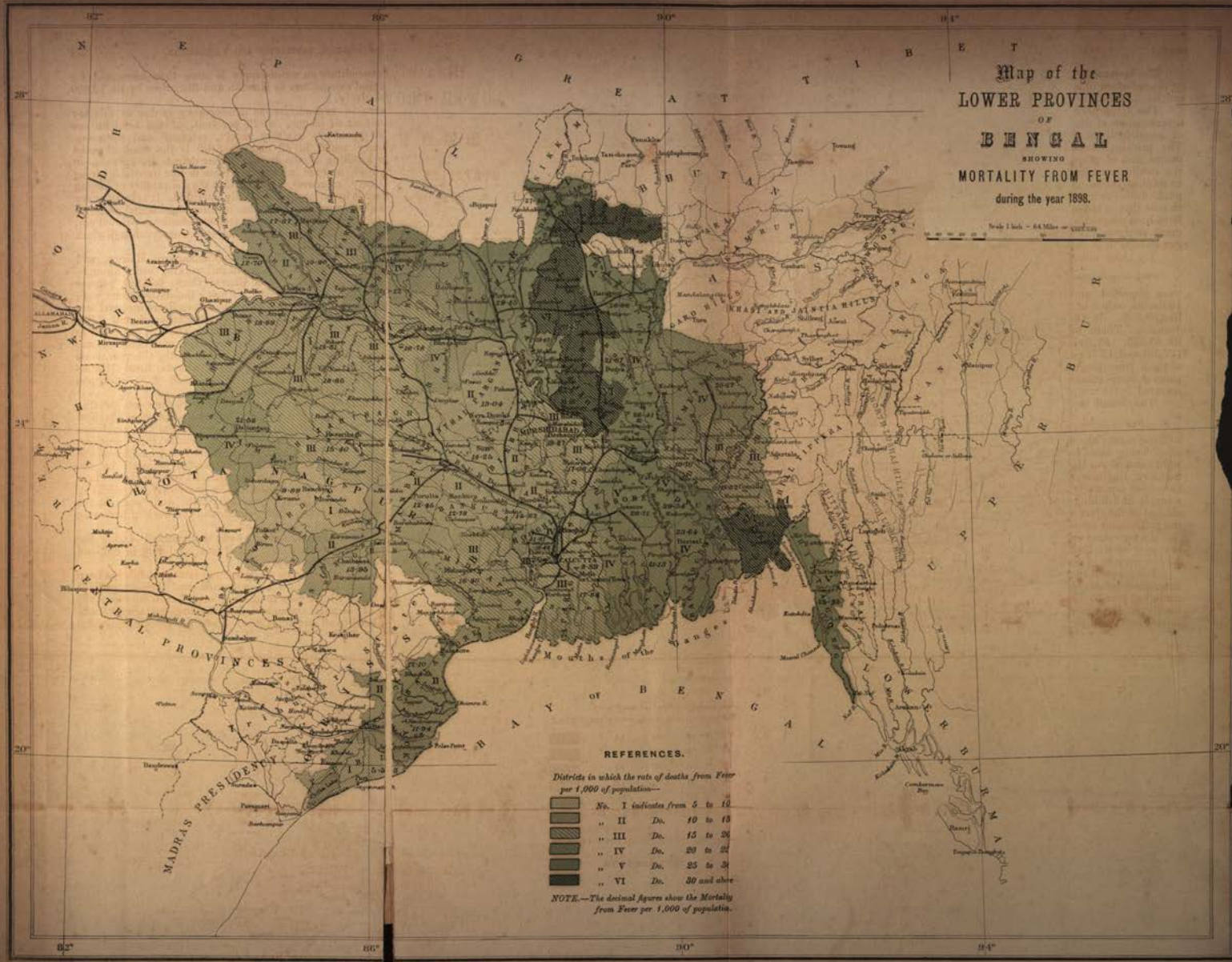
SANITATION.

Expenditure on urban sanitation.

The following table shows the municipal expenditure on sanitation during the last two years:—

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.		Difference.	
	1897-98.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy, including establishment, road-watering, latrines, &c.	10,58,815	9,21,519	1,37,296	...
2. Drainage	1,13,456	1,21,060	...	7,604
3. Water-supply	2,62,636	5,44,984	...	2,82,348
4. Disposal of the dead ...	8,883	11,781	...	2,898
5. Markets and slaughter-houses	43,819	15,957	27,862	...
6. Treatment of the sick ...	3,41,492	3,32,653	8,839	...
7. Vaccination	20,285	19,912	373	...
8. Other sanitary works ...	1,02,038	66,380	35,658	...
Total ...	19,51,424	20,34,264	...	82,840
Construction and maintenance of roads.	4,19,908	4,36,684	...	16,776
Total, including roads ...	23,71,332	24,70,948	...	99,616

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHEWING
MORTALITY FROM SMALL-POX
during the year 1898.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the ratio of deaths from Small-pox per 1,000 of population—
No. I indicates from 0 to ·009
„ II Do. ·01 to ·04
„ III Do. ·05 to ·09
„ IV Do. ·10 to ·19
„ V Do. ·20 to ·50
„ VI Do. ·50 to 1
„ VII Do. 1 and above
NOTE.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Small-pox per 1,000 of Population.
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CENTRAL PROVINCES
NEPAL
BHUTAN
TIBET
KHASI AND JAINTIA HILLS
LOWER BURMA
UPPER BURMA


Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING
MORTALITY FROM FEVER
during the year 1898.
REFERENCES.
Districts in which the rate of deaths from Fever per 1,000 of population—
No. I indicates from 5 to 10
,, II Do. 10 to 15
,, III Do. 15 to 20
,, IV Do. 20 to 25
,, V Do. 25 to 30
,, VI Do. 30 and above
NOTE.—The decimal figures show the Mortality from Fever per 1,000 of population.
NEPAL
GREAT TIBET
BHUTAN
CHOTA NAGPUR
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
UPPER BURMA
LOWER BURMA
MURSHIDABAD
CALCUTTA
82°
86°
90°
94°
28°
24°
20°

The decrease in expenditure on water-supply is more than accounted for by the reduction of capital expenditure in Howrah and Bhagalpur by Rs. 72,000 and Rs. 2,44,000 respectively.

The large increase in expenditure on conservancy is due to salutary apprehensions of the advent of plague. 45·75 per cent. of the total income of municipalities was spent on sanitary works, original and recurring. The principal deficiency noted in all municipalities is the want of pucka drains and of proper levelling of the drains. These defects are universal in the smaller municipalities, and are in their case more or less inevitable owing to want of funds. It may, moreover, be noted that the desirability of having pucka drains everywhere is by no means universally admitted. It is satisfactory to note that in almost all cases where defects are mentioned, remedial measures have been adopted. In Dacca, where the most serious defects are pointed out, great progress has been made in improving the conservancy, though much yet remains to be done.

Precautions against plague.

The four observation camps at Chausa, Chakradharpore, Mairwa, and Khurda Road were in full working order throughout 1898. In the Chausa Camp 636,819 persons were inspected and 24,776 were detained. Among the latter there were 18 deaths, only 5 of which were from plague. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 89,359. At Chakradharpur 57,624 persons were examined and 6,012 detained. There was not a single death in the camp. The cost amounted to Rs. 61,860. At Mairwa the number of persons inspected and detained was 177,501 and 4,757 respectively. There were four deaths during the year, none of them from plague. The cost was Rs. 68,520. At Khurda Road 110,083 persons were examined and 3,478 detained. One death from small-pox occurred in the camp. The expenditure was Rs. 5,063.

Sanitary Board.

The Board were unfortunately unable to hold more than one meeting during the year. They were, however, enabled by circulation of files to undertake the usual consultative work; the most important scheme which came under their consideration being that for the supply of filtered water to the municipalities on the right bank of the Hooghly. Eight alternative projects were prepared by the Sanitary Engineer, the estimated cost varying from 24 to 35 lakhs. These have been separately submitted to Government. The possibility of providing a supply of drinking-water for the Patna Municipality from wells sunk in the old bed of the river Sone has now been fully proved, and the work of preparing the preliminary estimates has been taken in hand.

An important experiment in sewage disposal was inaugurated during the past year by the Sanitary Engineer, who was placed on special duty in England for the purpose of enquiring into the subject.

His proposal to conduct experiments on the septic tank principle has been sanctioned by Government, and is now being carried out. The suggestions made last year by the Board with a view to causing experiments to be made locally on the system of filtration through cinders of sullage water and waste liquids have been circulated to all municipalities. From the reports received it appears that little or no attention has been paid to the subject by municipalities, and that no results of any importance have been achieved. It is probable that the suggestions of the Board were found to involve more intrusion on the privacy of houses than municipal authorities were willing to undertake or individuals to submit to.

PLAGUE.

At the commencement of the year Bengal was free from plague, and was protected against its advent by the four observation camps at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur and Khurda Road, which had been established in the previous year for the inspection, and, where necessary, the detention, of incoming passengers. Unfortunately, however, the immunity which the province had up till then enjoyed did not long continue, and the year was marked by two distinct outbreaks of the epidemic.

The first of these was heralded in the middle of April 1898 by the discovery of an abnormal number of dead rats in Calcutta, which bacteriological investigation showed to be infected with plague.

Almost coincidently a case of plague, which ended fatally, was discovered in Ward No. 10, on 16th April, and the commencement of the outbreak may be fixed at that date.

As to its origin, nothing can be stated with certainty. There is, however, nothing whatever to show that it was imported by land, and it is conjectured that the infection was brought into Calcutta by rats introduced by sea from some infected port. From this date to 29th April there were 30 seizures, of which 24 ended fatally; and on the 30th it became necessary to announce publicly the existence of plague in Calcutta. Its existence was accordingly declared by the Lieutenant-Governor at a meeting of the Legislative Council on 30th April; and at the same time the policy to be pursued was enunciated. Of this policy the main items were segregation and inoculation; the former being mitigated, so far as was thought possible, by the declaration that in no case would the family of a patient be prevented from accompanying him to a segregation camp; that segregation would in no case be enforced where the members of a family had been completely inoculated; and that every encouragement would be given to the establishment of voluntary and family hospitals as an alternative means of segregation. Inoculation was declared to be entirely voluntary, and its introduction was left to the spontaneous choice of the people themselves.

In spite, however, of these efforts to allay popular apprehensions, a panic at once set in which caused an exodus from the town of such dimensions as for a time to seriously dislocate all branches of business in Calcutta. It is computed that at least 150,000 persons left the town during this period, and the results of the exodus were felt for some time. Meantime disinfection arrangements were got into working order, public hospitals were erected, and house-to-house visitation was carried on by Vigilance Committees in conjunction with the medical authorities. The special hospitals, however, were but little resorted to, and the Committees, in spite of their efforts to gain the confidence of the people, were on the whole hardly more successful in detecting cases than the executive officers. The fear of inoculation was partly the cause of, and partly the excuse for, some most regrettable disturbances at the commencement of the outbreak.

The feeling against it was, to some extent, allayed by the laudable precepts and example of some of the leading citizens; and steady progress was subsequently made, some 2,500 persons having been inoculated up to 23rd July. Inoculation, however, never met with the success that was hoped for, as a preventive measure which would conform to popular prejudice.

Apart from the above measures, which had for their object the suppression of the plague in Calcutta itself, it was necessary to guard against its diffusion into the towns and villages of the interior and into other provinces. Regulations were accordingly framed to protect municipalities and rural districts from any invasion of the epidemic, and to provide for prompt measures being taken in case of its occurrence, while other provinces were protected by the inspection of passengers from Calcutta at the frontier camps, which had previously been instituted for the protection of Bengal itself.

The outgoing passenger traffic by sea was subjected to inspection and examination in accordance with the provisions of the Venice Convention.

The epidemic increased during May, and reached its highest point in June, in which month 77 attacks and 57 deaths were recorded. It then declined, and from 18th September to 10th October no attack or death was reported. Calcutta was accordingly declared free from plague by a notification published on the latter date, and the first outbreak came to an end. It had resulted in 227 seizures and 189 deaths. During this period it had, with one exception, been confined to Calcutta. The exception was an isolated outbreak in the district of Backergunge, the disease being imported from Calcutta at the end of August. The outbreak was of a virulent nature and resulted in 11 deaths. That it did not spread further is due to the admirably prompt and effective manner in which it was dealt with by the Magistrate, Mr. Beatson-Bell, through whose efforts it was entirely stamped out in a short time.

After the issue of the notification declaring Calcutta free from plague, sporadic cases of a suspicious, though uncertain, nature were reported, giving grounds for believing that the disease had not been entirely extirpated from Calcutta. Until February, however, this remained a suspicion and a suspicion only. But in that month a marked rise in the total mortality and the occurrence up to the 23rd of 27 cases with 24 deaths from plague removed all doubts as to the continued existence of the disease. The restrictions which had been in force up to October were, therefore, re-imposed. The experience gained in the previous epidemics had, however, shown the desirability of somewhat modifying the manner of enforcing them. It was obvious that a repetition of the panic and general apprehension, which they had given rise to in the early part of the year, could only result in a concealment of cases and a resistance, whether active or passive, to precautionary measures, which would deprive the measures themselves of practically all their efficacy.

The modification adopted was the permission of segregation in all cases in the houses of the patients themselves, instead of the compulsory removal to a public hospital of those who were unable to afford a private one. The result was a complete absence of any such panic as had previously occurred, and a lessening of the reluctance to report plague cases, which is the primary obstacle to all efforts to combat the disease. The work of disinfection was consequently extended both in scope and efficacy, and the comparatively light incidence of plague in Calcutta may perhaps be ascribed, humanly speaking, to its effect. It has been noticed that plague has rarely recurred in infected premises which have been disinfected.

Inoculation was but little practised during the second epidemic, not because of any active opposition, but because the fear of plague had ceased to be of sufficient strength to induce a resort to it. Accurate statistics of mortality from plague cannot be given. From 25th February to 1st April 464 deaths were reported. The figures of general mortality, however, show for this period an excess of 640 over the average, while the deaths from cholora and small-pox were 627 below it. There was, therefore, a considerable excess of mortality from some unusual cause, a considerable proportion of which must be assumed to have been due to plague.

Including suspected cases, the nature of which could not be definitely ascertained, the number of cases and deaths from plague during the first three months of 1899 was 893 and 818, respectively. The incidence of the epidemic, while lighter than might have been feared, was, therefore, far more serious than in the earlier outbreak. The maximum had not been reached at the close of the year.

Outside Calcutta there were from January to March 1899 isolated outbreaks in 10 rural districts, the most serious being in Saran and Darbhanga, where there were 93 and 47 cases, respectively, up to the end of March. In each of these districts the measures adopted were the evacuation of infected houses and of the sections of the villages in which plague cases occurred; the segregation of the sick and their attendants; the destruction of suspected bedding and clothes; and, wherever possible, the burning down of the houses of the patients. By these measures the epidemic was in each case promptly checked. In Howrah it has continued sporadically after the close of the year.

Further measures were taken at the end of the year to safeguard the interior of the province against the increasing risk of infection from Calcutta. In addition to inspection at Howrah and Sealdah stations of every passenger leaving Calcutta by rail, observation posts were established on the lines of rail and steamer routes around Calcutta at the nearest points practicable without affecting the suburban traffic. These points were Pandua on the East-Indian Railway, Bagoola on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, Bongaon on the Bengal Central Railway, Kolaghat on the south-eastern extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, and Siliguri on the Northern Bengal Railway.

Steamer inspection was established at Morrelganj, Khulna, Chandbally Balasore, Goalundo, Ulubaria and Diamond Harbour. Inspection at Chausa, Mairwa, Chakradharpur and Khurda Road was continued throughout the year.

VACCINATION.

Strength of staff.

The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the period under review as compared with the preceding year:—

	Years.	Inspecting staff.						Operators.				Total number of operators.
								Vaccinators.		Apprentices.		
		Number of Superintendents.	Number of Deputy Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Number of Head Vaccinators.	Total number of Inspecting staff.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	Government or paid.	Licensed.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Calcutta	1898-99 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	4	...	33
	1897-98 ...	1	1	3	...	2	7	29	...	5	...	34
Calcutta Animal Vaccine Depôt.	1898-99 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
	1897-98 ...	...	...	1	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	2
Provincial rural areas.	1898-99 ...	C. S. & D. S. C. 47 + 3	...	50	142	1	243	85	2,233	...	1,130	3,447
	1897-98 ...	47 + 3	...	50	142	10*	252	180†	2,114	...	1,096	3,420
Mufussal municipalities, dispensaries, &c.	1898-99 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	241	...	...	...	241
	1897-98 ...	...	...	4	5	1	10	245	...	...	...	245
Total	1898-99 ...	C. S. & D. S. C. 48 + 3	1	58	147	5	262	357	2,233	4	1,130	3,723
	1897-98 ...	48 + 3	1	58	147	14	271	456	2,144	5	1,096	3,701

* Includes 7 head vaccinators of Angul, whose services were dispensed with after the 15th May 1897.
† Includes 73 paid vaccinators of Angul ditto ditto.

The large decrease in the staff paid by Government is due to the substitution of licensed for paid agency in Angul and to the employment of fewer paid vaccinators in Puri. The average number of operations performed per man was 588 against 652 in last year.

Operations.

The total number of operations performed was 2,293,655 in 1896-97, 2,319,536 in 1897-98, and 2,147,452 in 1898-99, giving an increase for the triennial average, as compared with that of the preceding period, of 155,053.

In 1898-99 the six-puncture system of vaccination was introduced, and the novelty, being unfortunately synchronous with the plague inoculation scare, appears to have been generally regarded as indicating some sinister intention on the part of Government. Consequently there was a decrease in the number of operations for the year as compared with the previous year which extended to 35 out of 49 districts. The advantages of vaccination are, except in Orissa, believed to be very fairly recognised by the people of Bengal, and the conscientious objector is consequently not a factor to be seriously reckoned with. Such passive opposition to vaccination as does exist, originates partly, no doubt, in natural impatience of Government interference in family matters, but principally in a reluctance to pay the fees demanded for the operation, which again is consistent with other experiences of domestic life. If the operators are compelled to devote time to realising their fees, which would otherwise be spent in operating, there is of course diminished outturn. To establish, however, a system of paid vaccinators is beyond the resources of this province, and there is in the alternative system of licensed vaccinators an advantage of its own, which gave it a preponderating weight with the administrators of Bengal. When the vaccinators have to support themselves on the fees they have to recover, there is a powerful stimulus to thoroughly good, careful, and tactful work, and the improvement which can be attained under these conditions, by increased diligence and attention, is illustrated this year by several instances. The figures of Gaya for 1898-99 show an increase on the previous year of no less than 11,000.

Protection afforded to infants.

Taking the estimated births at 40 per cent. of the population shown in the census of 1891, and deducting the recorded deaths among infants under one year of age, the result arrived at for the whole province is that 203·88 infants per mille were successfully vaccinated as against 169·19 in 1895-96. The increase is satisfactory, but would be still more so if it were accompanied by a levelling up of

the striking differences between the percentages of different districts. These differences range from a proportion of 856·55 per mille in Malda to one of 24·29 in Puri. Of districts which have been previously noticed as exceptionally backward, the increase in Gaya to 227·07 is particularly noticeable, while Patna, which in 1895-96 was at the bottom of the list with 26·52, has risen to 85·27. The average in Puri is, however, the lowest on record, and the improvement in Shahabad is trifling.

Primary operations.

There was a decrease of 155,803 primary vaccinations during the year as compared with the previous year. The percentage of successful operations is given as 97·91 as against 97·87. The Sanitary Commissioner, however, ascribes this high ratio to the habitual falsification of returns by vaccinators, who include even absolute failures as successful cases; and points out that this practice can only be put a stop to by stricter supervision on the part of Civil Surgeons and the inspecting staff. The system of six-puncture vaccination has, in spite of considerable opposition, which has not yet altogether ceased, been generally introduced into the province, and satisfactory results are now being obtained. It is hoped that the existing prejudice against it, which has no doubt been due to the plague inoculation scare, will in a short time vanish altogether.

Revaccinations.

The average number of revaccinations decreased from 76,443 in the preceding year to 60,167, and the ratio of successful operations rose from 64·36 to 67·34. The decrease in numbers is no doubt due again to the plague scare, and the high ratio of successful cases must be regarded with suspicion.

Recess work.

The average number of operations performed during the recess chiefly in connection with small-pox epidemics and the upkeep of lymph for emergencies was 102,359 against 122,612 last year.

Cost of vaccination.

There has been a continuous decrease in the cost of vaccination during the last three years, the average annual expenditure having fallen from Rs. 1,94,966 to Rs. 1,87,186, and the cost of each successful operation from Re. 0-1-6 to Re. 0-1-4.

The saving has been effected by the absence of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners during the greater part of 1897-98 and 1898-99 and by the reduction in the number of paid vaccinators.

Protection from small-pox.

With a view to arriving at more definite conclusions as to the actual effect of vaccination on the death-rate, the Sanitary Commissioner has prepared a detailed statement comparing the death-rate from small-pox since the introduction of vaccination in five districts chosen at random with that during the five preceding years.

The sets of figures, however, while interesting, are inconclusive in detail. The diagrams naturally do not render it possible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule by which the amount of protection afforded by vaccination can be disclosed. The fortuitous occurrence of a small-pox epidemic among the unprotected would alone disturb any conclusion. For instance, the three consecutive districts of Jalpaiguri, Rangpur, and Bogra reached in the seven years ending 1899 almost precisely the same measure of protection, 180 per mille, but the ratio of deaths from small-pox in that period was 0·00 in Jalpaiguri; 0·13 in Rangpur; 1·01 in Bogra. The first district entirely escaped the epidemic among the unprotected majority, which was severe in the third, and more lightly felt in the second.

In the five selected districts the result generally, except in Saran, has been the reduction of small-pox mortality by a half. It is quite possible that this reduction is more accidental than real, for in not one of the five districts is the ratio of protection among the population particularly high. But, after all, this is the real test by which the department must be eventually judged, its success in checking the mortality from small-pox. Every year increases the area of its protection; every year increases the width of its statistics and the confidence with which inferences can be drawn from them. A striking feature in the diagrams is the position of Puri and Cuttack—the districts constantly noted as the hotbed of opposition to vaccination in Bengal. During the last six years Puri has shown the highest mortality in Bengal three times, the second once, and the fourth once, while Cuttack has held the first

place twice, the second twice, and the fourth and fifth once each. Similarly, the districts of Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad, to the backwardness of which in vaccination, attention has often been drawn, show, with a corresponding regularity, a high mortality from small-pox. It should be noted that the pre-vaccination figures date back to a period when death registration was extremely defective, and it may fairly be assumed that vaccination has had a considerably greater effect in reducing the mortality than that shown by the present figures.

Method of vaccination.

The number of primary vaccinations performed direct from the calf increased from 175,001 to 206,083, while the revaccinations decreased from 29,487 to 21,632. The percentage of successful cases was slightly higher. Seven hundred and sixty-five grains of lanoline vaccine paste and glycerated calf lymph were supplied to the Nepal Darbar during the year.

Emigration.

Colonial Emigration.

During the year emigration to the Seychelles Islands was declared to be lawful, and Mr. A. C. Stewart was appointed by this Government as Emigration Agent at Calcutta for that colony. A new edition was issued of the rules relating to colonial emigration.

Requisition and despatch of labourers.

As in the two previous years, 1896 and 1897, there were six agencies at work, namely, five British and one Dutch, but the coolies which were requisitioned for Jamaica could not be despatched till February 1899, owing to the difficulty experienced in recruitment. The following table shows the demand and supply of adult labour in the year under review as compared with the year 1897:—

Name of Colonies.	1897.		1898.	
	Indent.	Supply.	Indent.	Supply.
1	2	3	4	5
Demerara	1,200	1,149	2,400	2,301
Trinidad	1,700	1,800	1,200	1,225
Jamaica	.....	.....	690	Nil (623 were supplied in February 1899.)
Mauritius	240	292	.....	.....
Natal	1,994	2,850	908	1,358
Fiji	1,300	1,287	560	560
Surinam	590	.....	600	590
Total ...	7,024	7,378	6,358	6,034

Terms of engagement of intending emigrants.

The terms on which emigrants, were engaged during 1898 for Demerara and Jamaica were altered as to return passages; for Trinidad the alterations concerned the duration of work, period of indenture, classification of emigrants, wages, rations, and return passages. None of these changes were in favour of the emigrants. For the other colonies the terms on which emigrants were engaged remained the same as in 1897.

Recruiting operations.

Of the 701 licenses granted to recruiters, 27 were subsequently cancelled for various causes. During the period under review 9,334 emigrants were registered as against 12,315 in 1897. The decrease is, no doubt due to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-supplies. Of the number recruited during the year, 6 per cent. were obtained in Bengal, 7 per cent. in Bihar, 55 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces, and 32 per cent. in Oudh, as against 9, 10, 56, and 24 per cent., respectively, in the prevous year.

History of intending emigrants subsequent to registration.

Of the 9,487 emigrants, including 153 remaining from the previous year, accommodated in the sub-depôts, 1,492, or 16 per cent., did not start for Calcutta, while 7,439, or 79 per cent. of those recruited, actually reached Calcutta, against 75 per cent. last year: 258 remained in the sub-depôts at the close of the year.

Altogether 8,116 emigrants were accommodated in Calcutta, including 667 remaining from the previous year. Of these, 663 were rejected as unfit, 152 deserted, 13 died, 470 were discharged for various reasons, and 6,223, or about 77 per cent., were despatched to the colonies, leaving 595 in two of the depôts at the close of the year for subsequent disposal.

Of the number despatched, 5,350 were Hindus and 873 Muhammadans.

In last year's report reference was made to the question of compensation to those intended emigrants who were reported as unfit after being brought to Calcutta, and the reduction in the percentage under this head was noted as satisfactory; this year, however, the percentage has again risen from 7·56 to 8·16, and attention has again been drawn to the wishes of Government in the matter of awarding compensation.

Sanitation and management of depôts.

The total number admitted into hospitals was 337, of whom 13 died, as compared with 489 admissions and 26 deaths in 1897.

Embarkation of emigrants.

Of the emigrants who were embarked, 38 per cent. were for Demerara, 20 per cent. for Trinidad, 22 per cent. for Natal, 9 per cent. for Fiji, and 10 per cent. for Surinam. There were 8 sailing ships and 4 steamers engaged to convey the emigrants as against 7 and 9, respectively, in the previous year; the average number carried on each being 518 as compared with 474 in 1897. The four steamers conveyed emigrants to Natal only. The duration of the voyage varied from 22 days to Natal to 120 days to Demerara; the average duration being 73 days as against 52 in 1897.

The aggregate mortality on the various voyages was 27 as against 58 in 1897. The largest number of deaths (5) occurred on the *S.S. Umzinto*, bound to Natal, and was due to an epidemic of influenza associated with pneumonia. Though there was a considerable diminution in the number of steamers engaged in the emigration trade, it is satisfactory to note that there was a marked decrease in the death-rate. This cannot, however, be looked on as anything but a remarkable exception to the general rule that the speedier the voyage, the less the sickness *en route*.

Returned emigrants.

During the year under report 7 colonies returned emigrants to India as against 6 in 1897, the number being 3,502 as against 3,750 in the previous year. There were on the return voyage, 66, or 1·88 per cent. of deaths, as against 95, or 2·53 per cent. in 1897—again a satisfactory feature of the emigration returns of the year.

The following table shows the total number of emigrants who returned from each of the colonies during the year under review, the aggregate savings, and the average saving per head :—

Colonies	Number of souls embarked at colony.	Savings.	
		Aggregate.	Average amount on the number embarked (columns 2 and 3).
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Demerara ...	1,558	2,14,403 4 2	137 9 9
Trinidad ...	747	1,06,061 11 10	141 15 8
Mauritius ...	433	6,451 0 0	14 14 4
Natal ...	116	18,051 2 3	155 9 9
Fiji ..	393	90,337 14 0	229 13 10
Surinam ...	213	36,390 13 0	170 13 6
Guadeloupe ...	42	3,391 7 3	80 11 11
Total ...	3,502	4,75,087 4 6	135 10 7

These figures are interesting, but their value is discounted by enquiries made which showed how greatly the savings of emigrants in the same ship

varied, and how large was the number of those who came home with practically no savings at all. Enquiries are made in all returning ships, and the Government hope to obtain data which will enable them to determine what prospects are offered to emigrants to each colony after eliminating the differences in the matter of thrift between individuals. The results obtained by calculations of the savings of resident immigrants in the various colonies are vitiated by the difficulty of ascertaining all the savings and investments of the immigrants, but as far as the tables supplied give any indication, the position and prospects of the resident immigrants in Fiji and in the West Indian colonies appear to be the most favourable.

Administration of estates.

The aggregate number of estates belonging to emigrants under administration was 614, valued at Rs. 60,535-2-6. Of these, 457 estates, valued at Rs. 35,254-5-9, were finally administered, the sum of Rs. 21,505-9-4 having been paid to the heirs in respect of 233 estates, while the sum of Rs. 13,748-12-5, standing at the credit of the remaining 224 estates, lapsed to the Indian and Colonial Governments concerned, owing, in some cases, to absence of heirs and in others to the impossibility of tracing them under the false descriptive particulars furnished by the emigrants at the time of registration. Besides the final disposal of the above 457 estates, heirs were traced in respect of 36 estates, valued at Rs. 11,287-9, and the sums due will be paid. Enquiries for heirs were, therefore, completed in respect of 493 estates, or 80 per cent. of the total number of estates under administration, as against 381 estates, or 58 per cent., in 1897. Enquiries regarding the remaining 121 estates, valued at Rs. 13,993-3-9, had not been completed by the close of the year.

Financial.

The receipts amounted to Rs. 18,692, showing a reduction of Rs. 5,811-11-10, as compared with those of the previous year, while the charges amounted to Rs. 29,059-10-6, being an increase of Rs. 672-13-11. The year closed with a deficit of Rs. 10,367-10-6, due chiefly to the smaller number of emigrants having been despatched to the colonies than in the previous year.

Inland Emigration.

The more important questions connected with inland emigration, which engaged the attention of Government during the year, were—

(1) the precautionary measures adopted by Government to protect the tea industry from the spread of the plague;

(2) the arrangements for the segregation of emigrants infected with cholera, small-pox, and other contagious diseases at Sara, Naihati, and the various halting places along the emigration routes to the labour districts in Assam;

(3) the revision of the rules issued under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, and the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889, in order to improve the transit of emigrants to Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar; and

(4) the opening of an alternative route for emigrants proceeding to Cachar and Sylhet *viâ* Chandpur.

The arrangements under (2) and (3) are now being carried out, the orders of the Government of India as to the establishments proposed for the various halting places having been recently received.

Besides these administrative measures, the amendment of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882, with the object of removing abuses in connection with the recruitment and despatch of coolies to Assam, was under consideration, and since the close of the year the opinion of this Government on the subject has been submitted to the Government of India.

Contractors' emigrants.

During the year there were three licensed contractors with depôts in the suburbs of Calcutta, of whom one closed his business on the 9th July 1898. They had 14 recruiters working under them as against 15 in the preceding year, and they registered 2,867 coolies as against 5,227 in 1897. This large decrease of 2,360 in the number of emigrants recruited on behalf of licensed contractors during the year was no doubt due to the greater prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-supplies. Of the 2,867

coolies, all but 30 were registered in the 24-Parganas, which shows that contractors depend largely on the numerous free emigration depôts in Calcutta for their supply of labour. Of the coolies registered, 45 per cent. were natives of Bengal; 1·5 came from Bihar; nearly 5 per cent. were natives of Orissa; hardly any came from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; 21 per cent. were natives of the Central Provinces; 7 per cent. of Central India, and 19 per cent. were natives of Madras. Out of the 2,867 emigrants, 5 were discharged and 6 deserted from sub-depôts, reducing the total number to 2,856. To this number must be added 99 coolies who were already in the depôts on the first day of the year, and one infant born in a depôt, raising the total number of persons accommodated in the depôts to 2,956. Of these, 41 were discharged, 78 deserted, 3 died, 1 was rejected, 52 remained over in the depôts at the close of the year, and 9 were unaccounted for. The percentage of sickness during 1898 amounted to 0·27 as against 1·82 in the previous year, and the death-rate per mille was 1·01 as against 6·87. The health of the emigrants was good, and no case of cholera, small-pox, chicken-pox or measles occurred during the year. The percentage of contracts for four years on the total number of contracts registered rose to 90·9 as against 81·4 in the previous year. The emigrants despatched to Goalundo numbered 2,817, including 49 despatched from Calcutta on the 31st December 1897. Of these, 1,957 emigrants were landed in Assam, and 839 went to Cachar and Sylhet.

Special Local Agents.

During the year under report 11 special local agents were licensed as against 8 in the previous year. Their recruiting operations, which were confined to the districts of Manbhum, Ranchi, the Sonthal Parganas, and Singhbhum, resulted in the enlistment of 7,447 emigrants as against 15,471 in 1897. This considerable falling off in the number registered, notwithstanding the employment of a larger number of special local agents, must also be attributed to the return of prosperity locally. The proportion of labourers to dependants was approximately 3 to 1. Of the entire number, Manbhum contributed nearly 73 per cent., Ranchi 26·5 per cent., and the Sonthal Parganas 0·5 per cent. Of the total number of emigrants, 7,261 were registered for Assam, 81 for Cachar, and 105 for Sylhet. Of these, 5,386 were despatched to Goalundo, where they arrived without casualty, while at Goalundo there were 34 releases and 7 desertions, the number of emigrants being thus reduced to 5,345, of whom 5,207 were embarked for Assam, 80 for Cachar, and 58 for Sylhet. Of the number despatched to Assam, 15 deserted and 9 died, 8 of the deaths being due to cholera, the percentage of the total number of casualties amounting to 0·46 and of deaths to 0·17 as against 0·84 and 0·69, respectively, in the previous year. No casualties occurred among the emigrants embarked for Cachar and Sylhet. One hundred and eighteen emigrants left for Assam *vid* Dhubri, and duly arrived at their destination.

There were 4,306 certificated garden sardars and 31 sardarnis as against 4,439 sardars and 65 sardarnis in 1897. The marginal table shows that the number of sardars and sardarnis has been gradually on the decrease since 1895. No licenses of local agents were cancelled or certificates of garden sardars withdrawn during the year. The number of coolies registered by garden sardars and sardarnis amounted to 13,624 and 71, respectively, as against 18,775 and 184 in the previous year—a decrease, for which the prosperity of the agricultural population and the abundance and cheapness of food-grains is again responsible. Of the 13,695 emigrants, 12,522 were registered for Assam, 361 for Cachar, and 812 for Sylhet. The total number of emigrants who left the districts of recruitment during the year for embarkation at Goalundo was 19,280, of whom 10 were released, 2 deserted, and 2 died at Goalundo. Of the remaining 19,266, 17,052 were embarked for Assam, 875 for Cachar, and 1,339 for Sylhet. Out of the 918 sardari emigrants who were despatched to Assam *vid* Dhubri, 4 died of cholera at that place, and the remaining 914 were landed at their destination, as there was no casualty on the passage by steamer.

Certificated garden sardars.

Year.	Number of—		
	Sardars.	Sardarnis.	Local agents.
1894 ...	5,274	156	138
1895 ...	5,317	164	172
1896 ...	4,748	73	164
1897 ...	4,439	65	119
1898 ...	4,306	31	144

Free emigrants.

The figures as to free emigration, which are only approximately accurate, are derived from information received from the Emigration Agents at Goalundo and Dhubri as to the number passing through these stations. Their reports show that 21,054 free emigrants left the recruiting districts for Goalundo and 1,463 for Dhubri, giving a total of 22,517 as against 54,934 in 1897. Of the coolies who travelled *viâ* Goalundo, 3 deserted, 2 died, and 31 were released at that place, the total casualties thus amounting to 36. Of the remaining 21,018 emigrants, 8,314 were bound for Assam, among whom 2 desertions and 8 deaths subsequently occurred, but no casualty of any description occurred *en route* among the 4,465 and 8,239 free emigrants who embarked for Cachar and Sylhet, respectively. Out of the 1,463 free emigrants who were despatched to Dhubri, 1,431 eventually arrived, the casualties numbering 32 as against 187 in the previous year. In addition to this number, 6,950 free emigrants who embarked at Goalundo were landed at Dhubri for the purpose of executing contracts, bringing the actual number of arrivals at Dhubri to 8,381. This number was increased by the 5 emigrants that remained at Dhubri at the close of the previous year, to 8,386. Among these there were 218 casualties, viz., 208 released, 6 desertions, and 4 deaths. Eventually 8,155 were re-embarked and 13 left behind at Dhubri. Of the number embarked, 7,952 executed labour contracts, and 203 proceeded as free emigrants.

Execution of contracts.

The following statement gives the figures connected with the execution of contracts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882:—

Place.	Three years.				Four years.				Grand Total.
	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	Contractors' coolies.	Special local agents' coolies.	Garden sardars' coolies.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Assam	.....	.....	225	225	1,574	5,282	6,589	13,445	13,670
Cachar	.....	13	147	160	384	40	50	474	634
Sylhet	202	14	312	528	62	42	158	262	790
Total for 1898 ...	202	27	684	913	2,020	5,364	6,797	14,181	15,094
Total for 1897 ...	694	643	8,496	9,833	3,041	9,645	1,354	14,040	23,873

Fifteen thousand and ninety-four contracts were executed during 1898, of which 6 per cent. were for three years and 94 per cent. for four years. In 1897 the number of contracts executed was 23,873, of which 41 per cent. were for three years and 59 for four years.

Transport.

Emigrants were conveyed from Goalundo to the labour districts by steamers, and these vessels were inspected at certain places *en route* by officers specially appointed for the work. The average length of the river journey to Assam was during 1898 from six to eight days, and to Cachar and Sylhet from one to six days. Of the 3,934 batch way-bills of emigrants proceeding *viâ* Goalundo, issued in 1898, 3,443, or 87 per cent., were eventually returned to the Superintendent of Emigration. In 1897 out of a total of 4,199 batch way-bills issued, 3,634, or 86 per cent., were returned to that officer. In regard to the despatches from Dhubri, out of a total of 261 batch way-bills issued, 209, or 80 per cent., were returned in 1898 as against 817, or 77 per cent., in the preceding year.

Casualties.

As compared with the decrease in the number of emigrants despatched to the labour districts, there has been more than a corresponding decrease in the total number of casualties, the total of which fell from 2,507, or 2·53 per cent., in 1897 to 609, or 1·19, during the year under report. Deaths from cholera amounted to 0·11 per cent. as against 0·99 per cent. in the preceding year, while the mortality from other causes fell from 0·12 per cent. during 1897 to 0·03 per cent. in 1898. The number of casualties among free emigrants also decreased from 2·53 per cent. in 1897 to 1·43 per cent. during 1898. There has been also a considerable decrease in the number of deaths among this class of emigrants, which was only 24, or 0·1 per cent., during 1898, as against 541, or 0·98 per cent., during 1897.

Medical Relief.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

THE year was unusually healthy. The death-rate for Calcutta was 29·8 per thousand, and for Howrah 33—a rate which, in both instances, was not only lower than in 1897, when it was 36·1 and 38·5 respectively, but was lower in both than that recorded in 1895 and 1896. In both towns the deaths from cholera, fever, and small-pox show a considerable decrease. It is satisfactory to observe that there was no case of small-pox in Howrah, where there had been a considerable outbreak in 1897. The mortality from undetailed causes in both towns shows a considerable increase. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals is not able to explain it, as the statistics are not yet supplied in a sufficiently detailed form. They are in future to be supplied separately for each ward, and will be subjected to detailed examination periodically. He is of opinion that the increase is not due to plague, as has been suggested. The Health Officer of Calcutta suspects that many deaths by fever were returned as deaths by other causes, so as to avoid plague investigations. During the year plague made its appearance in a sporadic form in Calcutta and the suburbs, and a large number of the native residents of Calcutta temporarily left the city. This probably accounts to some extent for the decreased mortality-rate of the year. There were 164 reported deaths from plague. In the report last year, reference was made to the increased mortality in Calcutta and Howrah during the preceding three years. An enquiry was made by the Sanitary Commissioner, who suggests that the increased mortality was due to the increase of fever caused by the large amount of water brought in by the water-works systems of the two towns, and the want of proper drainage to carry off the waste. The theory receives some support from the improvement in the public health during a markedly dry year.

The following table compares the number of patients, indoor and outdoor, treated at the Calcutta and Howrah hospitals during the past two years:—

Name of Institution.	1897.								1898.							
	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.	Indoor.			Outdoor.		Total number of patients, both indoor and outdoor.	Total number of deaths among indoor patients.	Percentage of deaths among total number of indoor patients.
	Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.				Number treated.	Daily average.	Number of beds available.	Number treated.	Daily average.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1. Medical College Hospital.	4,672	230·75	298	36,424	240·89	41,096	563	12·15	4,667	237·99	298	28,386	226·96	33,053	510	10·92
2. Eden Hospital ...	1,595	67·79	80	3,811	18·64	5,406	125	7·83	1,413	62·67	80	3,423	25·37	4,836	109	7·71
3. Ezra Hospital ...	178	9·63	20	1,063	7·94	1,241	4	2·24	244	12·47	20	...	...	244	6	2·45
4. Shama Charan Law Hospital.	554	40·92	51	15,941	158·45	16,495	1	·18	505	35·52	51	11,058	75·50	11,563	...	...
5. Presidency General Hospital.	2,391	110·05	238	525	5·03	2,916	97	4·05	2,468	157·96	218	717	1·96	3,185	111	4·49
6. Campbell Hospital ...	12,041	636·04	962	21,308	148·10	33,349	2,918	24·23	7,524	452·31	762	17,826	118·64	25,350	1,729	22·97
7. Police Hospital ...	2,577	101·45	194	...	...	2,577	31	1·20	3,011	112·08	194	...	...	3,011	26	·86
8. Mayo Native Hospital	1,978	84·26	105	32,486	219·13	34,464	245	12·38	1,437	79·34	105	19,673	131·64	21,110	139	9·67
9. Chandney Hospital ...	243	8·4	12	44,941	320·59	45,184	23	9·46	246	9·46	12	33,050	238·64	33,296	20	8·13
10. Park Street Dispensary	...	...	...	29,046	160·	29,046	...	...	...	...	...	21,808	123·46	21,808	...	...
11. Chitpur Dispensary ...	...	...	...	22,484	166·13	22,484	...	...	...	...	...	13,826	121·61	13,826	...	...
12. Sukea Street Dispensary.	...	...	...	16,750	133·45	16,750	...	...	...	...	...	11,363	88·56	11,363	...	...
13. Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital	766	40·90	48	18,888	166·85	19,654	154	20·10	606	37·34	48	11,186	100·71	11,792	107	17·65
14. Dufferin Victoria Hospital.	185	10·58	15	5,305	48 81	5,490	1	·54	149	9·44	15	4,562	39·85	4,711	1	·67
Total ...	27,189	1,340·77	2,023	248,972	1,793·81	276,152	4,167	15·33	22,270	1,206·58	1,803	176,878	1,292·90	199,148	2,758	12·38
15. Howrah General Hospital.	1,775	67·39	112	11,834	80·91	13,609	492	27·71	1,462	60·16	112	10,640	68·28	12,102	304	20·79
Grand Total ...	28,955	1,408·16	2,135	260,806	1,874·72	289,761	4,659	16·09	23,732	1,266·74	1,915	187,518	1,361·18	211,250	3,062	12·90

The total number of outdoor patients, which is given as 187,518, shows a decrease of 73,288. Some diminution was to be expected in a healthy year, but so great a decrease was mainly due to another cause. This was undoubtedly the plague scare, which caused a large number of the population to leave the town in the middle of the year, and which, it is also certain, deterred large numbers from seeking advice at the public hospitals. The decrease was shared by all the hospitals, except the Presidency General Hospital, where there was an increase of 192.

There was a decrease of 5,223 in the total number of indoor patients treated, and the daily average fell from 1,408·16 to 1,266·74.

Altogether 123,567 men, 39,706 women and 47,977 children were treated as outdoor and indoor patients during the year, as compared with 177,710 men, 48,981 women, and 63,010 children treated in 1897, showing a total decrease of 78,511. The number of Europeans and Eurasians treated increased by 134 and 1,482, respectively, while that of Muhammadans and Hindus diminished by 25,933 and 52,303. It appears from Colonel Hendley's report that the attendance of female patient increases, as might be expected in India, in proportion to the privacy secured in the consulting rooms. The total number of beds available for indoor patients is 1,721, while the average number of beds occupied was 1,158. In Calcutta 259 per thousand of the population were treated as out-patients.

The death-rate for all the hospitals, excluding the Eye Infirmary, was 13·2 per cent. of the number of patients treated, against 16·4 in the former year. Marked variations, depending on the class of patients admitted, occurred at the several institutions. Thus the death-rate for men was ·86 at the Police Hospital, 21 at the Campbell Hospital, and 22 at the Howrah General Hospital. Similarly, in the case of adult women, the Dufferin Victoria Hospital shows a rate of ·76, and the Campbell Hospital of 30. There has been a considerable decrease in the death-rate of the Howrah General Hospital, due, it is reported, to the comparative healthiness of the district in 1898, and to the admission of fewer moribund persons.

Small-pox was less prevalent during the year, and the number of patients admitted into hospitals suffering from the disease fell from 218 to 37. With the exception of one case at the Mayo Native Hospital, the rest were treated at the Campbell Hospital. There was only one European admitted to the Campbell Hospital, against 41 in the previous year. Among those attacked, 23 were unprotected, and 11 of them, or 47·82 per cent., died. Of 10 persons who had been vaccinated, one died, but the marks of vaccination were very faint. The total death-rate was 32, against 30 in the previous year.

The number of admissions for cholera decreased from 1,200 to 227, and the death-rate from 55 per cent. to 54 per cent. The decrease in admissions is most marked in the Campbell Hospital, where only 89 cases were treated, against 535 in the previous year. Among the patients there were 17 Europeans and Eurasians, of whom 10 died, a ratio of 59 per cent. It is satisfactory that no case of cholera originated in any of the institutions during the year.

The admissions to hospital on account of dysentery diminished from 8,415 to 5,571, and the death-rate from 34 to 30. While the death-rate among Europeans and Eurasians was only 4 per cent., the rate among other classes was 33. Diarrhœa cases fell off by 3,592, but the death-rate rose from 40 to 47. Malarial fever was less prevalent than in the preceding year, as was shown by the decrease in admissions from 46,025 to 37,276. The death-rate from fever decreased from 11 to 7 per cent. The number of persons treated for venereal diseases decreased by 3,973. This diminution was shared by all the institutions, except the Presidency General Hospital, where there was an increase of 143 cases. Sixty-two cases of leprosy were admitted into the hospitals during the year, against 50 in the previous year, and of these 52 were dealt with in the Campbell Hospital. There were 32 cases of enteric fever and 609 cases of remittent fever, against 27 and 869 respectively in 1897. Of the 32 cases, 30 were Europeans and Eurasians. Special arrangements were made in the hospitals for the treatment of plague cases, and 135 patients were treated, of whom 116 died.

The total number of surgical operations decreased from 25,745 to 21,610, owing to the falling off in the attendance of patients, due, as explained before, to the plague scare. Death followed in 154 cases, giving a percentage of ·71, against ·70 in the previous year.

In the Eden Hospital the number of women and children admitted as indoor patients decreased from 1,535 to 1,372. Of these, 200 were Europeans, 519 Eurasians, 582 Hindus and Muhammadans. The death-rate for Europeans and Eurasians is given as 5·14, and that for all others as 10·37, against 4·99 and 10·18 of the previous year. The death-rate for native children fell from 33·64 to 25, although 8 children were admitted in a moribund condition. The number of confinement cases fell from 616 to 582, of which 18 were fatal as compared with 22 in the previous year. There were nine fatal cases of septicæmia, of which two originated within the hospital. There were 1,104 operations performed, against 1,146 in the previous year. It is satisfactory to note that of the 14 cases in which ovariotomy was performed, 11 proved successful.

In the Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital the number of both indoor and outdoor patients decreased from 554 and 15,941 to 505 and 11,058 respectively, and the number of operations from 1,197 to 965. Operations for extraction of the lens numbered 322, of which 81·05 per cent. were successful, against 83·24 in the previous year.

The nursing staff employed at all the hospitals was favourably reported on. At the Eden Hospital 47 pupils were under instruction during the year, of whom 18 passed the examination. There were also 32 *dhais* under training, of whom 8 passed.

The invested capital of the Calcutta and Howrah hospital shows a decrease from Rs. 5,92,700 to Rs. 5,91,700. The Medical College Hospital invested Rs. 1,000, the Mayo Hospital Rs. 500, and the Howrah General Hospital Rs. 2,000, and securities to the value of Rs. 4,500 were sold by the Howrah General Hospital to meet the cost of constructing bath-rooms and quadrennial repairs to the hospital building. The following statement compares the main heads of receipts and expenditure for all the hospitals during the year:—

Income.	1897.	1898.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	33,945	29,806
From Government	5,18,580	7,79,525
Local funds	66,037	61,011
Municipal funds	41,217	46,100
Interest on investments	25,974	27,135
Receipts from paying patients	50,567	56,197
Miscellaneous receipts	11,131	4,728
Subscriptions—		
Europeans	10,573	9,770
Natives	1,543	1,714
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government	...	...
Total receipts from sources other than Government	2,07,042	2,06,655
Sale-proceeds of Government securities ...	3,880	4,500
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,63,447	10,20,486
Expenditure.		
Establishment	2,68,502	2,65,434
Bazar medicines	5,791	5,338
European medicines	41,152	66,325
Diet	1,41,662	1,34,696
Miscellaneous charges	1,12,384	88,946
Buildings and repairs	1,63,550	4,27,953
Total ...	7,33,041	9,88,692
Invested during the year	600	3,500
Closing balance	29,806	28,294
GRAND TOTAL ...	7,63,447	10,20,486

Excluding the opening balance, the total income amounted to Rs. 9,90,680, against Rs. 7,29,502 in the preceding year. The cost to Government increased by Rs. 2,60,945, due mainly to the construction of new buildings at the Campbell and Presidency General Hospitals. In the former a new block for female patients was constructed at a cost of Rs. 48,000, an admirably roomy and well-ventilated structure. In the latter Rs. 2,44,000 were expended in building a new male block and in other alterations. Receipts from paying patients show an increase of Rs. 5,630, which is attributed to the admission of a larger number of patients at the Presidency General Hospital. There was a reduction of Rs. 5,026 in the receipts from local funds, due to the admission of fewer seamen into the Medical College, Presidency, and Howrah General Hospitals. The income from municipal funds shows an increase of Rs. 4,883 (the result of a different system of accounts), while the miscellaneous receipts show a falling off of Rs. 6,403. The receipts under this latter head were unusually high in the preceding year owing to a donation from the Famine Relief Fund for the treatment of pauper patients. The total expenditure rose from Rs. 7,33,041 to Rs. 9,88,692, the increase being chiefly observable under the heads "Buildings and Repairs," the sum spent on which rose from Rs. 1,63,550 to Rs. 4,27,953, and "European medicines," which absorbed Rs. 66,325, as compared with Rs. 41,152 in the preceding year. The increase under the latter head occurred chiefly at the Medical College Hospital, which was supplied with a large stock of modern surgical instruments and appliances from England.

Numerous improvements have been carried out at the several hospitals. Very large sums are being spent on the reconstruction and improvement of the Presidency General and Medical College Hospitals, which will greatly add to their efficiency and usefulness, and almost everywhere little changes are being introduced, which do not cost much, and yet which all help to promote the comfort of the patients.

EDEN SANITARIUM.

The total number of admissions into the Eden Sanitarium during the past year, compared with that of the preceding nine years, is shown in the following statement:—

Admissions.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Patients	370	316	356	370	328	314	347	362	356	376
Relatives and attendants	122	86	151	44	31	35	73	102	57	40
Total ...	492	402	507	414.	359	349	420	464	413	416

The number of patients admitted was higher than that of any preceding year, but there was a considerable decrease in the number of relatives and attendants.

The following table shows the number of residents in each class during the past four years:—

Class.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
1	2	3	4	5
First class	73	47	37	62
Intermediate class	62	82	95	72
Second class	140	152	146	163
Third „	145	183	135	119
Total ...	420	464	413	416

The total of all the classes together during 1898 is almost the same as that of the preceding year, but it is noticeable that while the numbers in the first and second classes increased those in the intermediate and third classes declined.

Of the total number of patients treated, 313 were adults and 63 children, against 291 adults and 65 children in the previous year. The daily

average number of patients shows an increase from 37 to 42. Of the patients treated, about 33 per cent. were suffering from diseases of malarial origin and about 12 per cent. from debility. The average number of days that a patient stayed in the institution was 26, against 25 in 1897 and 26 in 1896. There were three deaths during the year under review—the same number as in the preceding year, but one of the patients was received in a moribund condition. The percentage of deaths on admissions was ·80, against ·84 in 1897 and 1·07 in 1896. Three hundred and eleven inmates completely regained their health and 63 were greatly benefited during their stay in the Sanitarium. The number of operations, which were mostly of a minor character, rose from 89 to 118 and an increase in the number is expected when the new operating-room is built.

There are seven free beds, four of which are maintained for the benefit of the Calcutta hospitals and three cots for children, which are supported by three Memorial Funds. Rupees 500 is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent by the Committee, should he require it for free beds. The daily average number of free patients was under five. All the occupants of the free beds came from Calcutta.

An application was received from the European residents of the Bhagalpur Division for three beds to be reserved during the current season for patients from Bhagalpur, the cost being deposited in advance and the beds being left at the Superintendent's disposal, when not required for Bhagalpur patients.

The total income of the institution shows an increase of Rs. 3,142 as compared with the figures of the previous year, which was mainly due to increased receipts from the first and second-class patients. The total expenditure increased from Rs. 32,839 in 1897 to Rs. 36,773. An increase of nearly Rs. 3,000 is noticeable under the head of Diet, which was due to the fact that there was a larger number of first-class patients and also to the larger number of special diets ordered. There was an expenditure of Rs. 3,442 on account of furniture, cutlery and crockery, against Rs. 1,146 in 1897.

The Darjeeling Planters' Association in the course of the year urged the necessity for providing hospital accommodation for Europeans at Darjeeling, and requested that one-half of the Sanitarium building might be converted into a hospital and kept open throughout the year. The Government decided that a new block, containing an operating-room, four bed-rooms for patients, and quarters for two nurses, should be constructed from Provincial Funds at an estimated cost of Rs. 10,000, subject to the conditions that sick persons be admitted at all times of the year; that patients who are unable to pay the usual charges be admitted and treated free of cost, and that the Committee bear the cost of equipping the new block. These conditions have been accepted by the Managing Committee. When the new section is completed, it will remove a long-felt want and add materially to the usefulness of the institution.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

The number of dispensaries rose from 477 in 1897 to 492 in 1898. There has been a gratifying increase in the number of Local Fund dispensaries since 1895, the number in 1898 being 289, against 215 in 1895. To this total the District Board of Backergunge contributed no less than 14 new dispensaries. In this district medical aid is brought to the homes of the people by entrusting simple medicine chests to the headmen of villages remote from dispensaries. Another system with the same end is that by which a medical officer visits certain centres at short fixed intervals.

The following table shows the distribution and work of dispensaries in each Division according to population :—

Division.	Population.	Number of dispensaries.	Number of patients treated.	Proportion per cent. of patients treated to population.
Burdwan ...	7,688,818	53	261,063	3·39
Presidency ...	7,853,566	69	345,975	4·4
Rajshahi ...	8,019,187	75	334,268	4·16
Dacca ...	9,844,127	88	604,656	6·14
Chittagong ...	4,082,795	41	344,593	8·44
Patna ...	15,811,014	63	564,884	3·57
Bhagalpur ...	8,582,490	42	195,931	2·28
Orissa ...	4,047,352	36	160,792	3·97
Chota Nagpur ...	4,628,792	20	67,683	1·46

Medical officers in charge of dispensaries.

The following table shows the different classes of medical officers in charge of dispensaries during the last two years:—

Class of medical subordinates.		1897.	1898.
Government medical subordinates.	Military Assistant Surgeons ...	7	6
	Civil ditto ...	69	66
	Civil Hospital Assistants ...	159	167
	Military ditto ...	3	3
	Local native doctors	225	230
	Mission doctors	2	2
	Lady-doctors	14	13

It is noticeable that a larger percentage of dispensaries, viz., 47·23 per cent., was in charge of local native doctors.

There was a very noticeable improvement in the position and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons. Seven Civil Surgeoncies have been allotted to this class of medical officers, and a senior grade on Rs. 300 per mensem has been created. Unemployed pay, which was felt as a serious hardship, has also been abolished. These changes should go far towards increasing the attractiveness of this branch of the service.

Inspections.

The number of inspections of outlying dispensaries by Civil Surgeons rose to 409 in 1897 and 420 in 1898. Since his appointment in April 1898, Colonel Hendley has himself visited nearly all the important civil stations in Bengal, and subsequently to the amalgamation of the Sanitary Commissioner's office with that of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, he has had the benefit of Major Dyson's assistance in this branch of work.

Management by local bodies.

The number of dispensaries managed by local bodies during the last three years was as follows:—

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Municipalities	122	123	125
District Boards	138	153	157
Joint	1	2	3

Patients.

The number of indoor and outdoor patients treated in dispensaries during the last three years is as follows:—

Year.	Patients.			Population, excluding Calcutta.	Ratio per cent. of total treated to population.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	Total treated.		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1896	47,109	2,637,501	2,684,610	70,665,428	3·79
1897	55,644	2,778,468	2,834,112		4·01
1898	42,086	2,837,759	2,879,845		4·07

The increase in the number of outdoor patients in 1898 is particularly satisfactory, inasmuch as it occurred in an exceptionally healthy year and one in which the fear of plague measures might have been expected to deter the people from having recourse to Government dispensaries. In other provinces the attendance shows a large falling off, which is ascribed mainly to this cause, and the fact that the contrary was the case in Bengal is testimony to the increasing popularity of the dispensaries and to the confidence felt by the people in their administration.

The following table shows the comparative attendance in Bengal and other provinces:—

Province.	Number of dispensaries.	Area of the provinces in square miles.	Square miles per dispensary.	Population of the province.	Population per dispensary.	Number of patients treated.	Number of patients per dispensary.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal	487	151,543	311	70,665,427	145,103	2,879,845	5,913
Bombay	337	125,144	371	18,901,123	56,086	1,710,219	5,074
Madras	496	141,189	280	35,630,440	71,835	4,048,329	8,161
Central Provinces	121	71,582	591	9,501,401	78,524	1,512,489	12,499
Punjab	265	110,667	417	20,860,913	78,720	3,241,543	12,232
North-Western Provinces ...	331	107,507	324	46,905,085	141,707	3,635,480	10,983
Burma	99	171,430	1,731	7,605,560	76,820	754,458	7,620

As has been noted in previous reports, a principal cause of the comparatively low attendance in Bengal is the number and popularity of the local kobirajes and hakims, whose paid service are largely preferred by the people to the gratuitous services of the dispensaries. So far as this is evidence of the prosperity and independence of the population of Bengal, and of their reluctance to avail themselves of charitable assistance when they are able to help themselves, it is a matter for satisfaction rather than regret. Colonel Hendley expresses himself as not unmindful of the claims of private practitioners, and rightly disclaims all idea of competing with them. At the same time he considers that the charitable dispensaries have not yet reached all those for whom they are intended, and ascribes the reluctance to attend of those who would otherwise do so as in part due to the low standard of accommodation and the want of additional comforts in them. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals does not lose sight of the fact that the proportionate expenditure on patients is considerably higher in Bengal than in most other provinces, and his remarks on this subject contained in a circular addressed by him to all Civil Surgeons deserve quotation. They are as follows:—

In nine cases out of ten it is not so much to want of money as to want of persistance and ingenuity that the bad condition of our hospitals is to be attributed. A good Surgeon who is possessed of tact, skill and enthusiasm, as a rule, will soon be able to indoctrinate others with some of his zeal, and at all events be able to make a number of small improvements which will add to the popularity of his dispensary and increase the comfort of the people under his care. It does not take much money to put up a few pictures in a ward; to whitewash the lower panes of a window so as to prevent passers-by from looking into the room; to make a pathway across a swampy compound; to erect screens so that women may be seen in privacy, to cleanse walls and floors, nor does it lower the Hospital Assistant's dignity or even his influence to be courteous to all and polite to women or kind to children.

Indoor patients.

The number of dispensaries which offered indoor relief, the number of beds provided, and the daily average of indoor patients is as follows:—

	Dispensaries for indoor patients.	Number of beds provided.	Daily average of indoor patients.
1	2	3	4
1896 ...	192	3,057	1,898
1897 ...	201	3,247	2,227
1898 ...	203	3,314	1,868

The decrease in 1898 was due to the plague scare. The reasons noted by Colonel Hendley for the comparatively low general attendance at dispensaries have particular force as regards indoor attendance. Special attention has been given to the questions of providing pauper wards and of attaching to dispensaries free quarters for the relatives of patients, both of which

were noted on in the last report. As regards the provision of pauper and moribund wards, great advances have been made, and all the improvements of which finances would permit have been provided. Want of funds, however, has prevented much being done towards providing accommodation for relatives of patients. Until much more has been effected to increase the comforts of the patients themselves, those of their relatives must for the present remain in the background.

Diseases treated.

The following table shows the number of cases of the principal diseases treated at dispensaries during the last three years with the corresponding total mortality among the general population:—

	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Malarial fevers.	Diseases of the spleen.	Skin diseases.	Eye and ear diseases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cases treated, 1896—98 ...	515	37,659	4,58,201	15,70,880	3,17,563	11,75,170	6,38,306
Total mortality among general population during 1896—98	47,312	4,88,091	1,38,912	48,58,840	.....	.....	.....

It will be seen that only a very small percentage of cholera and small-pox cases are taken to dispensaries for treatment. The largest number of admissions, as is natural, is due to malarial fevers. In this connection it is noticeable that during the period under review the quantity of quinine sold at post-offices fell from 31,867 packets in 1896 to 27,905 in 1897 and 24,295 in 1898.

Surgical operations.

The division of operations into "major" and "minor," which was followed in previous reports, has now been abolished under the orders of the Government of India. The consensus of professional opinion in the province is that the present system of classification is in several ways defective, and that opinion is now being considered by the Government of India. The progress made during the last three years is shown by the following statement:—

	Number of operations.
1896	124,067
1897	135,505
1898	137,123
Average, 1893 to 1895	105,740

Large as has been the increase in the number of operations during the present period, it still remains far below that in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab.

Class and sex of patients.

The sexes of patients treated during the last three years are given as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1896 ...	1,603,533	423,238	657,839	2,684,610
1897 ...	1,711,742	458,670	663,700	2,834,112
1898 ...	1,762,033	462,412	655,400	2,879,845
Total ...	5,077,308	1,344,320	1,976,939	8,398,567
Total for 1893, 1894, and 1895 ...	3,901,382	1,060,813	1,729,562	6,691,757

The continuous rise in the number of females is particularly satisfactory, and shows clearly the increasing confidence of the people in the dispensaries. The proportion of females is slightly lower in 1898 than in the previous year, owing to the credence given to rumours that Government plague measures in some way affected the honour and safety of women. Even in this year,

however, there is an increase in the total numbers treated. The number of Hindus treated in 1898 was 1,735,605 as against 1,059,108 Musalmans.

Income and expenditure.

The following table compares the income and expenditure of the dispensaries for the last two years:—

	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.
Income.		
Cash balance on 1st January	27,048 13 5	42,428 15 11
From Government—		
As salaries—		
Medical officers	48,157 9 3	61,370 8 2
Inferior dispensary establishment (including menial servants).	7,150 15 7	7,332 1 7
As registers and forms	5,413 8 10	5,979 11 4
As European medicines	2,545 3 2	2,756 1 8
For diet, including police cases	6,331 3 1	6,523 2 2
Sale of medicines supplied by Government ...	.....	.....
Special allowances given by Government ...	14,188 3 2	12,844 5 10
Total ...	83,786 11 1	97,305 14 9
From local or other funds—		
Local funds	2,59,516 11 5	2,47,107 9 2
Municipal funds	2,23,452 7 5	1,86,124 7 1
Interest on investment	34,267 8 9	45,240 9 4
Sale of securities or withdrawal of deposits ...	37,804 3 4	23,129 1 7
Subscriptions—		
From Europeans	26,684 8 6	23,416 9 10
Do. Natives	2,24,641 12 9	2,34,974 10 8
For diet (by paying patients, &c.)	1,713 3 1	1,611 1 9
From sale of medicines not supplied by Government.	1,465 4 6	464 11 3
Miscellaneous receipts	10,197 6 2	12,669 13 3
Total income ...	9,30,578 10 5	9,14,473 8 7
Expenditure.		
Paid by Government—		
As salaries—		
Medical officers	48,290 7 8	61,580 8 2
Nursing establishment	.....	.....
Inferior dispensary establishment—		
Compounders, dressers, &c.	3,577 14 5	3,376 11 5
Menial servants	3,894 13 2	4,555 6 2
Paid from local sources—		
As salaries—		
Medical officers	2,55,719 15 9	2,57,871 7 3
Nursing establishment	6,299 13 3	4,121 4 5
Inferior dispensary establishment—		
Compounders, dressers, &c.	58,569 4 2	59,878 1 7
Menial servants	65,551 2 11	64,970 7 5
On bazar medicines	20,028 8 0	18,696 6 7
„ Europe medicines	1,20,398 14 2	1,30,493 12 11
„ diet	1,06,680 10 8	80,605 12 10
„ miscellaneous charges (including registers supplied by Government).	69,264 7 5	67,845 3 4
On buildings or repairs	1,07,714 2 5	84,436 3 4
Invested during the year	24,212 5 0	30,967 11 5
Total expenditure ...	8,90,202 7 0	8,69,359 0 10
Cash balance on 31st December ...	40,376 3 5	45,074 7 9

The main sources of income are of course contributions from local funds and private subscriptions. Of these, the former has already been noticed. As regards subscriptions, Colonel Hendley now renews a suggestion previously made by Dr. Harvey in 1894, that subscriptions for special objects tending to the improvement of comfort in dispensaries should be kept distinct from the fund administered by the local managing authorities, and should be administered solely by the Civil Surgeons.

He bases this proposal on the fact that in many cases private subscriptions to a dispensary show a falling off after it has been taken over by a municipality, the reason given being that people are unwilling to pay twice, once in the form of subscriptions and once in the form of taxation, for the same charity, and that they consider that their subscriptions, intended by them for a special charitable purpose, are merely applied to the relief of local taxation.

Colonel Hendley's proposal has been separately submitted, and is now engaging the attention of Government.

Deducting the amount invested there was an increase of expenditure of Rs. 66,953 in 1896 and of Rs 78,435 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 27,558 in 1898. Under the head of "Diet" there was an increase of Rs. 9,484 in 1896 and of Rs. 28,458 in 1897, and a decrease of Rs. 26,094 in 1898. The variations are accounted for by the famine of 1896-97.

The amount spent on European medicines rose by Rs. 1,743 in 1896, by Rs. 4,952 in 1897, and by Rs. 10,094 in 1898. The large increase in 1898 was due to the purchase of new surgical implements and appliances. The system introduced in 1894 of obtaining the supply of medical stores from Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidge and Company, of London, and tinctures and other preparations from Calcutta has been generally approved by Civil Surgeons, but has not led to the decrease in expenditure which was anticipated.

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

The chief facts relating to the patients in the five native asylums during the past two years are summarised in the following statement:—

	1897.	1898.
Remained on 1st January	918	924
Admitted and re-admitted	201	159
Total ...	1,119	1,083
Discharged cured	64	71
„ improved	23	22
„ not improved	8	3
„ otherwise	11	3
Died	90	73
Total ...	196	172
Remaining on 31st December	923*	911
Daily average strength	927	922

The decrease in admissions at the Dullunda and Berhampore Asylums was considerable, the number falling to 144, against 183 in the previous year. Of these fluctuations, there is no simple explanation. No doubt famine had something to do with the larger numbers in 1897. Of the 159 lunatics admitted and re-admitted during the year, 78 were criminal against 114 in 1897, the lowest number on record during the last 10 years. Of the total number of criminal lunatics in confinement, 184 had been tried and acquitted on the ground of insanity, 260 were detained as incapable of making their defence, and 33 had become insane while in jail. The corresponding figures for 1897 were 182, 269, and 34.

There were 71 recoveries in the 5 asylums, against 64 in the previous year; the percentage being 8·87 against 8·77 in 1897. The increase was most marked at Dullunda.

The capacity of the different asylums remained unaltered during the year, and accommodation was everywhere sufficient.

The cause of insanity was traced in only 61 cases out of a total of 159 admissions; in 46 of these it was physical; 21 cases being ascribed to ganja, 3 to spirit-drinking, and 10 to heredity; the remaining causes being epilepsy, poverty, and illness. Greater care should be exercised by committing officers in filling up medical history sheets, which frequently furnish meagre and incomplete information.

There was a marked improvement in the health of the inmates of the asylums during the year under review; the average daily number in hospital having decreased from 128 to 104, while the death-rate (7·91) was the lowest on record

* This figure should be 924, as one admission in December 1897 was, by mistake of the Superintendent of the Patna Asylum, not shown in the returns for that year.

during the last 13 years excepting 1890. A marked diminution of dysentery resulted in the Patna Asylum from an improvement in the latrine arrangements. Colonel Hendley, the present Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, considers the "infirm-gang" system to be useful, as it ensures special attention being paid to inmates in a low state of health, and at his recommendation sanction has been accorded to its introduction, at the discretion of the Superintendents, in all the asylums in Bengal.

Seventeen cases of injury and accident occurred as compared with 14 in 1897 and 16 in 1896. Most of these were of a trivial character. In the Patna Asylum a lunatic committed suicide: the asylum officials were not to blame. Five lunatics escaped from asylums: they were all recaptured, and the warders in fault punished.

The income and expenditure of the asylums for the past two years are shown below:—

TABLE XI.

Income.	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.
1. Received from Treasury ...	90,341 8 8	84,893 7 9
2. Ditto from paying patients, &c.	2,472 12 6	1,780 6 6
Total ...	92,814 5 2	85,973 14 3
3. Received from Manufacturing Department, less cost of raw materials	4,587 1 3	3,985 13 6
4. Received from the Public Works Department, Medical Store Depôt and Stationery office	12,432 12 4	7,863 2 7
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,09,834 2 9	97,822 14 4

Expenditure.	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.
Establishment proper	20,016 13 6	18,697 2 10
Superintendence	16,709 8 7	15,841 4 0
Diet	46,429 0 8	38,907 14 1
Clothing and bedding	2,368 11 6	2,604 12 0
Bazar medicines	308 12 0	192 13 3
Contingencies proper	7,073 1 10	7,253 2 4
Repairs and maintenance ...	1,783 15 4	657 5 7
Rates and taxes	2,711 7 0	5,805 5 8
Printed forms and stationery ...	98 3 3	117 8 4
English medicines	1,272 15 3	872 11 8
Public works	11,061 9 10	6,872 14 7
Total ...	1,09,834 2 9	97,822 14 4

The decrease, amounting to Rs. 12,011, in the total expenditure is largely due to the lower price of food.

The gross cost of each lunatic at the different asylums for the past two years and the cost per head of average strength are given in the following table:—

	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.
Dullunda	129 14 10	122 4 3
Dacca	119 3 8	105 7 1
Patna	104 8 4	89 5 9
Cuttack	160 3 2	128 15 8
Berhampore	113 8 11	104 7 2
Average cost in all asylums ...	118 7 0	106 1 5

Details of cost—

	1897. Rs.	A.	P.	1898. Rs.	A.	P.
Establishment	39	9	8	37	7	4
Diet	50	1	1	42	3	2
Clothing and bedding	2	8	10	2	13	2
Medicine	1	11	3	1	2	6
Contingencies and miscellaneous ...	9	8	10	8	9	3
Public Works Department charges	11	14	10	7	7	3
Rates and taxes——	2	14	10	6	4	9
Forms and stationery	0	1	8	0	2	0
Total ...	118	7	0	106	1	5

There were 13 admissions and 5 re-admissions to the European Asylum at Bhawanipur during the year, while 35 patients remained from the previous year, making a total of 53 against 55 in 1897. Two of the persons admitted and two of those re-admitted were criminal lunatics. There were 4 recoveries against 6 in 1897; 9 persons were transferred to the care of friends, 3 otherwise discharged, and 2 died, so that the inmates of the asylums at the end of the year numbered 35. The daily average strength was 37, *i.e.*, the same as in 1897. The general health of the inmates was good, there having been only 5 admissions to the hospital and 2 deaths. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 21,772 to Rs. 20,884. The receipts from paying patients in 1897 included a sum of Rs. 5,462, recovered on account of one patient who had been confined for 12 years in the asylum.

CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT.

During the year the number of analyses performed was 4,376, against 4,518 in 1897 and 3,655 in 1896. This decrease of 142 analyses occurred entirely under medico-legal articles. On the other hand, there has been an increase of 141 cases in the number of general analyses, the increase occurring mainly in articles received from the Collector of Customs in connection with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. The Chemical Examiner was also consulted on several technical questions, including such diverse subjects as the illuminating power of marsh gas, the ink used in forged currency notes, and the tinning of military camp-kettles.

The number of medico-legal cases referred to the Chemical Examiner during the year decreased from 1,376 to 1,206 and the articles examined in connexion with them from 2,549 to 2,266. The viscera of 388 human beings suspected to contain poison were examined during the year as against 428 in 1897, and in 52 per cent. of these poison was found, against 56 per cent. in 1897 and 54 in 1896. In 168 of the 388 cases the Medical Officer had expressed no opinion as to the cause of death; in 48 per cent. of these poison was found. In 34 cases the death was presumed to have occurred from natural causes; in 8 of these, however, poison was found. Opium was detected in 26 per cent. of the cases, practically the same proportion as in 1897. The next most common poison was arsenic. Three cases of counterfeit coin and one of forged notes were reported on.

The number of cattle viscera examined declined from 295 to 189, the decrease occurring chiefly in the Patna Division. Arsenic was discovered in 67·19 per cent. of the cases, against 77·28 per cent. in 1897 and 66·08 in 1896.

The number of articles tested for purity and quality increased from 1,969 to 2,110, including seven samples of Australian tinned meat, 509 of explosives, 492 of petroleum and other inflammable oils, 109 of water, 6 of turpentine tested for the Collector of Customs, and 2 of Indian hemp.

The number of analyses of drinking-water conducted during the year was 109. The results of the chemical analyses were as follows:—

Usable or fair ...	50	Suspicious or indifferent ...	37
Impure ...	22		

The water of a well in the Khulna Jail and of certain tanks at Satkhira, Chitpur, and Narkeldanga, as well as the unfiltered water of the Calcutta Municipality, are cited as signal instances of impurity.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

Education.

Number under instruction.

THE following table compares the number of schools and colleges in Bengal, and the number of pupils in them, for the past two years:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Institutions.				
University ... Art Colleges ...	38	6,440	39	7,204
Secondary ... High English Schools ...	400	86,069	428	95,529
Secondary ... Middle ditto ...	948	72,465	971	72,207
Secondary ... Do. Vernacular Schools	1,129	65,370	1,094	60,202
Primary ... Upper Primary Schools ...	4,113	165,192	4,240	174,161
Primary ... Lower ditto ...	43,482	1,036,635	44,082	1,061,536
Special (including Madrassa and institution for professional training) ...	129	9,574	394	13,587
Female	2,861	63,147	2,775	61,817
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
Private Institutions.				
(1) Advanced teaching—				
(*a*) Arabic or Persian ...	1,201	13,946	1,398	18,672
(*b*) Sanskrit ...	1,641	16,593	1,412	13,100
(2) Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly—				
(*a*) With 10 pupils and upwards ...	605	9,377	715	10,693
(*b*) With less than 10 pupils ...	3,452	21,693	3,291	21,079
(3) Elementary, teaching the Koran only	4,348	55,840	4,113	56,461
(4) Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards ...	166	2,474	149	2,537
Total ...	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
GRAND TOTAL ...	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The calamities of 1896 and 1897 had checked the increase in pupils which had continued from 1892, and the prosperity which has been enjoyed throughout the Province since the winter of 1897 has not yet succeeded in regaining the lost ground. If the normal growth of population is taken into account, it appears that the proportion of boys at school is steadily falling. The number of girls at

school is lower even absolutely. Interesting, too, are the facts disclosed by the distribution of the pupils in the various classes of schools; and the fidelity of the Muhammadans to their own methods of education is emphasised by the increase in the pupils of the Arabic, Persian, and Koran schools.

But by far the most important disclosure is the decay of the middle vernacular schools. The middle English schools have made no progress, but the vernacular schools have fallen back. The reason alleged is that the avenues to public service or professional education are being one by one closed to the vernacular schools.

Ratio of pupils to population.

The percentage of boys at school in the whole of the Province (excluding certain Tributary States) is nominally 28·6, though, as this is based on the population shown by the census of 1891, it is really slightly lower. The proportion varies very greatly from district to district, Midnapore with 61 per cent. heading the list, and Saran falling in at the rear with 13. Hazaribagh has fallen into the black list of districts with less than 15 per cent. at school. Only one Bihar district, and only one of Chota Nagpur, has a place in the first half of the list; and the popularity of education is obviously hampered by poverty.

Schools classified according to their management.

The following table classifies the colleges and schools according to their management:—

Class of Schools.	1898.		1899.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1	2	3	4	5
Public Instruction.				
Under public management.				
Managed by Government	171	24,787	170	25,547
Do. by District or Municipal Boards	195	13,493	200	13,800
Under private management.				
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	37,270	1,117,662	38,641	1,164,193
Unaided	15,464	348,950	15,012	342,703
Total ...	53,100	1,504,892	54,023	1,546,243
Private institutions of indigenous instruction	11,413	119,923	11,078	122,542
Grand Total ...	64,513	1,624,815	65,101	1,668,785

The changes exhibited by this table are slight. The number of special schools managed by Government necessarily tends to increase as more provision is made for technical training. The decrease in the number of schools is not an unmixed evil, as the efficiency of a large school is usually superior to that of a small one.

Financial results.

The total expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,11,12,906, and exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,70,411, or by 1·5 per cent.

Taken as a whole, the expenditure from all the public funds together decreased by Rs. 89,588, or 2·1 per cent., while the expenditure from private sources rose from Rs. 72,46,380 to Rs. 75,06,379, or by 3·5 per cent. The latter is due chiefly to increased fee-receipts, consequent on the rise in the number of pupils in various institutions. The receipts from fees have

risen in the last ten years from 38 lakhs to nearly 52, but the percentage of fees on the total cost of education is still only 47, as compared with 44 in 1888-89. The increase in miscellaneous charges from four to eight lakhs of rupees, all of which was met from private sources, has been due to the inclusion of hostel charges for European schools under this head instead of under school expenditure direct, as was done in preceding years. This raised the total hostel charges from Rs. 2,42,977 to Rs. 6,83,108.

Inspection tours.

Dr. Martin was on tour for 15 days out of Calcutta, and Mr. Pedler for 37. The consideration of questions of high importance kept the Director of Public Instruction at head-quarters.

The time spent on inspection by the inspecting staff of the Province is shown and compared for the past two years in the following statement :—

Class of Officers.	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.	Number of officers.	Average number of days on tour.
1	2	3	4	5
Inspectors	7	146	7	153
Inspector of European Schools	1	69	1	90
Inspectress of Girls' Schools	1	40	1	35
Assistant Inspectors ...	10	153	10	172
Deputy Inspectors ...	(a) 50	177	(a) 50	180
Sub-Inspectors ...	209	218	209	212

(a) Excluding the Deputy Inspector of Calcutta, who always works within five miles of head-quarters, and including the Additional and Special Deputy Inspectors.

The above shows a satisfactory increase in the amount of work done by the higher inspecting agencies generally, as well as by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The tour days of the Inspectress of girls' schools and of the Sub-Inspectors, however, fall short of those of the previous year. The Inspectress, it appears, visited only 156 schools during the year, of which none was a high school, although she has a few of this class under her exclusive charge.

The Inspectors, as a class, appear to have done their work well, though in the matter of visiting high English schools and distributing their tours evenly among the different districts there is room for much improvement. The tour days of the two Assistant Inspectors for Muhammadan Education, who have large areas under their charge and have to look after the interests of a special class of pupils, should not be permitted to fall below 180 days, and the outturn shown by these officers (150 and 151 days) is inadequate. The question of the efficiency of the class of inspecting pandits is one of great importance, which has been under consideration for a long time; and the conclusions of the Director have just been received. The minor point of distributing in the most effective way the energies of the additional Deputy Inspectors is one which the Director will himself settle.

District Boards.

The relations between the District Boards and the Education Department continue to be as entirely harmonious as before. The educatioual functions exercised by Local Boards are in most districts nominal.

Reg. No. 818, Inst., Bengal.—Dec. 99—1,637.

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Educational Conferences.

No conference of Inspectors of Schools could be held during the year under report. The short time at the disposal of Mr. Pedler was fully occupied in connection with the revision of the text-books for vernacular schools, for which a Special Committee was appointed. The report of this Committee, which is the result of careful discussion and enquiry into the condition of vernacular education in this as well as in other provinces, was published, and criticisms thereon were invited from the public. The subject excited a gratifying degree of interest, and elicited many valuable opinions, which are now receiving the consideration of Government; and there is ground for hoping that this thorough ventilation of the subject will produce results of benefit.

Two conferences, one of the Head Masters and the other of the Deputy Inspectors, were held in the Patna Division for the preparation of courses of studies for high and upper primary schools, respectively.

University education.

The number of Arts Colleges open during the year under review was 39, that is, one more than in 1897-98. The aided colleges declined from six to five, there being no college classes at work in St. Paul's School, Darjeeling; but the unaided colleges increased in number by two. The total number of college students advanced from 6,440 to 7,204, an increase of 764 students. It is curious that the number of students attending the aided colleges is diminishing, whilst in the other classes it increases. The most notable feature of the returns of the Government colleges is the continued decline of the Hooghly College. In five years the numbers have fallen by a half. It is a matter of congratulation that mufassal colleges as a whole are making headway.

Cost of College education.

The total expenditure on colleges decreased from Rs. 7,71,372 to Rs. 7,32,690. This decrease took place mainly in Government and aided colleges, in the former by Rs. 47,321 and in the latter by Rs. 13,614, while the unaided colleges show an increase of Rs. 22,454, consequent on their increased number. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues in the Government colleges declined from Rs. 2,49,710 to Rs. 1,84,056, owing partly to increased fee-receipts, but chiefly to the appointment of native professors and lecturers on lower salaries than those of the officers formerly occupying such posts. In the Government Colleges the average cost of a year's education is Rs. 183, in aided colleges Rs. 122, and in unaided colleges Rs. 50. For the whole province it is Rs. 101, of which the Government share is Rs. 29, compared with Rs. 40 in the previous year. Thus the total cost and the proportionate cost borne by Government have notably decreased.

Success at University examination.

The number of candidates for the first examination in Arts was practically the same in both years (2,796 as against 2,724 in 1897-98), but that of successful candidates fell off from 1,256 to 1,063, the percentage of success having gone down again from 46 to 38, its level in 1896-97. The percentage in Government colleges was 48 (as against 55); in the aided colleges 46 (as against 49); and in the unaided colleges 33 (as against 43). The Madrassa was the least successful of the Government Colleges.

The total number of candidates for the B.A. degree rose from 1,588 to 1,636, and the number of successful candidates from 391 to 416. The percentages of successful candidates in both the courses together were 33·3 in Government colleges, as against 35·2 in 1897-98; 27·4 in aided colleges (as against 22·3), and 20·8 in unaided colleges (as against 19·9). Of the 958 candidates in the A course 236, or 24·6 per cent., passed as against 26·3 in the previous year, while of the 678 candidates in the B course 180, or 26·5 per cent., passed as against 21·7 per cent. in 1898. As usual the highest place in Bengal was occupied by the Presidency College which passed 47·5 per cent. of its candidates, 51·9 in the A course and 44 per cent. in the B course.

The number of candidates for the M.A. examination fell off from 172 to 162, and of those who obtained the degree from 83 to 63. Of the successful candidates, 43 belonged to Government colleges, 37 coming from the Presidency College alone; 10 from two aided colleges and 2 from two unaided colleges. Twenty-two of the candidates took the degree in English, 3 in Sanskrit, 2 in History, 11 in Philosophy, 11 in Mathematic 2 in Chemistry,

11 in Physics, and 1 in Botany. Judged by the test of these examinations, the Presidency College continued to perform well its function of a Model Arts College for the Province. But some of the mufassal colleges obtain a great and increasing measure of success, and promise to some day challenge the supremacy of the Metropolitan College.

Secondary education.

The main statistics relating to secondary schools for native boys for the last five years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Expenditure.		
			Public funds.	Private funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95 ...	2,397	206,989	6,09,740	21,85,658	27,95,398
1895-96 ...	2,422	207,542	6,07,983	22,61,106	28,69,089
1896-97 ...	2,451	215,131	6,01,526	22,95,876	28,97,402
1897-98 ...	2,453	220,159	5,99,672	23,46,117	29,45,789
1898-99 ...	2,471	224,538	5,68,462	23,60,828	29,29,290

The increase in the number of pupils had been comparatively slow, amounting to 8·5 per cent. in the last four years; and that in expenditure to less than 5 per cent., whilst there has been a continuous decrease in the amount spent from public funds.

These schools are distributed into high English, middle English, and middle vernacular, though English is taught to an increasing number of pupils in the lastnamed schools also.

High schools.

These schools rose from 391 with 84,185 pupils to 419 with 93,680 pupils, the number of schools under public management remaining the same as in the preceding year, while the aided schools advanced by 6 and the unaided schools by 22. The numerical strength of schools and pupils shows a satisfactory increase all round. At the University Entrance examination, 4,798 candidates attended as against 4,754 in the preceding year, of whom 2,922 passed as against 2,658, the percentage of success having improved from 55·9 to 60·9. As the increase was 5 per cent. in each class of schools, it is to be ascribed with probability to a lowering of the standard.

Drawing.

The increased success in drawing at the Entrance Examination is satisfactory, 373 having passed in this subject from the Government high schools last year as against 199 in the preceding year. The improvement has been due to the enforcement of the rule that in the award of junior scholarships the marks secured in drawing should be taken into consideration. Drawing masters have been employed by all high schools under public management, except Rangamati, and by a large number under private management, both aided and unaided.

Middle schools.

The middle English schools increased from 933 to 958, or by 25, and the number of pupils in them from 70,604 to 70,656, or by 52 only. The schools managed by Government were 6 in number in both years, but the number of pupils in them decreased by 108, or 14 per cent. Those managed by District or Municipal Boards increased by two but had fewer pupils. The number of aided schools was the

same in both the years, but the pupils attending them were fewer by 1,044, or by 2 per cent. The unaided schools, just like the unaided colleges, gained both in number and strength, the former rising from 256 to 279 and the latter from 18,124 to 19,343.

The number of middle vernacular schools declined from 1,129 to 1,094 and their pupils from 65,370 to 60,202, or by 8 per cent. The schools maintained by Government were 39, as before, but lost 267 pupils. The number of Board schools has risen from 144 to 147, and the attendance has increased from 8,653 to 8,700. The aided schools were fewer by 24, with 41,091 pupils as against 44,547, and the unaided schools were fewer by 14, with their attendance reduced from 9,234 to 7,742. The decline in all classes, therefore, has been heavy.

The following table shows in a condensed form the results of the middle scholarship examination from the two classes of schools (middle English and middle vernacular) for the last two years:—

1897-98.

	Number of candidates.	Passed at the Middle English examination.	Passed at the Middle Vernacular examination.	Total.
Middle English schools ...	3,433	858	901	1,759
„ Vernacular schools ...	3,428	96	1,494	1,590
Total ...	6,861	954	2,395	3,349

1898-99.

Middle English schools ...	3,685	1,414	1,215	2,629
„ Vernacular schools ...	3,487	179	2,268(a)	2,447
Total ...	7,172	1,593	3,483	5,076

(a) Including those candidates who appeared at the middle English examination from middle vernacular schools, but passed with the middle vernacular certificate.

Discipline and moral training.

Cases of serious breaches of discipline were not numerous, and in most cases the offenders were adequately punished. Misconduct on the part of teachers and inspecting pandits has not unfortunately been so rare. Several gurus of primary schools used unfair means to pass pupils at the examinations. They were fined, deprived of their rewards, or punished in criminal courts, according to the gravity of the offence in each case.

The moral conduct of the pupils is dependent mainly on home influences, which are beyond the control of Government, but to some extent also on the example of their teachers and on the standard of discipline which the latter not only propose but also enforce.

Boarding-houses.

The number of boarding-houses for Indian pupils of educational institutions rose from 195 with 5,475 inmates in 1897-98 to 222 with 6,158 inmates in 1898-99. The steady increase in the number of these institutions, which are invaluable for the purpose of enforcing discipline, is extremely satisfactory. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,41,456 in 1898-99 as compared with Rs. 2,42,845 in the preceding year, of which Rs. 15,074 was contributed by Government. The low price of food-stuffs in the year under report no doubt accounts for the somewhat reduced expenditure.

Physical exercise.

Physical exercise continued to receive a fair share of attention. In some the zilla schools drill has been made compulsory. As a rule, boys are reported to have taken kindly to this form of exercise.

Primary education.

The number of primary schools and their pupils during the past five years is shown in the following statement:—

	Upper primary.		Lower primary.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
1894-95 ...	3,901	150,878	45,897	1,055,253
1895-96 ...	3,944	153,070	47,054	1,087,356
1896-97 ...	4,029	162,102	45,612	1,081,432
1897-98 ...	4,107	165,057	43,482	1,036,635
1898-99 ...	4,232	173,885	44,080	1,061,477

The above exhibits a steady gain in the number of upper primary schools and a still more satisfactory increase in the number of pupils attending them. The lower primary schools are fewer in number, and have fewer pupils than in 1895-96 and 1896-97; but they appear to stand on a surer basis, the average number of pupils of each school being 24 in 1898-99, the highest number yet reached.

Cost of primary schools to Government.

The expenditure incurred by Government and by District Boards on account of primary schools for native boys and girls for the last two years is compared in the following table:—

	From Provincial Revenues.		From District Funds.		Total.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To stipendiary schools	1,27,769	1,18,950	1,71,137	1,54,101	2,98,906	2,73,051
„ non-stipendiary schools	20,919	22,083	3,21,989	3,27,647	3,42,908	3,49,730
„ payments to primary schools under the District Boards or Department or such as are not included in the above ...	681	1,317	3,361	3,010	4,042	4,327
„ rewards to teachers of primary schools for passing pupils at scholarship examinations	5,828	9,319	32,596	51,432	38,424	60,751
„ charges for abolished schools	4,541	3,592	9,538	12,098	14,079	15,690
„ buildings and furniture	5,067	6,736	978	2,055	6,045	8,791
„ subordinate inspecting agency	14,196	13,640	88,628	87,887	1,02,824	1,01,527
„ lower primary scholarships created from the primary grant	2,202	2,453	24,047	24,443	26,249	26,896
„ miscellaneous	8,377	14,626	20,987	52,153	29,364	66,779
Total payment	1,89,580	1,92,716	6,73,261	7,14,826	8,62,841	9,07,542
Add 80 per cent. of the actual charges on account of Sub-Inspectors	21,071	20,706	1,52,545	1,42,505	1,73,616	1,63,211
GRAND TOTAL	2,10,651	2,13,422	8,25,806	8,57,331	10,36,457	10,70,753
Total allotment,* excluding the allotment for Sub-Inspectors, ...	1,97,470	1,98,526	7,46,616	7,55,253	9,44,086	9,53,779
Actual savings	7,890	5,810	73,355	0,427	81,245	46,237

* The allotment for salaries and travelling allowances for Sub-Inspectors in Board areas was Rs. 1,95,315, of which Rs. 1,77,603 was spent, and Rs. 17,712 was saved.

This statement is, however, misleading in two distinct ways. Firstly, the want of punctuality in issuing cheques on the part of the District Boards often causes sums really expended in one year to be shown in the accounts of the next year. Of course if this irregularity were persistent, the nominal gain at the end would be counterbalanced by the loss at the beginning: but it is sufficiently erratic to seriously affect the comparative value of the table. Secondly, certain sums are spent on primary education by municipalities and by "Circle Funds" derived from Provincial Revenues, the former expending Rs. 60,000 in the year.

No. II.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF PRIMARY EDUCATION
FOR BOYS
for 1898-99.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles or 1 mile to 1 mile
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. 40 per cent. and upwards.
" 2. 30 to 40 per cent.
" 3. 15 to 30 "
" 4. below 15 "
1. NARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
OF
BENGAL
BAY
Mouths of the
NEPAL
BHUTAN
SIKKIM
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
ASSAM
CHOTA NAGPUR
ORISSA
Gonda
Basti
Gorakhpur
Azamgarh
Jaunpur
Ballia
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Ranchi
Purulia
Hazaribagh
Dhanbad
Asansol
Burdwan
Bankura
Midnapur
Howrah
Hooghly
Calcutta
Baruipur
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Barisal
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Cuttack
Balasore
Berhampur
Ganjam
Chanda
Sambalpur
Kalahandi
Jeypore
Vizagapatam
Akyab
Rangoon
Tura
Rajmahal
Bhagalpur
Purnea
Darjeeling
Jalpaiguri
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Maldah
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Sundarbans
Ganges R.
Brahmaputra R.
Hooghly R.
Matla R.
Haringhata R.
Rupnarayan R.
Subarnarekha R.
Mahanadi R.
Baitarani R.
Brahmani R.
Rushikulya R.
Vamsadhara R.
Godavari R.
Kistna R.
Penner R.
Pennar R.
Kaladan R.
Arakan R.
Naaf R.
Tungabhadra R.
Tamlong
Pandabar
Kuchbihar
Buxa
Titalya
Mainaguri
Jalpaiguri
Dhubri
Goalpara
Gauhati
Tezpur
Nowgong
Sibsagar
Lakhimpur
Darrang
Kamrup
Goalpara
Cooch Behar
Rangpur
Dinajpur
Bogra
Pabna
Rajshahi
Malda
Murshidabad
Nadia
Jessore
Khulna
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Sundarbans
Howrah
Hooghly
Midnapur
Bankura
Burdwan
Birbhum
Santal Parganas
Manbhum
Singhbhum
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Palamau
Gaya
Shahabad
Patna
Saran
Champaran
Muzaffarpur
Darbhanga
Saharsa
Purnea
Bhagalpur
Monghyr

The cost from Provincial and District Funds on primary education for the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Year.	From Provincial Revenues.	From District Funds.	Total.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1894-95	2,16,254	5,30,257	7,46,511
1895-96	2,22,684	5,73,991	7,96,675
1896-97	2,27,485	5,51,119	7,78,604
1897-98	2,18,775	4,97,364	7,16,139
1898-99	2,22,125	5,37,201	7,59,326
Total ...	11,07,323	26,89,932	37,97,255

Comparison of cost of Upper and Lower Primary Schools.

The apportionment of the grants from Provincial Revenues and District Funds between upper and lower primary schools and the relative cost of both classes are shown, division by division, in the following table :—

Division.	Allotment.	Expenditure.		Number of schools.		Number of pupils.		Cost per school in rupees.		Cost per pupil in annas.	
		Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.	Upper.	Lower.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								
Burdwan	1,73,405	33,242	82,599	900	7,357	35,386	194,120	36·9	11·2	15·0	6·8
Presidency	1,36,613	22,721	67,025	495	3,719	22,586	120,177	45·9	18·0	16·0	8·9
Calcutta	11,000	1,627	5,396	13	157	981	6,655	125·1	34·3	26·0	13·0
Rajshahi	1,43,043	23,065	54,121	431	2,790	16,684	73,774	55·8	19·3	22·1	11·7
Dacca	1,23,410	32,772	55,080	910	3,535	33,063	89,604	36·0	15·5	15·8	9·8
Chittagong	1,02,339	22,189	40,757	441	2,332	18,623	63,576	50·3	17·4	19·0	10·2
Patna	1,89,968	22,202	93,073	224	4,240	11,764	121,435	99·1	21·9	30·1	12·2
Bhagalpur	1,17,326	20,290	47,600	274	2,489	12,047	60,696	74·3	19·1	26·9	12·5
Orissa	92,068	18,297	36,607	253	3,755	9,883	63,301	72·0	9·7	29·6	9·2
Chota Nagpur	85,419	10,853	55,617	127	1,903	5,786	50,694	85·5	29·2	30·0	17·6
Total for 1898-99 ...	11,74,591	2,07,258	5,37,875	4,068	32,282	166,805	844,032	50·9	16·6	19·8	10·1
Total for 1897-98 ...	11,45,489	1,83,687	4,66,809	3,691	30,030	145,832	769,459	49·7	15·5	20·1	9·7

The rise in the average cost per school, upper and lower, has been caused by the inclusion of municipal grants this year in the foregoing statement. In the upper primary schools this rise has, however, been followed by a reduction in the average cost per pupil owing to the increase of pupils, while in the lower primary schools, in which the increase has not been proportionately so large, the contrary has been the case.

The Director has discussed the merits of the three systems of (i) stipends irrespective of results, (ii) payment by results pure and simple, and (iii) the mixed system of a small stipend and rewards proportionate to results: he concludes that the first system is most efficient, most expensive, and least expansive; and the second, it is abundantly clear from the reports, requires the most careful supervision, for which the present staff is inadequate, and without which singularly impudent and successful frauds prevail.

Primary Scholarship examination.

The results of the Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, including private candidates, are shown below for the last five years:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates examined.	Successful candidates.	Percentage of successful schools.	Percentage of successful candidates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1894-95	2,484	1,613	5,868	2,751	65·0	46·8
1895-96	2,637	1,942	6,162	3,466	73·0	56 2
1896-97	2,682	2,037	6,518	3,824	75·9	58·6
1897-98	2,647	2,115	6,113	4,051	79·9	66·3
1898-99	2,969	2,280	7,357	4,386	76·8	59·6

The year's increase in the number of successful schools and pupils is satisfactory. With regard to the percentage of success, the Director observes that the normal ratio is about 60, the low figure for 1894-95 and the high figure for 1897-98 being due to undue variations in the standard of the examination.

In the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination the number of competing schools slightly decreased from 13,725 to 13,482, and that of successful schools from 10,460 to 10,454. The examinees also diminished from 46,175 to 45,339, and the successful candidates from 28,761 to 28,438. The percentage of success made a slight advance from 61·6 to 62·7. It was as high as 82 per cent. in the Patna Division, which is admittedly backward, and as low as 35·5 in Dacca, which is admittedly advanced. In Burdwan the percentage has gone up from 55 to 75; in Calcutta from 45 to 75; while in Dacca it has gone down from 68 to 35, and in Chittagong from 77 to 45.

School Post Office.

There were 781 school post-offices during 1898-99 as against 745 in the preceding year. The system is reported to be working well on the whole.

Training schools.

The number of training schools for teachers of both sexes was 29, the same as in the preceding year, although the three guru-training classes then returned have ceased to exist. Schools for mistresses increased from nine to ten, but the pupils attending them fell off from 458 to 456. The expenditure on all training schools from Provincial Revenues was Rs. 95,199 as against Rs. 97,648 in 1897-98; but the total expenditure rose from Rs. 1,32,848 to Rs. 1,36,822. The average cost of each pupil per annum in the Government training schools was Rs. 158·6 as against Rs. 154·7 in the preceding year. It is as high as Rs. 225 in the Calcutta school, which, as compared with the sister school at Hooghly, in which the cost was only Rs. 134·6, appears to be excessively expensive, whilst it is less successful in the examinations. The principle under which a training school is maintained at the head-quarters of each division is that the demand for local teachers may be supplied from local sources. This end seems to be partially defeated in the Calcutta school, inasmuch as 36 out of its 59 pupils are reported to have come from the Burdwan Division, for which there is adequate provision at Hooghly.

The total number of candidates for the vernacular mastership examination was 395 as against 420 in the preceding year, of whom 313, or 79·2 per cent., were successful as against 275, or 65·4 per cent. Seventy-three of these candidates (as against 81) won first grade certificates, of whom 19 came from Hooghly and 14 from Dacca.

Law classes.

The number of law schools increased from 16 in 1897-98 to 17 in 1898-99, owing to the opening of a class in connection with the Braja Mohan Institution, Barisal, and that of pupils from 1,194 to 1,305, or by 111. The average annual cost of educating each pupil in the law departments of the Government colleges was nearly Rs 57-2-6 as against Rs. 52-4-5 in the previous year. The number of pupils reading for the degree of Bachelor-in-Law increased by 65, and those attending

the Pleadership classes by 48. The total number of candidates who appeared at the last B.L. Examination was 450 as against 468 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates also decreased from 239 to 206. Legal education is now almost monopolised by a few private colleges, the numbers attending public and private institutions being 217 and 1,088, respectively. It is noteworthy that no candidate was adjudged worthy of a place in the first division of the B.L. Examination, and that three Government colleges and one Municipal college did not furnish a single successful pupil.

Medical institutions.

The total number of medical institutions increased by two, but that of medical students fell off from 1,815 to 1,709. The total strength of the Medical College at the beginning of the session was 576 as against 583, 588, 511 and 484 at the same period of the four preceding years, but at the end of the session the number was 477 as against 477, 468, 375 and 311 at the close of the same four years. Of the students that competed at the various examinations, 48·7 per cent. were successful as against 44 per cent. in the preceding year.

The number of students in the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on the 31st March 1899 was 202, of whom 17 were female students. Thirty-five male and five female students appeared at the second or final diploma examination; 27, or 77·14 per cent., of the former and 3, or 60·0 per cent., of the latter were successful as against 82·35 and 90·0 per cent. in the previous year, respectively. All the female students, excepting one, who is married, were boarders in the Lady Elliot Hostel. The number on the rolls of the Dacca Medical School on the 31st March last was 144, of whom 8 were females. Of the 18 students who appeared at the final examination, 14 were successful. The number of pupils in the Temple Medical School at Patna was 115 at the close of the session, of whom 2 were females. There was a large number of Bengalis and of students from the Central Provinces. Three students appeared and passed at the final examination. In the Cuttack Medical School the number of pupils at the close of the session was 104, of whom 6 were females. All the 13 candidates that appeared at the final examination passed.

Sibpur Engineering College.

The college consists of three departments, viz. (1) the Engineering Department, affiliated to the Calcutta University, (2) the Apprentice or Foreman Mechanic Department, and (3) the Artisan class. In the Engineering Department there were 99 students, less by 19 in the previous year, of whom 90 were Hindus, 5 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The total strength of the Apprentice Department was 195, showing an increase of 11 pupils. This number consists of 158 Hindus, 33 Europeans or Eurasians, and 4 Muhammadans. The Artisan class does not prosper, there being only one pupil in the class on the 31st March 1899. An Agricultural class was opened in connection with the college in June 1898, which had 13 pupils on the 31st March last. The total strength of the college on that date was 309 as against 313 in 1897-98. At the L.E. Examination two candidates appeared, both of whom failed. At the B.E. Examination 18 candidates appeared, of whom 4 passed. The percentage of passes in the combined examination was 20—a result which cannot be considered satisfactory. Five overseers' certificates were granted and 17 sub-overseers' certificates, viz., 11 to students of the college and six to students of technical schools. The results of the annual examination of the Apprentice Department were satisfactory, the percentage being more than 90, except in the second-year class, in which it was 69·4. As in the former year, no student of the college selected a mining scholarship. An ex-student, however, was passing through a special course in electrical engineering. Three students who had gone through an electrical course passed during the year and at once obtained good appointments.

Survey schools.

The number of students in the three Government Survey Schools at Dacca, Patna and Cuttack on the 31st March 1899 was 144, 137 and 88, respectively, as compared with 190, 182 and 84, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in the number of students in the Dacca school is attributed—

(1) to the enforcement of the new rule that only English-knowing pupils are qualified for the second-year survey class;

(2) to the failure of a large number of passed students to obtain employment.

Practical training received much attention at these schools. The number of pupils who appeared at the final examinations was 148, of whom 120 passed successfully.

School of Art.

The number of students on the rolls in the Government School of Art on the 31st March 1899 was 265 as against 226 in the previous year. The numbers on the Fine Art side fell from 20 to 16. A proposal to give instruction in practical surveying for the benefit of the architectural and mechanical drawing students has since the close of the year been sanctioned by Government.

Female education.

The main statistics of female education, *i.e.*, the attendance and the expenditure in the school for native girls, are shown in the following table :—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the roll on the 31st March 1899.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	Expenditure from— Public funds. Provincial revenues.	District fund.	Municipal fund.	Private funds. Fees.	Other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Managed by Government	4	402	361	244	21,974	...	...	3,492	564	26,030
Ditto by District or Municipal Boards	1	45	8	28	...	...	213	14	...	227
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards	2,276	49,796	46,405	34,165	64,739	33,886	8,878	29,633	1,68,804	3,05,940
Unaided	451	7,374	6,764	5,341	...	...	...	741	6,804	7,545
Total ...	2,732	57,617	53,563	39,778	86,713	33,886	9,091	33,880	1,76,172	3,39,742
					1,29,690			2,10,052		
Total for 1897-98 ...	2,817	58,807	55,138	41,923	85,257	34,680	10,937	29,964	1,81,422	3,42,260
					1,30,874			2,11,386		
Total for 1896-97 ...	3,218	65,213	69,418	46,105	1,43,597			2,11,811		3,55,408
Total for 1895-96 ...	3,356	65,974	61,444	46,450	1,43,940			2,31,462		3,75,402
Total for 1894-95 ...	3,216	64,567	59,603	45,098	1,46,682			2,58,796		4,05,478

There was a falling off both in the number of schools for girls and of the pupils attending them during the year under review. Besides the girls shown in the above table, there were also 38,083 girls in boys' schools as against 36,806 in the previous year. The net result of the year is a loss of 85 schools and a gain of 87 pupils, including the girls in the boys' schools. The number of schools and the pupils attending them in the Town of Calcutta and in the Dacca, Patna, and Bhagalpur Divisions decreased, while that of schools and of pupils in the other divisions increased, excepting Orissa and Orissa Tributary Mahals, in which the number of schools remained stationary with a slight accession to the number of pupils attending them. The total expenditure decreased from Rs. 3,42,260 in 1897-98 to Rs. 3,39,742 in 1898-99, or by Rs. 2,518, and a decrease is shown both under public and private funds.

The only two girls' schools maintained by Government are the Bethune Collegiate School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School in Dacca. The Bethune School sent up three girls at the last Entrance Examination, all of whom passed—one in the first and two in the second division. The Eden Female School had no candidate for any higher examination, but two girls passed the upper primary and two the lower primary examinations. The total number of girls who passed the modified middle English, middle vernacular, upper primary and lower primary examinations for boys in the year under review was 3, 22, 108 and 827 as against 4, 13, 82 and 899 in the previous year, respectively. The higher examinations, middle and upper primary, show better results in 1898-99 than in 1897-98, but a considerable falling off took place at the lower primary examinations, so that on the whole there were 38 less passes than the preceding year.

No. III.

Map of the
LOWER PROVINCES
OF
BENGAL
SHOWING THE
EXTENT OF FEMALE EDUCATION
for 1898-99.
Scale 1 Inch = 80 Miles
Excludes Schools for Europeans.
REFERENCES.
Class 1. 2 to 6 per cent and above.
,, 2. 1 to 2 ,,
,, 3. ½ to 1 ,,
,, 4. below ½ ,,
1. KARSINGHPUR
2. BARAMBA
3. TIGIRIA
4. ATHGAR
BAY OF BENGAL
Mouths of the Ganges
NEPAL
SIKKIM
BHUTAN
ASSAM
HILL TIPPERA
BURMA
CENTRAL PROVINCES
MADRAS PRESIDENCY
CHOTA NAGPUR
BIHAR
CALCUTTA
CHILKA LAKE
Gonda
Gorakhpur
Basti
Azamgarh
Ballia
Jaunpur
Ghazipur
Benares
Mirzapur
Chunar
Darbhanga
Purnea
Dinajpur
Rangpur
Bogra
Pabna
Dacca
Mymensingh
Faridpur
Backergunge
Tippera
Noakhali
Chittagong
Akyab
Ranchi
Hazaribagh
Lohardaga
Palamow
Daltonganj
Purulia
Bankura
Midnapore
Hooghly
Howrah
Burdwan
Jessore
Khulna
Barisal
Sambalpur
Raigarh
Bilaspur
Chanda
Balasore
Cuttack
Puri
Ganjam
Rhumdesar

No. IV.

Excludes Schools for Europeans.

REFERENCES.

Class 1. 20 per cent and upwards.

" 2. 10 to 20 per cent

" 3. 5 to 10 "

" 4. below 5 "

Reg. No. 515, Inst., Bengal — Dec. 99 — 1837

Litho., S. I. O., Calcutta.

Education of Europeans.

The following table shows the number of Government, aided and unaided, schools for European education in Bengal, and the number of pupils attending them for the last two years:—

Class.	31st March 1898.				31st March 1899.			
	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.			Number of schools.	Number of scholars.		
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Secondary Schools. Government	2	143	55	198	2	155	72	227
Secondary Schools. Aided	41	2,753	2,749	5,502	40	2,525	2,513	5,038
Secondary Schools. Unaided	11	1,275	299	1,574	12	1,307	386	1,693
Total	54	4,171	3,103	7,274	54	3,987	2,971	6,958
Primary Schools. Aided	17	353	501	854	18	427	505	932
Primary Schools. Unaided	3	31	61	92	3	30	15	45
Total	20	384	562	946	21	457	520	977
Government schools	2	143	55	198	2	155	72	227
Aided schools	58	3,106	3,250	6,356	58	2,952	3,018	5,970
Unaided schools	14	1,306	360	1,666	15	1,337	401	1,738
Grand Total of all Schools	74	4,555	3,665	8,220	75	4,444	3,491	7,935

The total number of Government and of Government aided schools remains unchanged, while the unaided schools have increased in number by one. The Government schools at Kurseong show an increase of 29 pupils, the aided schools a decrease of 386, and the unaided an increase of 72, the total decrease being 285 as against an increase of 90 in the preceding year. This general decrease is to some extent accounted for by the unusually large number of children who were sent to the hill schools during the year under review probably on account of the fear of the plague. Many of these children, although withdrawn from the Calcutta schools, did not join the hill schools until after the 31st March 1899, and are therefore not included in the above return. The total cost of European education was Rs. 14,85,737 as against Rs. 13,84,365 in 1897-98, of which Government contributed Rs. 2,22,767 as against Rs. 2,07,364. The number of candidates from European schools for the University Entrance Examination was 26 as against 30 in the previous year, and the number of successful candidates was 19 as against 24. All these candidates were sent up by two unaided schools which admit a large number of non-European scholars.

Muhammadan education.

The total number of Muhammadan pupils increased from 445,179 in 1898 to 452,298 in 1899, or by 7,119. The increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former gaining 2,654 Muhammadan pupils and the latter 4,465. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils to the total number of pupils declined from 27·4 to 27·1. It is the public institutions that suffered in this respect; the percentage of Muhammadans in private institutions, presumably less efficient, advanced from 61·7 to 63·4. With the exception of the arts colleges, middle vernacular schools, technical schools and madrassas, all classes of public institutions gained pupils of the Muhammadan persuasion. High English schools, middle English schools, upper primary schools, professional colleges and training schools showed an increase both in the number and in the percentage of Muhammadan pupils, while lower primary schools showed an increase in the number of pupils only

as compared with the previous year. The percentage of Muhammadan pupils in technical schools decreased from 14·8 to 5·3. There was an increase of Muhammadan pupils in all the divisions, with the exception of Chittagong and Bhagalpur, which lost on the whole 709 and 560 Muhammadan pupils, respectively.

Muhammadan candidates acquitted themselves better than in the previous year at all the examinations, with the exception of the Lower Primary Scholarship Examination. The total number of successful candidates at the M.A., B.A., F.A., and Entrance Examinations was 296 as compared with 267 in the previous year. But it is a matter for serious reflection that in the whole of the Province only 203 pupils qualified themselves for employment in the district offices by passing the Entrance Examination.

Education of aborigines.

The total number of aboriginal pupils increased from 33,708 to 34,266, or by 558, though this failed to make good the loss of 4,140 pupils recorded in the preceding year. The slight increase of the year was shared by schools of all classes, except middle vernacular and special and private schools, in which the number of pupils declined. The five missions in Chota Nagpur maintained 220 schools with 6,792 pupils in 1898-99 as against 192 schools with 6,323 pupils in 1897-98. The total number of passes of all description fell by 113, owing entirely to the greater severity of the Lower Primary Examination. Four pupils passed the Entrance Examination. The number of successful candidates at the Middle Scholarship and Upper Primary Scholarship Examinations rose by 4 and 16, respectively. The success of the aboriginal pupils at the higher examinations is satisfactory. The East Indian Railway Company at Giridih, the Equitable Coal Company in Manbhum and various coal companies in Burdwan maintained schools for the children of the miners employed by them.

Private institutions.

There are a large number of private institutions scattered throughout the Province which do not conform to any particular departmental standards of instruction and submit to no public test, but adhere to indigenous modes of teaching. They include elementary schools for the reading and writing, Sanskrit *tols*, and *maktabs* for teaching the *Koran* or Arabic and Persian. The number of these schools and that of the pupils attending them during the last two years are shown below :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
Schools	11,413	11,078
Pupils	119,923	122,542

The above figures show a decline of 335 schools, but an increase of 2,619 pupils. The decline in the number of schools is nominal merely and due to the transfer to the class of special schools of those Sanskrit *tols* which by preparing their pupils for the title examinations have become entitled to rewards and stipends from public funds. Some of the schools included under this head are the embryos of the lower primary schools.

Sanskrit.

The number of Sanskrit *tols* decreased by 229 and their pupils by 3,493, but against this is to be set off 276 schools with about 4,600 pupils of this class transferred under Government orders to the list of special schools. In the examination for titles there was a considerable falling off at the first and the final (or title) examination, and a large increase at the second one in the number of successful students. Altogether about Rs. 19,000 were spent during the year from Provincial Funds on the encouragement of Sanskrit learning.

Text Book Committee.

The Text-book Committees sat during the year, and the Central Committee transacted a very considerable amount of business. The Patna Committee also scrutinised a fair number of books; but the Orissa Committee's work was almost nominal. The constitution and functions of these Committees have been the subject of consideration during the year, but final orders have not yet been passed.

Art, Literature and the Press.

THE principal newspapers published in the Lower Provinces during the year were—the *Englishman*, the *Indian Daily News*, the *Statesman and Friend of India*, the *Indian Mirror*, the *Indian Volunteer Record*, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, the *Hindoo Patriot*, the *Indian Nation*, the *Bengalee*, the *Reis and Rayyet*, the *Indian Planters' Gazette and Sporting News*, the *Asian*, the *Capital*, the *East*, the *Bihar Times* and the *Bihar Herald*. The total number of English newspapers was 51, and the total number of periodicals was 38.

Fifty vernacular newspapers were supplied to the Bengali Translator to the Government against 56 in 1897-98. Five newspapers were started during the year, while eleven old papers ceased to exist.

The following important publications, other than annual reports, were published during the year by the Bengal Secretariat Press:—

1. Sixth Financial statement made before the Legislative Council of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal assembled on the 2nd and 16th April 1898.
2. Supplementary Report of the Calcutta Building Commission.
3. Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. II.
4. Appendices to the Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. III.
5. Selection of papers relating to the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. XI.
6. Selection of papers relating to the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. XII.
7. Rules and Orders of the Bengal Education Department, second edition.
8. Rules for the guidance of the Settlement Department in settling rents and revenue in Orissa.
9. Rules for the Bengal Veterinary Institution.
10. Sanitary Engineering in India: lectures delivered to the students of the Sibpur Engineering College.
11. A reprint of the laws and of selected Notifications, Orders and Rules especially in force in the district of the Sonthal Parganas.
12. Final Resolution of the Government of Bengal upon the Famine of 1896 and 1897, Vol. I.
13. Monographs on the Cotton Fabrics of Bengal.
14. Recent methods of sewage disposal in England.
15. Revised rules for the management and supervision of the Bengal Police Training School at Bhagalpur, 1898.
16. Rules for the registration of documents under the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
17. Manual containing rules and regulations for the guidance of the European Reserve Force, Calcutta Police.
18. Table for calculating averages of production per bigha from 1 cottah to 10 bighas, prepared in the office of the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent, Hajipur.
19. Rules, forms and schedules under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, I of 1882.
20. Rules under the Inland Emigrants' Health Act, I (B.C.) of 1889.
21. Key to the system of transliteration to be used by the Bengal Educational Service.
22. Paper on smoke-abatement with reference to steam-boiler furnaces read before the Philosophical Society of Glasgow by Mr. Geo. Carruthers Thompson, F.C.S., Engineer to the late Smoke-Abatement Association.

23. Final Report on the settlement of the Kolhan Government Estate in the district of Singhbhum.

24. Tauzi Manual, 1899.

25. Land Acquisition Manual, 1896.

26. Certificate Manual, 1898.

Bengal Library.

The number of publications received and catalogued in the Bengal Library during 1898 was 2,174, against 2,282 in the year before, showing a decrease of 108, or about 4·73 per cent. Even making allowance for plague as a possible cause of this fall in number, the figure in question probably represents not more than 75 per cent. of the publications actually issued during the year, the remaining 25 per cent. having evaded registration. This evasion was commented on in the last report, and measures have now been taken by which it is hoped to detect these evasions and secure the punishment of the offenders.

Out of 2,174 publications received last year, 1,403 are books and 771 periodicals. Of the books, 1,182 are original publications and the rest republications and translations.

Bengali.

The number of publications in Bengali language received last year was 664, against 784 in the year before, showing an increase of 120, or about 30 per cent. Of these, 641 are original publications.

These books fall chiefly under the heads of language, poetry, and religion: there is only one on politics.

Arabic.

There were only three books in Arabic received last year, the same number as in the year before.

Assamese.

Only five books in this language were received last year, as against seven in the year before.

English.

The number of publications in this language received last year was 207, against 230 the year before.

Hindi.

The number of publications in this language received was 52, against 92 of the year preceding.

Musalmani-Bengali.

Nineteen books were received in this language, against 22 in the year before.

Sanskrit.

Forty-eight books in this language were received last year, against the same number in the preceding year. Of these, 12 are on philosophy and 25 are on religion

Urdu.

There are 19 books in this language, against 24 mentioned in last year's report. Four of these are on law, and four are on religion.

Uriya.

This language has produced 161 books, against 180 last year. Poetry and religion claim the largest numbers—48 and 51 respectively.

Bi-lingual publications.

One hundred and eighty books under this head were received last year, against 185 the year before. As in last year, they consist of works written in various languages, but among them those written in Bengali and Sanskrit are the most important. These consist mostly of editions of ancient Sanskrit works on language, law, medicine, philosophy, poetry, and religion.

Tri-lingual publications.

Twenty-one works under this head were received last year, against 16 in the year before.

Quadri-lingual publications.

Only one work under this head was received during the year.

Periodicals.

Seven hundred and seventy-one periodicals were received in the Bengal Library during the year, against 675 in the year before, showing an increase of 14·2 per cent. They represent 104 distinct issues, against 114 in the year before, and were written—51 in Bengali, 35 in English, 1 in Garo, 3 in Hindi, 1 in Sanskrit, 2 in Urdu, 4 in Bengali and English, 5 in Bengali and Sanskrit, 1 in English and Sanskrit, and 1 in Hindi and Sanskrit. They are grouped under the heads of Art, Law, Medicine, Miscellaneous, Religion, and Science (natural). Thirty-three new journals were started, and 43 old ones disappeared in the course of the year.

Working of Act XXV of 1867 as modified by Act X of 1890.

During the year 1898-99, 1,787 publications were delivered under the Act as compared with 2,178 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 391 books. Of those delivered, 1,122 were registered in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration and the remainder (665) at sub-registry offices in the mufassal. The total fees realised from the registration of copy-rights amounted to Rs. 130, against Rs. 70 in the previous year. Four prosecutions were reported during the year under review, two of which ended in convictions, a publisher being fined Rs. 25 and a printer Rs. 10.

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE numerous temples at Bhubaneswar were visited by the Lieutenant-Governor in December 1898. It was decided to take steps towards the repair of those most worthy of preservation, namely, the Mukteswar, Parsurameswar, Raja-Rani, and Brahmeswar Temples. This will be done by replacing the fallen blocks that have been removed by similar blocks from the ruins of the other temples in the neighbourhood. The work, which will have to proceed slowly, is being done by skilled masons under the direct supervision of a competent Hindu subordinate, Babu Surendra Nath Barat, who will also carry out the repairs of the great Linga Raj Temple. An agreement has been come to with the Committee of the Bhubaneswar Temple that the Government will give a sum of Rs. 400 per annum, for three or four years, and that the Committee will deposit an equivalent amount, for the repairs of the Linga Raj Temple.

Sand and vegetation were removed from the Black Pagoda at Kanarac, and the usual annual repairs were done to the tombs at Khurda.

An annual expenditure of Rs. 300 was sanctioned for the employment of chaukidars to look after the famous ancient ruins at Gour, in the district of Malda, and for the removal of growths of vegetation.

The sum of Rs. 405 was given to the District Board of Bankura for the repairs of the Jor Bangla Temple at Vishnupur, but the work could not be taken in hand before the close of the year.

The tombs of Henry Ackland, W. J. Wynne, and Wale Byrne in the old cemetery at Howrah, and of A. B. LeMesurier and William Andrew Thompson in the new cemetery at Bantra, were taken over on the books of this Department and repaired, as they are all of public interest.

Sanction was accorded to an allotment of Rs. 200 annually for the purpose of keeping the roof, walls and compound of the Sathgambaz and the the tomb of Alag Khan Jahan Ali, near Bagerhat, in the district of Khulna, clean and free from jungle. The sum of Rs. 900 was also sanctioned for repairs to Mukdum Shah's tomb at Maner, and, in furtherance of the project to gradually repair the bastions and river face wall of the old fort at Monghyr, some petty works were done.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical.

Ecclesiastical administration.

THE Ecclesiastical establishment, paid entirely or in part by Goverment, consisted of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Archdeacon of Calcutta and Chaplain of Darjeeling, the Domestic Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, the Registrar of the Diocese, the most Reverend Archbishop Dr. Paul Gœthals, S.J., 13 Chaplains of the Church of England, 1 Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, 10 ministers of the Additional Clergy Society or other societies and 7 priests of the Roman Catholic Church.

Working of the Brahmo Marriage Act.

The number of marriages registered under the Act this year has fallen from 44 to 20, being one less than the number registered in 1896-97. Fifteen of the marriages were registered in Calcutta, three in Dacca and one each in Krishnagar and Bankura. There are 18 Marriage Registrars under the Act, besides 29 *ex-officio* Marriage Registrars; only three Registrars and three *ex-officio* Registrars registered marriages during the year. The ages of the bridegrooms ranged from 19 to 40, and those of the brides from 15 to 25 years. Four widows whose ages ranged from 21 to 27 years were married, two of them being married to widowers.

Short account of the working of the Christian Burial Board for the year 1898-99.

The receipts of the Board during the year amounted to Rs. 26,321-4-4, while the expenditure was Rs. 16,758-1-8, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,563-2-8, the receipts and expenditure being both less than last year. There were 699 burials during the year; this is exactly the same number as last year.

The work of repairing old tombs has been continued. The graves in the disused cemeteries in Park Street that were found to be beyond repair have been demolished after notice was given by advertisement, but the name tablets have been carefully placed on the sites.

A drain in the Circular Road cemetery has been reconstructed, and the boundary wall of the Ekbalpur cemetery has been repaired and partially rebuilt.

The work of raising low-lying land has been steadily carried on during the year.

Stationery and Printing.

STATIONERY.

THE following statement compares the value of the stocks, receipts and issues of the Stationery Office for the past two years:—

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
Value of stores at the beginning of the year	7,21,058	7,17,254
Loss (—) by revaluing the opening balance at the issue rate of the year	—25,337	—24,364
Corrected value of stores	6,95,721	6,92,890
Value of stores received during the year	29,26,351	27,84,250
Total ...	36,22,072	34,77,140
Value of stores issued during the year	29,41,253	28,32,062
Value of stores in stock at the close of the year ...	6,80,819	6,45,078
Gain (+) by valuing the stores in stock at the close of the years 1897-98 and 1898-99 at the issue rate of the year ...	+ 36,435	+ 55,555
Corrected value of stores at the close of the year ...	7,17,254	7,00,633

Compared with the figures of the previous year, the value of the stores received and issued during the year and that of the stores in stock at its close show a decrease of Rs. 1,42,101, Rs. 1,09,191, and Rs. 16,621, respectively. The decline in the receipts was mainly due to a falling off of Rs. 1,19,588 in the value of imported stores and of Rs. 27,047 in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally. The decrease in the value of imported stores is attributed to the non-arrival from England of certain stores which were due during the year, and to the fall in the prices of English stores from competition and the rise in exchange; while that in the value of country-made miscellaneous articles purchased locally was due to smaller demand for them, to the reduction in the rates of some of the articles contracted for, and to the absence of any demand from staff and regimental officers on field service. There was an advance of Rs. 12,808 in the value of country-made paper. This increase, which occurred chiefly in half-bleached paper, coloured paper, blotting-paper, azure-laid and cream-laid papers, followed on an increased demand of the presses for printing forms.

The value of stores issued to Local Governments rose by Rs. 50,562, and all provinces except the Punjab and Burma contributed to the increase. The largest increase, amounting to Rs. 36,778, occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. The value of stationery consumed by the offices and departments of the Government of India fell off by Rs. 1,11,224. The issues to the Postal and Telegraph Departments fell off by Rs. 22,259.

The stock of country-made articles at the close of the year was less than one month's consumption.

The quantity of water-marked paper issued for use with adhesive court-fee stamps diminished by 5,295 reams and its value by Rs. 17,209. The

decrease occurred chiefly in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the supplies to which declined by 2,536 and 2,435 reams, respectively. A decrease also occurred in Bengal and Assam, while the Central Provinces, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and the Native States of Orissa show an increase. The Superintendent is unable to assign any reason for these fluctuations, as the paper is supplied direct to Treasury Officers for sale to the general public according to their demands.

The income and expenditure of the Stationery Department amounted to Rs. 4,790 and Rs. 1,06,481, against Rs. 4,953 and Rs. 1,09,877, respectively, in the previous year. The decline in the charges is chiefly attributable to a decrease under the heads "Establishment" and "Packing cases." The diminution under the last-named head was caused by the despatch of a smaller quantity of water-marked paper to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The total value of different articles of stationery issued, exclusive of deficiencies in stock-taking and miscellaneous adjustments, fell off by Rs. 1,15,033. The decrease is attributable mainly to smaller demands of the Survey and Settlement Department, the Public Works Department, the Quarter-master-General in India, and the State Railways for drawing and lithograph papers and pencils, and of the Government Presses for writing and coloured papers, wax-cloth, paste, mill and straw boards and leather; to the issue of a smaller quantity of water-marked paper, and to the absence of demands from the staff and regimental officers on field service. The principal decreases occurred under writing-paper (Rs. 61,253), lithograph paper (Rs. 17,126), water-marked paper (Rs. 17,136), leathers (Rs. 27,039), and other articles (Rs. 13,725). On the other hand, there was a noticeable increase under printing paper (Rs. 36,332) and tracing cloth (Rs. 13,274).

The supply of paper to the various Government Presses rose by Rs. 23,307, and all the presses, with the exception of the Government of India Presses and the presses in the Punjab and Burma, contributed to the increase. The largest decrease, amounting to Rs. 46,058, occurred in the consumption of the Government of India Presses.

The substitution of country-made for European paper resulted in a net loss of Rs. 61,702, while the substitution of country-made miscellaneous articles for articles of European manufacture effected a net gain of Rs. 5,820. The use of country-made paper of the descriptions known as white printing, badami or half-bleached, blotting, white cartridge, brown glazed, coloured, badami cartridge, cream-wove and azure-laid resulted in a loss during the year of no less than Rs. 1,70,123. The Superintendent has submitted an alternative statement showing that if all the charges incidental to the landing, storage, and despatch of English papers to distant places up-country were taken into account, there would be a net gain on all paper of Rs. 63,629 instead of a loss.

The system of supplying newspapers and periodicals through the Stationery Office appears to have worked well during the year. There was a slight decrease in the number of periodicals, but newspapers, books and maps and exercise-books rose by 404, 5,351, and 22,299, respectively. The total payment for the newspapers, &c., amounted to Rs. 1,32,649, against Rs. 84,420 in the previous year. The increase is said to be mainly due to larger demands for newspapers, &c., and to the payment in advance in sterling for foreign periodicals.

The receipts and issues of standard and special forms, exclusive of the survey and settlement forms printed and supplied direct by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Bengal, show a considerable increase as compared with the previous year. The advance in the receipts was due to the larger demands of local officers, and to the receipt during the year of certain forms which were due in 1897-98 and of over seven millions of High Court forms which were not due until 1899-1900. The increase in the issues is mainly attributable to these causes.

The receipts and charges of the Form Branch amounted to Rs. 35,385 and Rs. 47,470, against Rs. 37,763 and Rs. 47,637, respectively. The decrease in the receipts was due to a smaller demand for forms by the Local Funds in Bengal and Assam, while that in the charges is attributable to reduced expenditure under the head "Contingencies."

PRINTING.

The following table compares the cash transactions of the year with those of the previous year:—

Heads.	Receipts.		Heads.	Expenditure.	
	1897-98.	1898-99.		1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Rs.	Rs.	*Secretariat Press Proper.*	Rs.	Rs.
Sale of Gazettes	18,977	21,287	Establishment	2,21,775	2,02,992
			Materials	769	1,356
,, of Indian Law Reports ...	45,682	46,046	Contingencies	13,356	13,734
				2,35,900	2,18,082
,, of Civil Lists	1,219	1,450	*Darjeeling Press.*		
			Establishment	9,875	5,642
,, of miscellaneous publications	7,481	4,075	Contingencies	1,029	1,117
				10,904	6,759
Total credited to the Publishing Department.	73,259	72,858	*Tibetan Section.*		
			Establishment	1,427	1,376
			Materials	395	.....
			Contingencies	966	572
				2,698	1,948
			Contract and Miscellaneous Printing	6,905	9,186
Printing done for local bodies ...	3,135	974	Total Secretariat Press ...	2,56,407	2,35,975
			Presidency Jail Press, Convict Branch.		
Sale of waste paper	3,672	1,851			
			Establishment	21,571	20,873
,, of miscellaneous articles ...	16	481	Materials	1,106	1,308
			Contingencies	11,656	13,088
			Pig lead	.....	432
Total cash receipts ...	80,082	76,164		34,333	35,701
			Presidency Jail Press, Free Branch.		
			Establishment	43,827	52,688
			Materials	369	436
			Contingencies	3,884	6,059
			Pig lead	.....	3,023
Excess of cash expenditure over cash receipts.	2,60,960	2,80,765		48,080	62,206
			Contract and Miscellaneous Printing	.....	21,345
			Total Jail Press ...	82,413	1,19,252
			Total debitable to Presses ...	3,38,820	3,55,227
			Add freight and packing charges advanced by the Jail Press for Survey and Settlement Forms recoverable from the Settlement Department.	2,222	1,702
Grand Total ...	3,41,042	3,56,929	Grand Total ...	3,41,042	3,56,929

The receipts amounted to Rs. 76,164, against Rs. 80,082 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 3,918. The decrease was chiefly under Miscellaneous publications (Rs. 3,406), and Printing done for local bodies (Rs. 2,161). The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,56,929 against Rs. 3,41,042, showing an increase of Rs. 15,887. The increase was due to the accumulation of arrears in the Presidency Jail Press, which necessitated not only a considerable increase in the paid staff, but also the making over to private establishments of a considerable amount of printing and binding work. The arrears were all cleared off by the end of the year under review.

The following statement shows the outturn of the Presses during the past two years:—

Heads.	1897-98.						1898-99.					
	For Government offices.	Government periodical publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	For Government offices.	Government periodical publications.	For local bodies.	Settlement forms.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Value of printing work done.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretariat Press	2,62,452	80,263	1,310	92	104	3,44,221	2,31,132	65,412	1,390	66	...	2,98,000
Tibetan Section	.....	1,089	.....	.....	...	1,089	.....	1,497	.....	.....	...	1,497
Darjeeling Press	10,217	.....	117	.....	...	10,334	5,307	.....	60	.....	...	5,367
Contract and Miscellaneous Printing.	.....	15,268	.....	.....	...	15,268*	.....	42,570*	.....	.....	...	42,570
Jail Press, Convict Section.	1,34,850	157	537	3,099	...	1,38,643	1,48,763	.....	995	1,658	...	1,51,416
Jail Press, Free Section ...	45,502	8,483	737	1,102	...	55,824	52,669	8,535	816	1,111	...	63,131
Total printing work ...	4,53,021	1,05,260	2,701	4,293	104	5,65,379	4,37,871	1,18,014	3,261	2,835	...	5,61,981
Value of leads, &c. ...	2,539	.....	.....	.....	...	2,539	5,185	.....	.....	.....	...	5,185
Value of casting work, &c.	22,421	.....	.....	.....	...	22,421	24,572	.....	.....	.....	...	24,572
Total value of outturn ...	4,77,981	1,05,260	2,701	4,293	104	5,90,339	4,67,628	1,18,014	3,261	2,835	...	5,91,738

* Including Reformatory School.

The total value of work done in the Presses, including that done by outside agencies, amounted to Rs. 5,91,738, against Rs. 5,90,339 in the previous year, thus showing an increase of Rs. 1,399.

Profit and loss.

The following statement compares the profit and loss during the past two years:—

Heads.	Bengal Secretariat Press.						Presidency Jail Press.				Total	
	Secretariat Press.		Darjeeling Press.		Tibetan Section.		Convict Branches.		Free Branch.			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total outturn	Rs. 3,44,221	Rs. 2,98,000	Rs. 10,334	Rs. 5,367	Rs. 1,089	Rs. 1,497	Rs. 1,41,182	Rs. 1,56,601	Rs. 78,245	Rs. 87,703	Rs. 5,75,071	Rs. 5,49,168
Expenditure	2,35,900	2,18,082	10,904	6,759	2,698	1,948	34,333	35,701	48,080	62,206	3,31,915	3,24,696
Add wear and tear of materials	22,579	21,166	353	346	1,360	1,245	16,389	16,247	5,463	5,416	46,144	44,420
,, house-rent	7,200	7,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,200	7,200
,, value of inter-departmental services.	306	658	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101	1,068	1,970	1,460	3,377	3,186
Interest at 4 per cent. on the value of stock for the years 1897-98 and 1898-99.	10,271	9,869	178	171	588	583	99	8,854	3,036	2,951	23,182	22,428
Cost of convict labour—												
Europeans	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,754	11,875	.....	.....	64,169	59,506
Natives	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53,415	47,631				
	2,76,256	2,56,975	11,435	7,276	4,646	3,776	1,25,101	1,21,376	58,549	72,033	4,75,987	4,61,436
Deduct cost of materials purchased and transferred to stock accounts.	769	1,356	.....	.....	305	.....	1,106	1,308	369	436	2,549	3,100
Total expenditure ...	2,75,487	2,55,619	11,435	7,276	4,341	3,776	1,23,995	1,20,068	58,180	71,597	4,73,438	4,58,336
Profit (+)	+68,734	+42,381	.....	.....	.....	.....	+17,187	+36,533	+20,065	+16,106	+1,01,633	+90,832
Loss (—)	.....	.....	—1,101	—1,909	—3,252	—2,279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

The only Presses which worked at a loss were the Darjeeling Tour Press and the Tibetan section. The loss at the Darjeeling Press and the Tibetan section amounted to Rs. 1,909 and Rs. 2,279, against Rs. 1,101 and Rs. 3,252 in the previous year. The net result of the working of the several Presses was a profit of Rs. 90,832, against Rs. 1,01,633 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 10,801.

The following statement shows the value of the stock at the close of the year:—

Particulars.	Bengal Secretariat Press.	Tour Press, Darjeeling.	Tibetan Section, Darjeeling.	Presidency Jail Press.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Value on 1st April 1898 ...	2,49,140 15 5	4,391 12 4	14,170 13 6	3,00,293 13 5
Depreciation	21,165 11 9	345 14 8	1,245 1 3	21,663 5 0
Net value of old stock ...	2,27,975 3 8	4,045 13 8	12,925 12 3	2,78,630 8 5
Value of stores issued ...	2,043 6 3	Nil.	410 5 10	12,739 13 5
	2,25,931 13 5	4,045 13 8	12,515 6 5	2,65,890 11 0
Added by purchase or manufacture during 1898-99 ...	18,356 1 6	128 7 0	2,477 6 9	24,102 9 7
Net value on 31st March 1899 ...	2,44,287 14 11	4,174 4 8	14,992 13 2	2,89,993 4 7

Zoological Garden.

THE total receipts of the Garden were Rs. 45,750, which sum includes an opening balance of Rs. 7,331. The actual receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 38,419 as compared with Rs. 39,557 during 1897-98 and Rs. 40,643 during 1896-97. While the donations and subscriptions increased from Rs. 566 in 1897-98 to Rs. 1,276 during the year under report, there was a noticeable falling off in the entrance receipts, which amounted to Rs. 10,843 only as against Rs. 12,526 in the previous year. The decrease under the latter head is ascribed to the outbreak of plague in Calcutta, which deterred a large number of people in the mufassal from visiting the Garden. The number of visitors who paid entrance money is shown below in comparison with the numbers since 1891-92:—

Year.	Number of visitors.
1891-92	116,382
1892-93	139,173
1893-94	162,449
1894-95	154,532
1895-96	165,152
1896-97	160,008
1897-98	151,640
1898-99	128,909

The total expenditure of the Garden decreased from Rs. 50,544 in 1897-98 to Rs. 36,925 during the year. The decrease was due chiefly to smaller amounts spent on "Original construction" and "Establishment." Under the former head Rs. 3,126 only were spent as against Rs. 12,907 in the previous year; and the establishment charges fell off from Rs. 14,269 to Rs. 12,973 in consequence of some of the coolies having left the Garden on account of the plague scare and the discontinuance of the famine allowance paid to the menial servants last year. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 8,825.

Since the close of the year the buildings and roads of the Garden have been taken over by the Public Works Department, and works and repairs will be carried out by that Department in future from such funds as are deposited by the Managing Committee in advance. As a special concession, the usual charges of $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. made by the Public Works Department for establishment, tools and plant will be remitted in this case.

The collection of animals in the Garden received an addition of 103 mammals, 253 birds, and 69 reptiles during the year. These were obtained as gifts or on deposit, or by purchase or by exchange with foreign Zoological Gardens. The Committee specially thank the Raja of Gangpur in Chota Nagpur for the presentation of a valuable collection of animals, including a full-grown tiger.

The Committee have arranged, as an experimental measure, to throw the Sir Jotindro Mohan Tagore Library open, under proper safeguards, to students of zoology.

The deputation to the International Congress of Zoology at Cambridge of the Superintendent of the Garden has already brought forth an interesting note on the methods of management adopted in European gardens, some of which appear to be suitable for adoption in Calcutta.

Economic and Art Museum.

Two thousand eight hundred and seven specimens of economic products were received and registered during the year, and of these nine hundred and twenty-eight duplicates were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, while the Director of the Kew Gardens was supplied with one hundred and sixty-four selected specimens. Other museums and individuals were also supplied with specimens.

The work of arranging the Index collections and the commercial or handling samples was proceeded with, the number dealt with being one thousand one hundred and fifteen of the former and three hundred and eighty-five of the latter. The total number of specimens of every kind now shown in the Court is close upon ten thousand, including Index collections, handling samples, collection of Bengal rices, Indian coals, timbers and trade samples showing manufactures of raw products.

In the Artware Gallery one hundred and twenty-four additions were made during the year, while the collections in the Ethnology Court were increased by no fewer than nine hundred and thirteen specimens. The Museum was twice closed to the public for fifteen days at a time for the purpose of being cleaned. The work of checking, re-arranging, labelling and cataloguing the exhibits was continued during the year. An apparatus for poisoning specimens was supplied to the artware gallery and sunshades of Louvre-work were fitted on to the windows of the Gallery on the south.

Over one hundred specimens of economic products were examined in the Chemical Laboratory recently attached to the Economic Section and reports made on all of them.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

STATISTICAL RETURNS.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

PAGE.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY—

A.—PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY—

1.—Geographical area of the territories under the civil and political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1898-99 i

B.—CLIMATE, 1898 ii

C.—CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY iv

D.—POPULATION viii

E.—FISCAL—

1.—Fiscal Statement of outturn and cost of Bengal Survey Parties for 1898-99 . xii
2.—Land revenue demand, collections, remissions, and net balances for 1898-99 . xiv
3.—Land revenue xiv

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION—

A.—LEGISLATIVE—

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1898-99 and duly assented to in accordance with law xvi
Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1898-99, but not passed into law during the year xvii

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of judicial divisions and the number of officers exercising appellate or original jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the year 1898, with the cost of tribunals xviii
2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xx
3.—(Criminal).—Statement of miscellaneous proceedings under the Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898 xxii
4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxii
5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the punishments inflicted by the various criminal tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 . . xxiv
5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of whippings inflicted by the criminal tribunals during 1898 xxvi
6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxix
7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxx
8.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and value of suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxxii
9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of civil and revenue cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxxiii
10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxxv
11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the result of proceedings on applications for the execution of decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xxxviii
12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the number and result of applications and proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898 xl
13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of juries and assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Province of Bengal in the year 1898 xl
14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the general result of the trial of European British subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1898 xlii
15.—General statement of deeds registered in the Registration Offices in Bengal in the year 1898-99 xliv

PAGE.

C.—PRISONS—

General Summary.—Showing the distribution of prisoners of all classes confined in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 . . . xlvi

I.—(Judicial).—Showing the number and disposal of the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal in the year 1898 lx

II.—(Judicial).—Showing the religion, age, state of education and previous occupation of the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxi

III.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of their sentences . . lxii

IV.—(Judicial).—Showing the convicts admitted into the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 who have been previously convicted . . lxii

V.—(Judicial).—Showing the escapes and recaptures of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxiii

VI.—(Judicial).—Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them, in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxiii

VII.—(Judicial).—Showing the employment of convicts as prison officers in the jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal during the year 1898 lxiv

IX.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs lxv

X.—(Financial).—Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years lxvii

XI.—(Financial).—Showing the employment of convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxviii

XII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cash earnings of convicts sentenced to labour in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxviii

XIII.—(Financial).—Showing the net cost of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxix

XIV.—(Vital).—Showing the sickness and mortality among the prisoners of all classes in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 . . . lxix

XIV(*a*).—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(*a*) of the Jail Code during the year 1898 lxx

XV.—(Vital).—Showing the admissions and deaths from the chief diseases among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxx

XVI.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 according to the length of original sentences lxxi

XVII.—(Vital).—Showing the mortality among the convicts in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 according to length of time passed in jails lxxi

XVIII.—Showing particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxxii

Statement A.—Showing the nature and amount of accommodation for each class of prisoners in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxxii

Statement B.—Showing the condition of the convicts discharged from the jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxxiii

Statement C.—Showing the working of the mark system in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxxiii

Statement D.—Showing the nature of the crimes for which convicts were imprisoned in the jails and subsidiary jails of Bengal during the year 1898 lxxiv

D.—POLICE—

1.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of District Police lxxvi

1*a*.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Military Police in the Lower Provinces in the year 1898 lxxx

1*b*.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Calcutta Police in the year 1898 lxxxi

2.—Statement of the strength and cost of the village watch in the several districts of the Lower Provinces, with figures of the rewards and punishments given during the year 1898 lxxxii

3.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for 1898 lxxxiv

3*a*.—Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the Calcutta Police force for 1898 lxxxviii

4.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1898 xc

4*a*.—Return showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Calcutta Police xciv

5.—Return showing the number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases during the year 1898 in the several districts in Bengal . . xcv

6.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898—

I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898— xcvi

II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* c

PAGE.

D.—POLICE—*concluded.*

III.—Return of cases reported at a police-station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898 cii

IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a police-station, or taken up by the Police cvi

6*a*.—Return of cognizable crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—

I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898 cx

II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* cxiv

III.—Return of cases reported at a police-station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898 cxvi

IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a police-station, or taken up by the Police cxx

7.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1898—

I.—Return of non-cognizable cases cxxiv

II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases cxxvi

7*a*.—Return of non-cognizable crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—

I.—Return of non-cognizable cases cxxviii

II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases cxxx

8.—Property stolen and recovered (exclusive of Calcutta and Suburbs) . . . cxxxi

8*a*.—Property stolen and recovered during 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs) . . cxxxi

9.—Return of professional crime for the year 1898 (exclusive of Calcutta and Suburbs) cxxxii

9*a*.—Return of professional crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs) . cxxxii

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION—

A.—FINANCE—

I.—Account of gross revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1898-99 . . cxxxiii

II.—Account of expenditure from the net income of the revenues of Bengal for the year 1898-99 cxxxiv

B.—PUBLIC WORKS—

1.—Statement showing the expenditure on public works during the year 1898-99 . cxxxvi

2.—General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of major and minor irrigation works, the capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those works, in the year 1898-99 cxxxvii

C.—RAILWAYS, 1898 cxxxviii

D.—MARINE—

I.—Statement showing the various Government ships and vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1898-99 cxxxix

II.—Statement showing the number of officers and men employed otherwise than in Government vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1898-99 cxxxix

H.—TRADE—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of merchandise and value of treasure imported from foreign countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99 cxl

II.—Quantities and value of the principal articles of foreign merchandise and of Indian produce and manufactures, and value of treasure exported to foreign countries from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99 clxxxviii

III.—Statement of customs duty collected on the principal articles of merchandise subject to duty on imports and exports at the ports in the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99 ccxxxvi

IV.—Total value of merchandise (distinguishing country and foreign) and treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99 ccxxxvii

V.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, which entered and cleared with cargoes from and to foreign countries at the ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1898-99, compared with the totals of the year 1897-98 ccxxxviii

VI.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, which entered and cleared in ballast from and to foreign countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1898-99, compared with the totals of the year 1897-98 ccxliv

VII.—Number and tonnage of steam and sailing vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the interportal trade, which entered and cleared with cargoes and in ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1898-99, compared with the totals of the year 1897-98 ccxlviii

I.—COINAGE AND CURRENCY—

1.—Coinage ccl

2.—Calcutta circle of issue of paper currency for the year 1898-99 ccl

K.—CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—

Charitable institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1898 cclii

PAGE.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION—

A.—ECCLESIASTICAL—

Return of persons according to religious denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1898-99 ccliii

B.—EDUCATION—

I.—Abstract return of colleges, schools, and scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99 ccliv

II.—Abstract return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclvi

III.—Return of colleges and schools and of scholars attending them in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclviii

IV.—Return of expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclx

V.—Return of the stages of instruction of pupils in public schools for secondary and primary education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99 cclxii

VI.—Return showing the results of prescribed examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclxiv

VII.—Return showing the distribution of District Board and Municipal expenditure on public instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclxvi

VIII.—Return showing the attendance and expenditure in hostels or boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99 cclxviii

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—

1.—Return of scientific and literary societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899 cclxx

2.—The Press:—Annual return of presses worked and newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99 ccxc

---

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE—

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and the Suburbs and among the classes, in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1898 ccciv

A2.—Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1898 cccv

B.—Return showing the diseases treated and the deaths from each class of diseases in the principal hospitals in Bengal during the year 1898 cccvi

C.—Return of vaccine operations in Bengal during the year 1898 . . . cccxiv

PART I.

STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

1.—Geographical Area of the Territories under the Civil and Political control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1898-99.

Principal Geographical Divisions.	Total area in square miles.
1	2
British Possessions directly administered—	
Bengal	70,259*
Bihar	44,197
Orissa	9,841
Chota Nagpur	26,965
Total directly administered ...	151,262
Tributary States—	
Cooch Behar Tributary States	1,307
Orissa ditto	14,387
Chota Nagpur ditto	16,054
Hill Tippera (both surveyed and unsurveyed)	4,086
Total ...	35,834
Native States and Tributaries—	
Sikkim	2,600
Total area of Bengal ...	189,696

* Excluding the Sundarbans, 5,309 miles.

B.—CLIMATE,

Observing Stations.	Rainfall in Inches.				Average			
					May.			
	January to May.	June to September.	October to December.	Total.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan	3·26	57·00	3·22	63·48	102·0	78·2(*a*)	109·5	70·8
Suri	3·56	66·91	4·00	74·47				
Bankura	3·02	56·77	2·70	62·49	104·1	78·9	111·6	69·1
Midnapore	4·07	54·57	5·52	64·16	103·8	79·3	110·4	72·2
Hooghly	13·82	32·68	6·37	52·87				
Howrah	4·89	43·38	6·38	54·65				
Saugor Island ...	2·79	44·56	20·30	67·65	92·6	82·3	93·9	72·1
Alipore	5·46	47·58	6·48	59·52	96·0	77·9	103·4	70·7
Krishnagar	11·48	48·68	5·56	65·72	99·4	76·6	107·2	67·2
Berhampore ...	9·67	60·12	9·18	78·97	98·7	76·0	108·1	66·2
Jessore	16·54	52·73	5·71	74·98	97·0	76·8	106·0	69·2
Khulna	10·59	65·22	6·48	82·29				
Rampur Boalia ...	7·81	51·10	8·60	67·51	97·4(*a*)	75·5(*a*)	106·0	68·1
Dinajpur	11·70	60·42	2·11	74·23	93·5(*a*)	73·1(*a*)	104·3	66·8
Jalpaiguri	12·26	113·82	2·20	128·28	88·6	72·0	97·4	66·1
Darjeeling	13·34	114·62	3·08	131·04	64·7	51·6	73·2	48·2
Yatung	9·16	34·60	1·42	45·18				
Cooch Behar ...	20·89	101·95	2·13	124·97	87·9	72·7	95·4	67·1
Rangpur	11·76	74·93	7·78	94·47	90·0(*b*)	72·4(*b*)	99·2	66·7
Bogra	12·63	51·23	15·23	79·09	94·7	74·1	103·8	66·7
Pabna (Sirajganj observatory.)	10·85	49·11	11·08	71·04	93·7	74·0	101·8	66·7
Narayanganj ...	9·88	57·97	5·65	73·50	93·1	76·5	99·1	69·2
Mymensingh ...	14·86	72·85	12·99	100·70	90·4	74·6	97·2	66·6
Faridpur ...	10·51	64·91	5·80	81·22	94·9	74·5	102·8	68·4
Barisal	14·94	57·66	8·80	81·40	93·7	77·0	100·3	69·1
Agartola	16·59	49·11	2·16	67·86				
Comilla	13·01	55·82	9·88	78·71	94·4	75·2	99·3	66·8
Noakhali	13·36	115·28	11·98	140·62	90·7	75·8	94·0	65·9
Chittagong	9·33	94·34	6·46	110·13	91·4	76·5	96·2	68·6
Rangamati Hills ...	4·05	75·73	3·74	83·52				
Patna	2·78	56·89	2·30	61·97	101·3	76·9	109·0	69·2
Gaya	1·99	41·48	2·12	45·59	107·9	80·3	113·5	71·8
Arrah	2·32	51·84	1·25	55·41	103·4	77·3	109·4	69·5
Chapra	1·83	52·99	0·61	55·43	102·3	77·3	108·2	71·1
Motihari	6·70	57·34	0·60	64·64	97·0	71·9	101·0	65·8
Muzaffarpur ...	5·22	51·73	1·59	58·54	96·4	73·6	104·2	65·3
Darbhanga	6·06	44·56	1·64	52·26	?	74·8(*a*)	?	68·5
Monghyr	6·81	47·91	1·74	56·46				
Bhagalpur	6·59	60·23	0·60	67·42	100·2	75·4	112·8	68·1
Purnea	7·10	58·60	1·51	67·21	95·9	73·4(*a*)	105·3	65·3
Malda	8·23	44·20	3·93	56·96	97·5	74·1	106·1	67·0
Naya Dumka ...	3·31	60·33	0·98	64·62	101·4	76·8	110·4	68·8
Cuttack	4·37	33·56	7·50	45·43	101·8	80·3	108·5	72·7
False Point ...	3·18	41·99	19·65	64·82	91·7	79·5	96·5	69·1
Balasore	7·59	52·84	9·76	70·19	99·7	78·8	106·5	67·8
Puri	4·05	27·97	11·05	43·07	91·1	80·9	94·2	71·6
Hazaribagh	1·84	50·94	2·18	54·96	102·4	77·0	108·6	67·8
Ranchi	2·90	49·12	2·70	54·72	101·2	76·6	106·8	67·9
Purulia	4·93	70·27	3·29	78·49				
Chaibassa	4·46	42·74	3·65	50·85	106·8	79·2	113·7	72·5
Palamau (Daltonganj) ...	1·79	37·55	1·17	40·51	108·5	78·0	113·6	70·5

(*a*) Mean of
(*b*) ,,
(*c*) ,,

1898.

Temperature in Shade.								Cloud Proportion.		
July.				December.				January to May.	June to September.	October to December.
Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.	Mean of maximum.	Mean of minimum.	Highest maximum.	Lowest minimum.			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
89·5	79·2	94·9	76·3	80·3	57·7	85·1	52·1	1·7	7·8	1·3
89·6	78·5	96·1	75·6	79·7	56·5	84·1	51·3	1·5	7·0	1·6
89·2	78·2	94·3	75·1	81·3	56·9	85·3	52·2	1·0	4·7	4·0
87·6	80·2	91·4	77·6	79·1	60·0	83·0	54·5	4·0	8·7	2·8
87·1	78·0	91·9	75·2	77·6	56·7	81·8	51·2	2·5	8·3	1·6
89·4	78·3	94·3	76·2	78·0	53·8	82·9	47·4	2·1	7·4	1·8
89·3	79·2	95·7	77·3	76·8	56·7	81·6	49·1	2·1	8·4	1·3
89·1	79·9	94·5	77·2	77·5	54·3	81·6	48·1	3·2	8·1	1·6
89·1	79·4(a)	95·1	77·1	76·0	55·2	80·1	49·1	1·9	7·0	1·3
89·9	78·8	97·8	76·2	77·0	51·2	80·5	44·5	2·9	8·1	1·4
89·3	77·9(c)	96·4	75·1	74·2	53·6	77·4	47·1	1·6	4·5	0·8
66·3	57·5	71·2	55·2	46·8	36·5(c)	50·8	31·8	4·8	8·2	4·5
89·7	75·9	96·4	76·6	76·4	53·9	79·1	47·6	3·9	9·4	3·2
89·9	79·1	97·2	76·7	P	P	P	P	2·6	6·5	1·4
89·8	79·1	96·2	76·2	76·5	54·1	80·3	47·9	3·1	7·4	1·0
88·7	78·8	99·3	76·2	76·9	P	80·2	P	3·4	7·9	1·6
87·8	79·0	94·1	76·7	77·5	57·0	80·6	51·3	5·1	8·7	2·1
88·3	78·7	94·2	76·6	75·2	54·1	77·9	47·1	4·6	7·3	2·1
87·9	78·6	94·3	75·9	77·1	54·0	81·2	48·0	1·9	6·7	1·3
87·3	78·6	93·3	75·6	78·6	56·1	82·3	51·2	3·4	7·8	1·6
88·5	76·7	95·8	73·8	79·2	54·1	81·4	48·1	3·2	7·9	1·7
85·5	76·4	91·5	72·8	77·8	52·0	80·5	44·0	2·6	7·4	2·0
86·2	76·5	93·7	72·6	78·7	55·8	81·7	50·1	2·7	7·6	2·3
91·1	80·2	97·0	75·2	74·7	53·4	78·6	46·4	1·3	7·4	0·8
93·3	78·9	99·9	75·8	78·4	53·1	81·9	48·9	1·3	6·3	1·5
91·2	79·2	96·9	75·0	76·5	50·0	80·3	43·7	0·7	5·5	0·9
91·2	79·6	97·3	75·1	75·5	51·9	79·5	47·3	1·1	6·6	1·0
90·5	73·8	96·0	75·4	74·7	48·9	79·0	42·9	0·4	3·5	0·2
90·8	79·6	97·2	75·7	74·2	51·8	77·9	46·3	0·8	5·1	0·6
90·5	80·2	97·3	77·0	74·9	54·4	78·2	48·5	0·9	6·5	1·0
91·0	79·7	98·2	76·6	76·9	51·7	82·1	44·2	1·7	7·7	1·3
90·5	79·2	96·7	76·2	76·0	50·7	79·2	44·3	2·5	8·1	1·5
91·0	79·6	98·1	77·0	76·2	51·9	80·3	46·1	1·8	7·7	0·9
89·0	77·4	95·5	75·8	76·8	52·7	81·4	44·0	1·8	8·5	1·4
88·9	78·4	94·4	73·2	84·6	62·4	89·4	55·1	2·2	6·9	2·1
86·8	78·6	91·5	73·2	80·6	59·6	83·4	53·0	3·2	8·3	3·2
88·5	78·2	92·4	74·3	81·5	57·6	85·9	51·5	1·4	5·8	1·7
87·4	79·5	90·2	76·1	82·7	65·0	84·7	58·1	2·1	6·0	1·5
84·8	74·3	90·7	71·8	74·2	52·1	79·7	46·9	1·4	8·5	1·6
83·7	73·2	87·7	70·4	75·1	52·5	80·9	46·2	1·2	7·0	1·7
88·7	77·4	94·4	74·0	81·5	55·6	87·6	50·4	0·6	3·8	1·3
89·9	77·6	96·6	73·5	78·5	47·6	85·0	40·2	0 8	4·9	1·1

30 days.
29 ,,
28 ,,

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
Provinces.	Commissionership.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population. Head-quarters town.	Population.
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	4	2,689	1,391,880	Burdwan	34,477
		Birbhum	2	1,752	798,254	Suri	7,481
		Bankura	2	2,621	1,069,668	Bankura	18,743
		Midnapore	4	5,186	2,631,466	Midnapore	32,264
		Hooghly	3	1,191	1,034,296	Hooghly and Chinsura.	33,060
		Howrah	2	510	763,625	Howrah	116,606
		Total ...	17	13,949	7,689,189		242,631
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas	4	2,108	1,892,033	.....	...
		Calcutta	...	20	681,560	Calcutta	681,560
		Nadia	5	2,793	1,644,108	Krishnagar	25,500
		Murshidabad	3	2,143	1,250,946	Berhampore ...	23,515
		Jessore	5	2,925	1,888,827	Jessore	8,302
		Khulna	3	2,077	1,177,652	Khulna	8,667
		Total ...	20	12,066	8,535,126		747,544
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi	3	2,593	1,313,336	Rampur Boalia ...	21,407
		Dinajpur	2	3,946	1,555,835	Dinajpur	12,204
		Jalpaiguri	2	2,962	680,736	Jalpaiguri	9,682
		Darjeeling	2	1,164	223,314	Darjeeling	14,145
		Rangpur	4	3,493	2,065,464	Rangpur	14,216
		Bogra	1	1,359	817,494	Bogra	6,584
		Pabna	2	1,839	1,361,223	Pabna	16,486
		Total ...	16	17,356	8,017,402		94,724
	Dacca ...	Dacca	4	2,782	2,395,602	Dacca	82,321
		Mymensingh	5	6,332	3,472,186	Nasirabad	11,555
		Faridpur	3	2,281	1,823,543	Faridpur	10,774
		Backergunge	4	3,645	2,153,965	Barisal	15,482
		Total ...	16	15,040	9,845,296		120,132
	Chittagong ...	Tippera	3	2,499	1,782,935	Comilla	14,680
		Noakhali	2	1,644	1,009,693	Noakhali	5,479
		Chittagong	2	2,567	1,290,167	Chittagong	24,069
		Chittagong Hill Tracts*	1	5,138	107,286	Rangamati	2,336
		Total ...	8	11,848	4,190,081		46,564
		Total of Bengal ...	77	70,259	38,277,094		1,251,595

* Reduced to the status of a subdivision.

BRITISH TERRITORY.

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in mile of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1897-98.	1898-99.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,560	11	110	28	13	624	.....	33,15,699	32,72,972	
3,193	8	28	28	...	272	.....	10,73,781	10,83,684	
5,497	9	34	29	15	367	.....	5,13,630	5,25,339	
14,934	17	73	45	15	861	.....	25,96,556	25,75,264	
2,504	14	101	31	10	812	.....	15,39,085	15,46,401	
1,413	6	90	19	9	700				
31,101	65	436	...	...	3,636	.....	90,38,751	90,08,660	
5,765	20	179	69	10½	1,332	.....	17,59,130	17,38,400	
1	6	94	...	...	2,928	.....	22,784	22,118	
2,982	10	110	26	26	721	.....	9,62,389	10,18,793	
3,627	10	60	26	15	768	.....	11,51,179	11,64,857	
4,851	17	65	29½	18¾	503	.....	9,70,834	9,61,574	
3,209	12	45	62	14	453	.....	7,46,595	7,86,668	
20,435	75	553	...	...	6,705	.....	56,12,861	56,92,410	
5,219	7	48	46	24	474	.....	10,95,579	11,18,058	
7,676	7	20	Criminal 60	30	422	.....	16,26,711	16,36,966	
			Civil 30	15					
3,331	2	36	...	...	336	.....	7,57,965	7,09,847	
1,319	...	26	70	20	395	.....	1,65,806	1,79,043	
3,587	11	66	25	10	465	.....	11,46,765	11,06,198	
4,223	2	31	42	22	230	.....	5,44,606	5,34,536	
3,883	8	37	32	8	404	.....	4,69,337	4,64,760	
29,188	37	264	...	...	2,726	.....	58,06,769	57,43,408	
6,793	21	78	48	12·5	698	.....	6,08,761	6,10,776	
7,959	26	100	44	16	694	.....	10,69,960	10,56,171	
4,432	15	68	35	31·6	433	.....	6,47,392	7,01,611	
4,708	18	58	38	29	648	.....	18,34,658	18,59,041	
23,892	80	304	...	...	2,473	.....	41,60,771	42,27,599	
6,318	21	37	30	15	377	.....	11,77,060	11,93,286	
2,625	10	25	30	12	281	.....	7,27,354	7,21,163	
1,234	17	37	62	12·4	497	.....	10,16,834	11,05,575	
1,029	...	4	30	40	169	.....	.....	.....	
11,206	48	103	...	...	1,324	.....	29,21,248	30,20,024	
115,822	305	1,660	...	...	16,864	.....	2,75,40,400	2,76,87,096	

C.—Civil Divisions of

1		2	3	4	5	6	
Provinces.	Commissioner-ship.	Names of Executive Districts.	Number of Judicial and Revenue subdivisions.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief towns, with population. Head-quarters town.	Population.
Bihar ...	Patna ...	Patna	4	2,075	1,772,352	Patna	165,192
		Gaya	4	4,712	2,138,331	Gaya	80,383
		Shahabad	4	4,373	2,060,579	Arrah	46,905
		Saran	3	2,656	2,466,065	Chapra	57,352
		Champaran	2	3,531	1,859,465	Motihari	13,108
		Muzaffarpur	3	3,004	2,712,857	Muzaffarpur ...	49,192
		Darbhanga	3	3,335	2,801,955	Darbhanga ...	73,561
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr	3	3,922	2,036,021	Monghyr	57,077
		Bhagalpur	4	4,226	2,032,696	Bhagalpur	69,106
		Purnea	3	4,994	1,944,658	Purnea	14,555
		Malda	1	1,899	814,919	English Bazar ...	13,818
		Sonthal Parganas ...	6	5,470	1,753,775	Dumka	3,624
		Total of Bihar ...	40	44,197	24,393,673		643,873
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack	3	3,629	1,937,671	Cuttack	47,186
		Balasore	2	2,059	994,675	Balasore	20,775
		Angul*	2	1,681	170,058	.....	...
		Puri	2	2,472	944,998	Puri	28,794
		Total of Orissa ...	9	9,841	4,047,402		96,755
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh	2	7,021	1,164,321	Hazaribagh ...	16,672
		Ranchi	1	7,132	1,128,885	Ranchi	20,306
		Palamau	1	4,912	596,770	Daltonganj	5,193
		Manbhum	2	4,147	1,193,328	Purulia	12,128
		Singhbhum	1	3,753	545,488	Chaibassa	6,850
		Total of Chota Nagpur	7	26,965	4,628,792		61,149
		Grand Total ...	133	151,262	71,346,961		2,053,372
		Gross Revenue of the Province. ...	...	...	...		...

* Including Khondmals.

Note 1.—The Provincial grand total of population shows a decrease of 26 and is accounted for thus :—

Add, transfer from the North-Western Provinces to Shahabad		590
Deduct ditto Jalpaiguri to Assam		616
Decrease ...		26

Note 2.—The total cost of Administration (column 13) consists of expenditure under the following heads. The figures for 1898-99 are open to final revision and adjustment next year :—

	1897-98. Rs.	1898-99. Rs.
3.—Land Revenue (District Administration)	30,72,007	30,49,482
18.—General Administration	19,90,844	20,17,011
6.—Stamps	6,83,531	6,38,225
7.—Excise	6,73,986	6,74,232
8.—Provincial Rates	3,94,194	4,32,950
10.—Assessed taxes	1,89,776	1,91,998
19A.—Courts of Law	83,07,940	81,06,729
19B.—Jails	14,90,080	13,71,864
20.—Police	57,67,928	53,51,523
22.—Education	33,14,262	32,46,461
24.—Medical	21,08,918	21,69,587
30.—Stationery and Printing	10,68,360	11,09,168
45.—Civil Work	34,05,322	36,00,106
Total ...	3,24,68,048	3,19,59,373

BRITISH TERRITORY—*concluded.*

7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15
Number of villages.	How many Civil and Revenue Judges of all sorts.	How many Magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles from nearest Courts.	Average distance in miles of villages from nearest Courts.	Number of police.	Total cost of Administration.	Land revenue and rates.		REMARKS.
							1897-98.	1898-99.	
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
4,663	10	79	26	11·5	1,326	.....	17,17,939	17,58,966	
10,095	7	64	48	24	768	.....	17,73,901	17,77,167	
4,883	8	78	56	35	615	.....	19,06,495	19,79,057	
4,296	10	40	53	9½	566	.....	15,89,072	16,62,544	
5,117	3	24	60	...	385	.....	8,45,358	8,72,528	
4,104	9	48	32	15	509	.....	14,99,312	15,36,244	
3,890	3	53	50	15	471	.....	10,51,289	10,66,373	
3,867	7	72	40	25	486	.....	10,36,442	10,50,502	
5,067	9	120	45	25	474	.....	7,60,266	7,85,212	
5,994	7	45	45	20	569	.....	12,80,230	12,99,138	
3,248	3	19	50	26	278	.....	4,66,863	4,72,050	
11,266	...	56	35	14	388	.....	3,31,749	3,13,033	
66,490	76	698	...	...	6,835	.....	1,42,58,916	1,45,72,814	
5,429	7	46	40	25	572	.....	10,32,983	11,44,440	
6,311	...	32	40	12 to 15	396	.....	4,88,011	5,46,232	
1,443	...	3	...	...	153	.....	.....	.....	
5,000	1	23	70	20	388	.....	6,58,325	7,42,320	
18,183	8	104	...	...	1,509	.....	21,79,319	24,32,992	
3,087	4	28	70	30	493	.....	1,76,877	2,02,121	
3,578	3	13	83	41	419	.....	1,02,442	88,427	
3,901	1	6	70	49	256	.....	1,23,780	1,34,803	
3,317	6	38	60	30	353	.....	1,47,403	1,31 222	
2,877	2	13	71	30	184	.....	1,47,907	1,51,288	
26,760	16	98	...	...	1,705	.....	6,98,409	7,07,861	
227,255	405	2,560	...	...	26,913	{ 1897-98—3,24,68,048 / 1898-99—3,19,59,273 }	(a) 4,43,66,886	(b) 4,51,54,328	
...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	5,34,25,826	5,37,02,697	

Note 3.—The following are the items of revenue which make up the gross revenue of the Province. The figures for 1898-9 open to final revision and adjustment next year :—

	1897-98.	1898-99.
	Rs.	Rs.
IV.—Stamps	1,77,69,416	1,73,81,080
V.—Excise	1,27,47,747	1,34,27,055
VI.—Provincial Rates (Local)	48,16,682	48,85,645
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	49,49,450	50,90,897
X.—Registration	15,38,164	14,75,969
XII.—Interest	19,68,138	20,81,610
XIII.—Post Office (Local)	23,791	18,905
XVIA.—Law and Justice, Courts of Law	8,03,427	8,26,777
XVIB.— Ditto Jails	10,26,570	9,87,358
XVII.—Police	10,24,013	10,91,758
XIX.—Education	6,52,663	7,30,553
XX.—Medical	2,37,374	1,92,525
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,48,260	2,20,590
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	2,33,632	2,03,285
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	2,48,788	2,30,513
XXV.—Miscellaneous	10,97,513	12,25,864
XXIX.—Irrigation Major Works	21,89,577	18,53,677
XXX.— Ditto Minor „	8,05,302	7,05,101
XXXII.—Civil Works	10,08,116	10,13,268
Total ...	5,34,25,826	5,37,02,697

(*a*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans Rs. 23,104, and of the South Lushai Hills Rs. 475, and Account current Rs. 8, but excludes Rs. 3,33,745 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details have been given.

(*b*) Includes Land Revenue of the Sundarbans Rs. 1,21,570, but excludes Rs. 3,63,005 on account of proportionate cost of establishment for which no district details have been given. The figures for 1898-99 are open to final revision and adjustment next year.

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BENGAL.									
Western Districts.									
Burdwan Division.									
Burdwan	327,219	436,069	477,653	172,067	74,736	171,228	60,127	1,391,880	516
Birbhum	187,956	243,758	269,000	104,594	41,287	105,931	33,255	798,254	455
Bankura	215,007	306,713	339,803	152,338	66,890	154,617	49,307	1,069,668	408
Midnapore	535,482	788,247	847,933	356,105	163,748	354,657	120,826	2,631,466	511
Hooghly	275,833	327,592	355,377	124,163	57,430	123,638	46,096	1,034,296	869
Howrah	154,892	232,043	236,147	108,265	44,536	108,466	34,168	763,625	1,497
Total ...	1,696,389	2,334,422	2,525,921	1,017,532	448,627	1,018,537	343,779	7,689,189	576
Central Districts.									
Presidency Division.									
24-Parganas	330,934	606,923	555,629	274,651	107,704	267,863	79,263	1,892,033	897
Calcutta	67,528	363,880	170,495	51,505	31,361	45,805	18,514	681,560	34,07
Nadia	332,107	459,472	532,294	245,686	96,989	236,940	72,727	1,644,108	588
Murshidabad	282,122	352,918	409,342	182,925	69,122	181,691	54,248	1,250,946	583
Jessore	351,944	552,285	598,086	269,899	119,150	262,978	86,429	1,888,827	646
Khulna	206,738	368,797	330,413	176,747	72,437	175,525	53,733	1,177,652	567
Total ...	1,571,373	2,704,275	2,596,259	1,201,413	497,463	1,170,802	364,914	8,535,126	707
Rajshahi Division.									
Rajshahi	248,392	375,987	404,942	205,187	73,164	201,120	52,936	1,313,336	564
Dinajpur	275,615	435,286	439,583	244,885	81,876	242,160	62,045	1,555,835	377
Jalpaiguri	125,573	224,463	186,577	101,811	38,385	101,193	28,923	680,736	230
Darjeeling	45,126	80,743	60,536	29,197	13,106	28,472	11,260	223,314	192
Rangpur	365,078	645,964	611,906	308,237	107,611	306,844	84,902	2,065,464	592
Bogra	143,233	240,307	228,842	133,194	45,415	135,954	33,782	817,494	563
Pabna	245,530	383,191	406,460	221,500	72,561	222,682	54,829	1,361,223	740
Total ...	1,448,547	2,435,941	2,338,846	1,244,011	432,118	1,238,425	328,677	8,017,402	461
Eastern Districts.									
Dacca Division.									
Dacca	435,601	656,526	695,338	379,972	151,339	389,523	122,904	2,395,602	861
Mymensingh	618,795	1,020,521	951,044	558,490	209,605	570,514	162,012	3,472,186	548
Faridpur	343,748	509,528	542,776	280,177	116,791	282,408	91,863	1,823,543	799
Backergunge	436,443	647,737	606,763	325,962	130,744	336,225	106,534	2,153,965	590
Total ...	1,834,587	2,834,312	2,795,921	1,544,601	608,479	1,578,670	483,313	9,845,296	654
Chittagong Division.									
Tippera	312,432	516,678	486,075	279,844	115,277	293,126	91,935	1,782,935	716
Noakhali	188,055	272,023	274,064	173,117	63,587	174,561	52,341	1,009,693	614
Chittagong	259,960	314,824	394,037	217,447	83,597	213,492	66,770	1,290,167	503
Chittagong Hill Tracts* ...	20,714	...	...	Not separately censused.				107,286	20
Total ...	781,211	1,103,525	1,154,176	670,408	262,461	681,179	211,046	4,190,081	345
Total for Bengal ...	7,332,107	11,412,483	11,411,180	5,672,591	2,254,514	5,683,223	1,736,107	38,277,094	543

* Reduce to the status

LATION.

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.				
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
657	382	369	1,117,743	267,224	...	23	5,459	23	338,402	344,470	Bengali.			
68	32	422	593,602	169,752	...	71	34,289	18	217,140	172,499	Ditto.			
21	4	107	920,373	45,312	...	...	103,747	104	258,953	266,988	Bengali and Sonthali.			
73	12	1,460	2,321,424	171,362	...	31	136,929	175	711,913	596,187	Bengali.			
162	69	402	842,077	189,469	...	19	2,053	45	275,726	233,459	Ditto.			
826	810	436	605,171	156,022	5	47	194	114	129,012	255,832	Ditto.			
1,807	1,309	3,196	6,400,390	999,141	5	191	282,671	479	1,931,146	1,869,435				
010	246	10,726	1,187,667	690,815	3	92	308	166	425,398	563,880	Bengali.			
12,516	9,818	6,663	444,137	203,173	166	2,693	...	2,394	9,417	437,329	Ditto.			
106	75	7,116	689,224	947,390	...	143	...	54	380,853	421,294	Ditto.			
68	18	454	620,163	618,653	...	2,257	9,304	29	256,253	349,412	Ditto.			
64	11	765	737,601	1,150,135	...	16	108	127	611,617	329,717	Ditto.			
17	17	929	572,665	603,995	...	5	...	24	430,417	187,564	Ditto.			
14,781	10,185	26,653	4,251,457	4,214,161	169	5,206	9,720	2,794	2,113,955	2,289,196				
41	1	63	278,938	1,033,927	1	46	298	21	426,278	228,060	Bengali.			
30	5	476	740,442	802,597	...	104	10,694	1,487	612,801	199,246	Ditto.			
215	18	124	449,161	222,236	...	2,665	6,295	22	267,272	97,387	Ditto.			
1,049	155	298	171,171	10,011	3	40,600	...	27	41,507	81,539	Tibetan dialects and Pahari.			
86	157	100	768,233	1,295,411	...	779	437	261	840,703	221,109	Bengali.			
7	5	3	154,296	661,100	...	66	2,000	17	310,894	108,022	Ditto.			
96	46	20	361,957	998,776	...	298	...	30	425,302	251,950	Ditto.			
1,524	387	1,084	2,924,198	5,024,058	4	44,558	19,724	1,865	2,924,757	1,187,313				
223	189	10,064	934,063	1,450,250	...	89	401	323	727,001	460,836	Bengali.			
18	22	171	1,045,566	2,396,476	...	166	29,609	158	1,296,380	492,236	Ditto.			
99	55	3,385	699,307	1,120,612	...	12	...	73	663,943	242,553	Ditto.			
60	23	4,576	680,381	1,462,712	...	6,080	...	133	769,727	334,716	Ditto.			
400	289	18,196	3,359,317	6,430,050	...	6,347	30,010	687	3,457,051	1,530,341				
57	16	109	557,079	1,224,336	...	1,227	...	111	657,876	253,923	Bengali.			
10	56	575	248,123	760,597	...	309	...	23	323,158	185,569	Ditto.			
256	575	360	302,333	924,849	...	61,615	161	18	366,765	249,103	Ditto.			
15	1	2	25,802	4,868	...	74,128	489	1,981	52,245	7,321	Burmese dialects.			
338	648	1,046	1,133,337	2,914,650	...	137,279	650	2,133	1,400,044	695,916				
18,850	12,818	50,175	18,068,699	19,582,060	178	193,581	342,775	7,958	11,784,698	7,614,456				

of a subdivision.

D.—Popu

Districts.	Inhabited houses.	Population.							
		Men.	Women.	Children under 15 years.				Total.	Number per square mile.
				Male.		Female.			
				0—9.	10—14.	0—9.	10—14.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BIHAR.									
Patna Division.									
Patna	290,246	539,359	582,929	223,255	103,118	232,416	87,927	1,772,352	852
Gaya	382,655	619,902	676,983	293,802	131,307	305,229	111,108	2,138,331	454
Shahabad	360,178	568,252	673,544	289,645	132,902	290,666	108,328	2,060,579	473
Saran	446,268	641,696	839,432	351,098	141,132	366,207	127,912	2,466,065	930
Champaran	297,559	567,865	566,238	254,729	113,541	265,915	91,177	1,859,465	527
Muzaffarpur	460,701	758,907	878,161	376,126	170,341	387,816	140,094	2,712,857	903
Darbhanga	458,212	811,292	892,235	396,846	162,847	405,003	133,732	2,801,955	840
Total ...	2,695,819	4,507,273	5,109,522	2,185,501	955,188	2,253,252	800,278	15,811,604	667
Bhagalpur Division.									
Monghyr	357,095	571,372	640,846	292,091	123,609	303,821	104,282	2,036,021	519
Bhagalpur	350,707	585,779	620,422	299,861	119,225	307,793	99,616	2,032,696	481
Purnea	361,031	594,240	575,122	287,224	112,032	291,655	84,385	1,944,658	389
Malda	149,297	224,138	246,631	130,738	45,041	131,760	36,611	814,919	428
Sonthal Parganas	286,302	462,903	486,491	295,827	111,837	298,053	99,085	1,753,775	321
Total ...	1,504,432	2,438,432	2,569,512	1,305,741	511,744	1,333,082	423,979	8,582,069	413
Total for Bihar ...	4,200,251	6,945,205	7,679,034	3,491,242	1,466,932	3,586,334	1,224,257	24,393,673	552
Orissa Division.									
Cuttack	377,989	551,089	618,210	259,461	130,007	263,019	115,885	1,937,671	533
Balasore	183,736	288,224	325,605	127,234	66,180	129,266	58,116	994,675	431
Angul	18,840	48,846	47,596	25,467	11,455	26,447	10,247	170,058	101
Puri	177,703	288,403	287,997	122,499	3,628	125,894	56,577	944,998	382
Total for Orissa ...	758,268	1,176,562	1,279,408	534,661	271,270	544,626	240,825	4,047,402	410
Chota Nagpur Division.									
Hazaribagh	194,727	302,024	335,873	185,687	79,253	193,874	67,610	1,164,321	166
Ranchi	225,505	430,620	479,407	296,798	118,775	301,683	98,372	1,128,885	144
Palamau	101,387	...	...	...	...	...	...	596,770	122
Manbhum	218,912	321,866	342,479	190,467	80,866	194,403	63,247	1,193,328	288
Singhbhum	102,139	146,188	154,509	86,424	38,805	86,651	32,911	545,488	145
Total for Chota Nagpur ...	842,670	1,200,698	1,312,268	759,376	317,699	776,611	262,140	4,628,792	171
Grand Total ...	13,133,296	20,735,448	21,681,840	10,457,870	4,310,415	10,590,799	3,463,329	71,346,961*	470

Note.—Separate figures for the district of Palamau for columns 3 to 8, 11 to 13, and

* Owing to changes of jurisdiction the totals of the districts of Birbhum, Midnapore, Jalpaiguri, Patna, Shahabad, Saran, Muzaffarpur, the Sonthal Parganas, and Balasore, occupation (columns 3, 8 and 20 and 21) are not available. The provincial grand

Add—Transfer from the North-Western

Deduct— Ditto Jalpaiguri to

LATION—*concluded.*

Classification of Population.									Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration by sea only.	Immigration by sea only.	Remarks.
Christians.			Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsees.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.	All others.	Total male agriculturists.	Total male non-agriculturists.				
Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed races.	Natives.												
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
1,662	570	601	1,568,131	201,106	...	264	...	18	384,365	481,367	Hindustani and Hindi.			
74	22	78	1,911,254	226,705	...	198	...	...	445,036	599,975	Hindustani and Hindi.			
216	60	1	1,911,372	148,439	...	474	...	17	502,260	488,539	Hindustani and Hindi.			
178	36	64	2,174,734	290,960	...	72	...	1	646,010	487,916	Hindi.			
140	12	1,948	1,590,044	267,319	...	2	...	...	657,728	278,407	Hindustani and Hindi.			
123	49	199	2,379,280	332,906	1	...	...	299	790,110	515,264	Hindustani and Hindi.			
200	130	50	2,462,308	338,667	...	...	...	600	955,759	415,226	Hindustani and Hindi.			
2,593	879	2,941	13,997,123	1,806,122	1	1,010	...	952	4,381,268	3,266,694				
592	343	389	1,839,159	191,770	...	56	3,706	6	545,778	441,294	Hindi.			
140	72	324	1,811,359	195,591	...	403	24,740	67	625,231	379,634	Hindustani and Hindi.			
114	134	139	1,138,738	805,267	...	249	2	15	558,096	435,400	Hindustani and Bengali.			
23	8	41	409,136	384,651	...	4	21,034	22	213,610	186,307	Bengali.			
196	229	5,518	900,399	121,086	...	63	726,284	...	611,721	258,846	Sonthali and Bengali.			
1,065	786	6,411	6,098,791	1,698,365	...	775	775,766	110	2,554,436	1,701,481				
3,658	1,665	9,352	20,095,914	3,504,487	1	1,785	775,766	1,045	6,935,704	4,968,175				
128	218	2,377	1,881,913	52,895	...	85	...	55	432,385	458,172	Uriya.			
96	38	941	969,261	24,250	...	3	...	86	362,150	119,488	Do.			
1	3	15	169,501	204	...	2	332	...	54,073	31,695	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
41	34	765	927,514	15,597	...	98	...	949	238,649	235,881	Uriya.			
266	293	4,098	3,948,189	92,946	...	188	332	1,090	1,137,257	845,236				
223	95	571	960,187	114,773	...	600	87,866	6	308,921	258,043	Hindi.			
97	38	82,234	444,966	36,121	...	...	572,105	...	560,243	285,950	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
...	...	...	496,418	50,445	...	8	43,223	...	...	...	Hindi and aboriginal dialects.			
78	35	1,419	972,509	53,255	...	2	166,029	1	259,842	333,357	Bengali and aboriginal dialects.			
129	62	4,673	230,999	3,215	...	...	306,410	...	175,746	95,671	Uriya and aboriginal dialects.			
527	230	88,897	3,105,079	257,809	...	610	1,175,633	7	1,304,752	973,021		...	...	
23,301	15,006	152,522	45,217,831	23,437,352	179	196,164	2,294,506	10,100	21,162,411	14,400,888		74,530	3,751	

20 and 21 are not available; they are included with those of Ranchi.

and consequently of the Burdwan, Rajshahi, Patna, Bhagalpur and Orissa Divisions do not agree with the details, as the revised figures of population classified by sex, age and total shows a decrease of 26 persons and is accounted for thus—

Provinces to Shahabad	590
Assam	616
Decrease ...	26

E.—

1.—*Fiscal statement of Outturn and Cost of*

Number of Survey Division.	Name of Superintending Officer.	Division.	District and estate.	Traverse survey.	Cadastral survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6
			TEMPORARILY-SETTLED AND GOVERNMENT ESTATES.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.
			Maior settlements.		
			Sonthal Parganas	726	...
			PRIVATE ESTATES.		
			Major settlements.		
			Saran	264·56	548·09
			Darbhanga	618·72	683·82
			Wards' estates.		
			Gaya (Tikari ward's estate); arrear of office work.	...	...
			Miscellaneous.		
			Champaran	(*b*)95	...
			Darbhanga (Municipality)	(*c*)6·6	...
			Chapra (ditto)	1·84	...
			Shahabad Dumraon Raj, (topo-diara) ...	...	(*g*)25·86
			Shahabad (diara villages)	...	...
		Patna ...	Shahabad (Kachuar Mahal)	...	...
			Bhagalpur (Purnea-Nepal Frontier boundary).	...	...
			Muzaffarpur	...	(*i*)2·65
			Ballia (topo-diara)	...	...
			Patna (diara villages)	...	(*k*)29·33
			Shahabad, Dumraon Raj, diara (Balli dispute)	(*m*)14·21	...
			Babu Ganeshwar Pershad Singh's villages (revision).	...	...
			Saran (diara-topo)	...	...
			Do. (mazua Sitab diara)	...	...
			Muzaffarpur (Govindpur Tera Rasia) ...	...	...
			Muzaffarpur, mauza Bazidpur (revision) ...	...	2·63
			Patna Ghat Foreshore	...	...
			Do. (topo-diara)	...	...
		Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr (Binda diara)	...	...
			Darbhanga (Samastipur Municipality) ...	...	...
		Patna ...	Darbhanga (fair copies of records damaged in transit).	...	...
			Bihar Badars	...	...
		Bengal Drawing Office.	Orissa do.	...	...
			Chakla Roshnabad Badars	...	...
			Orissa Khurda do.	...	...
			Total ...	1,727·29	1,292·38

* Inclusive of Rs. 176 for
† Ditto Rs. 380
‡ Completion of records.
§ Cost of relaying

FISCAL.

Bengal Survey Parties for 1898-99.

Record-writing.	Topographical survey on 16″ scale.	Topographical survey on 2″ scale.	City survey.	Actual cost.	Superintendent's pay and office.	Four per cent. for instruments.	Total cost.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Sq. miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	.....	.....	26,605	4,793	1,295	32,693	(a) Topographical survey on a scale of 16″ = 1 mile of all villages lying in the Gogra, Ganges, and Gandak diara.
548·09	.....	.....	.....	67,803*	12,008	3,190	83,001	(b) Traverse and topographical survey on 2″ = 1 mile scale of 95 square miles in the north-west corner of the Champaran district.
683·82	.....	.....	.....	1,03,304†	18,663	4,877	1,26,844	(c) Traverse of the urban and raiyati area of the Darbhanga Municipality.
.....	.....	.....	.....	250	38	12	300	(d) Cadastral survey, together with a record of occupancy, of the urban area of the Darbhanga Municipality.
								(e) Traverse of the urban area of the Chapra Municipality.
.....	.....	(b)95	.....	7,894	1,284	367	9,545	(f) Cadastral survey, together with a record of occupancy, of the Chapra Municipality.
.....	.....	.....	(d)4·0	4,904	793	228	5,925	(g) Traverse and detail survey of two villages belonging to the Dumraon Raj and six other villages, all lying in the diara of the Gogra river adjoining district Saran.
.....	.....	.....	(f)1·9	3,713	593	172	4,478	(h) Traverse and detail survey of all permanently-settled estates of district Shahabad lying in the diara of the Gogra and Ganges rivers.
(g)25·86	.....	.....	.....	200	30	8	238	(i) Detail survey with records of three portions of villages lying in the Muzaffarpur district and bordering on Saran.
.....	(h)25·08	.....	.....	300	45	15	360	(j) Topographical survey of five villages of district Ballia.
.....	.....	.....	.....	660	99	30	789	(k) Cadastral survey with records of 10 villages lying in the Patna diara.
Relaying boundaries.								(l) Topographical survey of 11 villages in the Patna diara.
.....	.....	.....	.....	598	90	28	716	(m) Traverse and topographical survey on the 16″ scale of five estates affected by the Dumraon Raj and the Ballia dispute.
(i)2·65	.....	.....	.....	100	16	4	120	(n) Revision of the khanapuri of Babu Ganeshwar Pershad Shingh's estate.
.....	(j)13·8	.....	.....	125	20	5	150	(o) Revision of khanapuri in village Bazidpur under the orders of the Settlement Officer.
(k)29·33	.....	.....	.....	1,377	206	64	1,647	
.....	(m)14·21	.....	.....	385	58	18	461	
(n)22·2	.....	.....	.....	1,532	228	71	1,831	
.....	(a)56·33	.....	.....	660	90	29	719	
.....	.....	.....	.....	734	109	34	877	
.....	.....	.....	.....	37	5	2	44‡	
(o)2·63	.....	.....	.....	220	32	10	262	
.....	.....	.....	.....	132	20	6	158	
.....	10·61§	.....	.....	100	15	5	120	
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	6	2	48§	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	9	1	.....	10	
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,285	343	.....	2,628	
.....	.....	.....	.....	899	135	.....	1,034	
.....	.....	.....	.....	500	75	.....	575	
.....	.....	.....	.....	5,658	848	.....	6,506	
1,314·58	119·81	95	5·9	2,30,966	40,643	10,472	2,82,081	

carriage of settlement forms.
ditto ditto.

boundary.

E.—

2.—*Land Revenue Demand, Collections,*

Division.		Demand.			
		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.
1		2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Burdwan		82,36,780	2,26,104	84,62,884	80,72,865
Presidency		51,49,209	1,93,024	53,41,233	50,26,502
Rajshahi		52,57,361	1,73,922	54,31,283	50,31,651
Dacca		35,91,119	1,45,819	37,36,938	34,76,783
Chittagong		27,73,638	3,19,444	30,93,082	24,70,508
Patna		82,41,227	3,32,619	85,73,846	80,49,446
Bhagalpur		33,95,361	86,614	34,81,975	33,45,042
Orissa		22,42,966	1,19,421	23,62,417	21,14,372
Chota Nagpur		5,00,584	56,676	5,57,260	4,47,246
Total ...	1898-99	3,93,88,275	16,52,643	4,10,40,918	3,80,34,415
	1897-98	3,89,18,157	14,30,224	4,03,48,381	3,74,92,944

3.—*Land*

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for 1897-98.		Revenue for 1898-99.	
	Assessed.	Realised.	Assessed.	Realised.
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year ...	3,50,90,749	3,50,72,505	3,53,38,602	3,55,64,085
From settled estates added to revenue-roll during present year.	1,33,822	...	1,54,611	...
From settled estates taken off revenue-roll during present year.	3,234	...	7,422	...
Collections from Government estates	36,96,820	35,76,850	39,02,484	37,32,854
Income from the sale of Government estates ...	...	26,728	...	18,365
Miscellaneous land revenue, not included in the above	...	10,00,457	...	10,09,382
Total ...	3,89,18,157	3,96,76,540	*3,93,88,275	4,03,24,686

(a) These amounts do not result from subtracting the figures in column 5 from those in column 4, because the latter Both the arrear and the current demand balances are included in

FISCAL—*concluded.*

Remissions, and Net Balances for 1898-99.

Collections.		Remissions.	Net Balances.			Payments in advance.
Arrear.	Total.		Current.	Arrear.	Total.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,00,705	82,73,570	1,909	1,63,708	23,697	1,87,405	85,390
1,66,558	51,93,060	4,265	1,22,620	21,288	1,43,908	83,271
1,68,049	51,99,700	5,319	2,23,346	2,918	2,26,264	73,226
1,02,085	35,78,868	23,097	1,01,411	33,562	1,34,973	2,22,351
1,80,460	26,50,968	1,31,732	2,33,682	76,700	3,10,382	1,04,549
2,31,362	82,80,808	6,607	1,89,504	96,927	2,86,431	5,69,398
55,831	34,00,873	14,679	48,826	17,597	66,423	98,841
1,11,428	22,25,800	5,196	1,25,793	5,628	1,31,421	3,59,849
46,046	4,93,292	1,046	53,054	9,868	62,922	17,990
12,62,524	3,92,96,939	1,93,850	12,61,944	2,88,185	15,50,129	16,14,865
11,56,411	3,86,49,355	1,49,254	13,21,146	2,28,626	15,49,772	15,48,728

Revenue.

Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.	Net outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realised in addition to the annual revaluation.
6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	
...	3,55,64,085	7,15,400	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
2,14,349	35,18,505	(a) 8,34,729	...	...	
...	18,365	460	...	...	
...	10,09,382	28,874	...	...	
2,14,349	4,01,10,337	15,79,463	1,790	1,94,228	* The increase is mainly due to settlement of estates.

shows the current demand only, while the former includes the arrear collections (Rs. 12,62,524), as well as the current collections.
column 8 after striking off Rs. 1,93,850 on account of remissions.

PART II.

STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

A—Legislative.

Statement of Acts passed by the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1898-99, and duly assented to in accordance with law.

1	2	3	4
Number, year and short title of Act.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Act.	Date of assent.
I of 1898.			
The Calcutta Police Act, 1898	The Hon'ble Mr. Pratt.	The objects of this Act are to authorise (*a*) the quartering of additional police in areas in Calcutta or the Suburbs which are in a disturbed or dangerous state, and the recovery of the cost from the inhabitants, and (*b*) the award of compensation to sufferers from misconduct of rioters in such areas.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 30th April, 1898. Governor-General's assent, 17th May, 1898.
II of 1898.			
The Calcutta Port (Amendment) Act, 1898.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	The main object of this Act is to authorise the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta to make special agreements with respect to goods passing through their hands, by which they would undertake a greater responsibility for loss, destruction or deterioration than that which is imposed upon them by section 112 of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 13th August, 1898. Governor-General's assent, 31st August, 1898.
III of 1898.			
The Bengal Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1898.	The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane.	The objects of this Act are— (1) to clear up doubts and difficulties of procedure which had arisen in the course of experience in the working of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, (2) to facilitate the settlement of rents when undertaken on a large scale, and (3) to amend the law relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents. The Act also makes various minor amendments in Chapter X of the Act of 1885.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 5th April, 1898. Governor-General's assent, 3rd May, 1898.
I of 1899.			
The Bengal General Clauses Act, 1899.	The Hon'ble Sir Charles Paul.	The main objects of this Act are to shorten the language used in future Bengal Acts, to provide for uniformity of expression in those Acts where there is identity of subject-matter, and to introduce certain general rules of construction.	Lieutenant-Governor's assent, 22nd December, 1898. Governor-General's assent, 7th January, 1899.

Statement of Bills under the consideration of the Legislative Council of Bengal in 1898-99, but not passed into law during the year.

1	2	3	4
Title of Bill.	By whom introduced.	Object and character of Bill.	Remarks.
Bill to amend the law relating to the municipal affairs of the Town and Surburbs of Calcutta, and to authorise the extension of the same to the Town of Howrah.	The Hon'ble Mr. Risley.	It is proposed by this Bill to repeal the Calcutta Municipal Act of 1888, and to re-enact it with considerable modifications. The most important of these modifications are designed (1) to provide a responsible municipal executive, and (2) to furnish this executive with a law adequate to the present sanitary requirements of the city and to modern standards of municipal administration, (3) to give effective powers of control to the Government, and (4) to provide more workable building regulations. Provision is made for the extension of portions of the Bill to the adjoining Town of Howrah.	
Bill to amend the Salt Law in Bengal.	The Hon'ble Mr. Grimley.	The main objects of this Bill are— (*a*) to provide for the abolition of the system of salt passes (*rawanahs*), (*b*) to enable the Government of Bengal to resume charge of the Administration of the Salt Department in Orissa; and (*c*) to introduce certain changes in the law which experience has shown to be necessary in the interests of the salt revenue.	

B—JUDICIAL

1.—(Civil and Criminal).—Statement showing the number of Judicial Divisions and the number of Officers year 1898, with the

NAME OF PROVINCE.		Area.	Population.	Number of divisions for Courts under Chief Court, but superior to Chief Courts of districts.	Number of districts.	Number of sub-districts.	TOTAL NUMBER OF OFFICERS EXERCISING ORIGINAL OR APPELLATE JURISDICTION.				
							Judges of Chief Court of Province.	Judges of other Courts superior to Chief District Courts.	Judges of Chief Courts of Districts.	Judges of District Courts other than Chief Courts.	Judges of other Subordinate Courts.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Sq. miles.									
PROVINCE OF BENGAL.											
Territory subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	138,975	69,187,304	...	30	(b) 152	...	...	...	(h) 71	292
	Criminal...			(a) 30	45	(c) 131	13	...	31	(d) 46	(e) 2,321
	Revenue...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Territory not subject to the High Court.	Civil ...	12,569	2,031,119	1	3	10	1	1	1	2	24
	Criminal...										
	Revenue...										
TOTAL ...		151,544	71,218,423	31	78	293	14	1	32	119	2,637

(a) District Judgeships and Sessions Divisions.
(b) One hundred and fifty-two Munsifs.
(c) Executive Divisions.
(d) District Magistrates, including two Presidency Magistrate

STATEMENTS.

exercising Appellate or Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal on the last day of the cost of Tribunals.

Total Number of Cases decided.				Total receipts of the Courts.	Total charges of the Courts.	Remarks.		
Original.		Appeals.						
Regular.	Miscellaneous.	Regular.	Miscellaneous.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
632,939	66,999	25,223	2,844	Rs.	Rs.	Grades of judicial officers.	Europeans.	Natives.
203,336	(*f*)12,755	13,530	(*g*) 5,692	1,32,39,242	80,82,590	Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — High Court Judges ...	10	3
15,160	1,536	482	45			Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — District Judges ...	22	7
						Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — Additional Judges ...	1	1
						Officers exercising both original and appellate jurisdiction. — Subordinate Judges ...	6	55
19,319	3,717	978	242	1,02,359	1,84,832			
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Small Cause Court Judges	5	5
						Officers exercising original jurisdiction only. — Munsifs	5	247
862,754	85,007	40,213	8,823	1,33,41,601	92,67,422			

(*e*) Three hundred and ninety-three Stipendiary and 1,928 Honorary and Special Magistrates.
(*f*) Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.
(*g*) Applications for revision of proceedings of Lower Courts.
(*h*) Of these, six are Deputy Commissioners and one Deputy Magistrate vested with the powers of Subordinate Judges.

B.—JUDICIAL

2.—(Criminal).—Statement of offences reported and of persons tried, convicted, and

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.			Number of offences reported.	Number of cases returned as true.	Number of cases brought to trial during the year.
1			2	3	4
Offences against the State, Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code		...	1	...	...
Do. relating to the army and navy,	Chapter VII	...	...	...	...
Do. against the public tranquillity,	do. VIII	...	4,715	3,675	3,500
Do. by or relating to public servants,	do. IX	...	204	168	167
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants,	do. X	...	6,675	6,357	6,134
False evidence and offences against public justice,	do. XI	...	2,473	2,299	2,206
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps,	do. XII	...	241	205	195
Do. relating to weights and measures,	do. XIII	...	167	156	168
Do. affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals,	do. XIV	...	6,965	6,826	6,399
Do. relating to religion,	do. XV	...	54	42	40
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life		...	1,291	1,149	927
Causing of miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, and the concealment of births		...	130	111	79
Hurt		...	22,933	18,352	10,714
Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement		...	3,948	2,442	1,829
Attempt		...	1	1	1
Criminal force and assault		...	45,189	31,987	16,777
Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery, and forced labour		...	844	401	319
Rape		...	187	127	101
Attempt		...	1	...	...
Unnatural offence		...	44	29	27
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft		...	37,500	28,507	15,699
Attempt		...	20	17	7
Extortion		...	611	282	265
Robbery and dacoity		...	696	588	320
Criminal misappropriation of property		...	653	401	334
Criminal breach of trust		...	2,998	1,823	1,451
Receiving of stolen property		...	2,256	2,091	2,063
Cheating		...	2,010	1,031	872
Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property		...	68	45	18
Mischief		...	10,886	6,883	4,512
Attempt		...	4	4	2
Criminal trespass		...	41,701	34,970	10,410
Attempt		...	203	190	8
Offences relating to documents and to trade or property marks, Chapter XVIII		...	239	197	185
Criminal breach of contracts of service,	Chapter XIX	...	48	34	24
Offences relating to marriage,	do. XX	...	4,719	2,222	1,464
Defamation,	do. XXI	...	716	441	310
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance,	do. XXII	...	4,157	2,766	1,544
Offences under special and local laws		...	145,062	141,301	112,352
	Total	...	350,610	298,120*	201,423
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts		...	9,364	5,887	5,225
	GRAND TOTAL	...	359,974	304,007	206,648

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

acquitted of each class of offence in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

NUMBER OF PERSONS—					REMARKS.
Under trial during the year, including pending from previous year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Remaining under trial.	
5	6	7	8	9	10
...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	
14,756	4,923	8,622	13	1,198	
223	100	111	1	11	
8,694	2,663	5,895	11	125	
2,965	1,190	1,561	6	208	
250	98	134	2	16	
174	50	122	...	2	
9,170	759	8,392	...	19	
80	29	49	...	2	
1,820	794	649	16	361	
100	26	61	1	12	
16,396	10,413	5,344	29	610	
3,142	2,287	724	3	128	
4	4	...	...	...	
23,326	15,667	7,068	18	573	
618	344	205	2	67	
178	89	68	...	21	
...	...	...	...	...	
33	19	14	...	...	
24,007	9,524	13,005	18	1,460	
7	3	4	...	...	
439	302	100	2	35	
1,464	669	661	3	131	
438	221	210	...	7	
1,784	1,060	637	5	82	
3,286	802	2,322	6	156	
1,194	788	326	8	72	
27	14	11	...	2	
6,491	4,322	1,884	3	282	
2	...	2	...	...	
15,605	8,376	6,547	24	658	
12	6	6	...	...	
401	235	111	...	55	
43	23	19	...	1	
1,994	1,638	241	6	109	
386	328	51	...	7	
2,054	1,418	609	...	27	
138,382	28,445	108,121	40	1,776	
279,945	97,629	173,886	217	8,213	* Of these 12,120 were pending at the close of 1898.
8,109	2,973	4,784	11	341	
288,054	100,602	178,670	228	8,554	

B.—JUDICIAL

3.—(Criminal).—Statement of Miscellaneous Proceedings under the

NATURE OF PROCEEDINGS.	Total number of cases before the Courts during the year.	Number of persons concerned.
1	2	3
1. Proceedings against witnesses under Chapter VI(*c*) and section 485 ...	32	35
2. Ditto under Chapter VIII to prevent breach of the peace ...	3,745	14,817
3. Ditto under Chapter VIII.—Security for good behaviour ...	4,197	5,324
4. Ditto against local nuisances, Chapter X	651	1,917
5. Possession, Chapter XII	864	...
6. Frivolous or vexatious accusations, summarily dealt with under Chapter XX, section 250	1,218	1,223
7. Non-attendance of jurors or assessors, Chapter XXIII, section 332 ...	356	437
8. Maintenance, Chapter XXXVI	883	883
9. Forfeiture of bail or recognizance under Chapter XLII	1,365	1,782
10. Proceedings under Chapter XLVI, section 563, against convicted offenders released, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code	54	63
Total ...	13,365	26,481
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	357	451
GRAND TOTAL ...	13,722	26,932

NOTE.—Besides the persons shown in this statement, one person in 1 case was concerned in a proceeding for the restoration

4.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of persons under trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE DISPOSED			
		Died, escaped, or transferred to another Province.	Discharged or acquitted.	Convicted—	
				On regular trial.	On summary trial.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Special Magistrates under section 14	486	...	182	294	...
Subordinate Magistrates — Honorary Magistrates sitting singly ...	36,288	2	17,679	9,211	8,652
Subordinate Magistrates — Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly ...	196,542	175	63,711	60,988	62,132
Subordinate Magistrates — Benches of Magistrates	43,294	13	13,822	8,930	19,813
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	183	...	8	172	1
Chief Magistrates of districts	2,661	6	1,034	739	598
Courts of Session	*4,019	21	1,127	2,182	49
Superior Courts	204	...	57	125	...
Total ...	†283,677	217	97,620	82,641	91,245
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,231	11	2,988	3,849	990
GRAND TOTAL ...	291,908	228	100,608	86,460	92,235

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Procedure Code in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during 1898.

Number of persons discharged.	Number of persons convicted.	REMARKS.
4	5	
3	32	
5,206	9,161	
1,114	3,764	
710	1,141	
...	...	
6	1,217	
357	70	
588	270	
261	1,495	
...	63	
8,245	17,213	
226	208	
8,471	17,421	

of abducted female under Chapter XLVI, section 562, Criminal Procedure Code, with the result that he was discharged.

Tribunals of various Classes in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

OF. Committed or referred.	Persons remaining under trial at the end of the year.	Number of cases disposed of during the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses examined.	REMARKS.
7	8	9	10	11	12
...	...	...	...	...	
...	10	371	8·3	273	
7	737	31,230	5·8	39,324	
3,434	6,102	131,347	8·9	414,623	
11	705	36,840	6·9	48,772	
1	1	134	4·4	21	
128	156	1,468	8·8	4,659	* Of these the commitment of 11 persons was quashed by the High Court, and pardon was tendered to 2 persons by a Court of Session,
147	480	1,806	55·	14,625	
...	22	140	38·1	464	
3,728	8,213	203,336	8·5	522,761	† Two persons were committed by the Coroner of Calcutta and 2 referred by the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Parganas under Regulation V of 1893. Hence the difference of 4 in the number of persons under trial between statement 2 and 4. The former were acquitted and the latter convicted by the High Court.
82	341	5,112	...	18,090	
3,810	8,554	208,448	...	540,851	

B.—JUDICIAL

5.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by the various

CLASS OF TRIBUNAL.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO—											
				IMPRISONMENT.								
	Death.	Transportation.	Penal servitude.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine.	Whipping.	Persons ordered to find or give security or recognizance to keep the peace or sureties for good behaviour.	Persons imprisoned in default of security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Village officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Subordinate Magistrates. Special Magistrates under section 14	...	...	...	5	1	...	290	...	...	...	288
Subordinate Magistrates. Honorary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	1,089	57	...	15,605	17	74	13	13,838
Subordinate Magistrates. Stipendiary Magistrates sitting singly	...	...	...	23,307	612	...	87,107	2,090	12,435	3,108	74,680
Subordinate Magistrates. Benches of Magistrates ...	...	...	...	725	47	...	28,116	3	19	13	26,816
District and Divisional Magistrates.—Cases referred under sections 347, 349, Criminal Procedure Code	...	...	...	99	...	...	7	66	23	...	6
Chief Magistrates of districts	...	2	...	189	61	...	861	35	217	141	771
Courts of Sessions	...	251	...	1,662	15	...	83	24	277	279	6
Superior Courts	39	19	...	67	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	39	272	...	27,143	793	...	132,070	2,235	13,045	3,554	116,405
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	2	2	...	1,117	67	5	3,693	127	123	53	2,790
GRAND TOTAL ...	41	274	...	28,260	860	5	135,763	2,362	13,168	3,607	119,195

N. B.—Besides the persons entered in this statement, 3,604 persons were warned and discharged; 252 workmen were ordered to fulfil their contracts; 25 seamen were wages as claimed; 3 soldiers were made over to the military authorities; 8 youthful offenders were discharged after admonition; 21 were delivered to their parents c Criminal Procedure Code; 120 persons were required to find sureties as also to give recognizance to keep the peace, and 2,19 persons wer

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Criminal Tribunals in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

DETAILS OF PUNISHMENT.																
FINE.								IMPRISONMENT.					WHIPPING.			
Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1 000.	Total amount of fines imposed during the year.	Total amount of fines realized during the year.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	15 days and under.	6 months and under.	2 years and under.	7 years and under.	Above 7 years.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.	Number of boys whose sentences were commuted to detention in a Reformatory School.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
					Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.									
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	...	...	...	...	333 0	342 0 0	13 0	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,687	73	7	...	...	82,342 0	70,276 0 0	3,472 0	377	736	46	...	...	15	2	...	...
11,277	888	254	8	...	6,79,110 0	5,91,312 0 0	51,282 0	4,593	15,389	6,899	86	...	875	989	226	58
1,255	44	1	...	...	75,550 0	70,947 0 0	3,866 0	337	415	32	...	...	3	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43	42	...	...	24	32	10	13
73	6	10	1	...	1,07,208 0	436 0 0	707 0	56	114	181	35	...	12	17	6	7
51	14	11	...	1	8,403 0	1,614 0 0	410 0	19	139	421	1,230	144	...	10	14	4
...	...	...	1	...	1,000 0	...	...	...	...	20	41	6	...	...	...	...
14,346	1,025	283	10	1	8,57,458 0	7,34,927 0 0	59,750 0	5,384	16,841	7,641	1,392	150	929	1,050	256	83
517	24	4	2	...	27,992 0	24,518 0 0	1,875 0	295	690	171	27	6	37	48	38	2
14,863	1,049	287	12	1	8,85,450 0	7,59,445 0 0	61,625 0	5,679	17,531	7,812	1,419	156	966	1,098	294	85

ordered to forfeit their wages; 113 persons were ordered to pay hackney carriage fare; 49 vagrants were sent to the Government Workhouse; 9 persons were ordered to pay guardians under section 31, Act VIII of 1897, and 5 were ordered to execute bonds under section 130 of the Railway Act; 95 persons were released on probation under section 562, ordered under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security to keep the peace on conviction of offences involving a breach of the peace.

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1898.

PART I.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864, in lieu of other punishments.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of stripes awarded.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	2nd or subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
In lieu of other punishments.													
(Sections 2 and 3, Act VI, 1864.)													
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	95	...	387	6	236	19	155	22	23	2	14	2	961
" 380, " ...	25	2	147	6	113	14	73	6	21	1	25	3	436
" 381, " ...	2	...	33	...	19	...	8	3	3	...	...	...	68
" 382, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2. Extortion, as defined in .. " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	4	...	36	2	59	3	40	3	9	2	6	1	165
" 412, " ...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	7	2	3	1	6	1	...	...	1	...	21
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	2	4	...	4	...	20
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	1	...	9	...	3	1	9	...	3	...	...	...	26
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	4	...	28	...	25	1	26	3	10	...	7	1	105
8. Offences under section 52, Act IX of 1894 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	5
Total ...	132	2	652	16	463	39	322	40	73	5	61	7	1,812
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	8	...	19	6	8	1	20	1	26	6	...	...	95
Grand Total ...	140	2	671	22	471	40	342	41	99	11	61	7	1,907

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1898—continued.

PART II.

Showing Whippings inflicted in addition to other Punishments, Sections 3 and 4, Act VI, 1864.

Offences for which awarded.	Number of Stripes.						Total.
	5 and under.	6 to 10.	11 to 15.	16 to 20.	21 to 25.	26 to 30.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
In addition to other punishments.							
(*Sections 3 and 4.*)							
A.—Section 3—							
1. Theft, as defined in ... Section 378, I. P. C. ...	3	11	23	50	6	33	126
" 380, " ...	...	9	9	9	5	15	47
" 381, " ...	...	...	1	4	...	1	6
" 382, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Extortion, as defined in ... " 388, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 389, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
3. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 411, " ...	...	2	2	9	3	7	23
" 412, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	1	3	..	1	2	7
5. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	3	4
6. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	1	1	5	2	3	12
7. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	5	3	5	5	18
8. Offences under section 14, Act III, 1880 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Section 4—							
1. False evidence, as defined in Section 193, I. P. C. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 194, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 195, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. False charge of unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 211 and 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Assault, as defined in ... " 354, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Rape, as defined in ... " 375, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Unnatural offence, as defined in ... " 377, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Robbery, as defined in ... " 390, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Dacoity, as defined in ... " 391, " ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
8. Attempt at robbery, as defined in ... " 393, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Hurt in committing robbery, as defined in ... " 394, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Receiving stolen property, as defined in ... " 413, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 463, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 466, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Forgery, as defined in ... " 467, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 468, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" 469, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Lurking house-trespass, as defined in ... " 443, " ...	...	...	1	1	1	3	6
13. Lurking house-trespass by night, as defined in ... " 444, " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. House-breaking, as defined in ... " 445, " ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
15. House-breaking by night, as defined in ... " 446, " ...	...	...	2	4	2	6	14
Total ...	3	24	49	88	25	79	268
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	...	...	1	7	...	...	8
Grand Total ...	3	24	50	95	25	79	276

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

5A.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the particulars of Whippings inflicted by the Criminal Tribunals during 1898—concluded.

PART III.

Showing Whippings inflicted under Section 5, Act VI, 1864, on Juveniles, for Offences other than those specified in Parts I and II.

Offence.	Stripes.												Total.
	5 and under.		6 to 10.		11 to 15.		16 to 20.		21 to 25.		26 to 30.		
	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	1st conviction.	Subsequent conviction.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Act II of 1867 (Gambling) ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sections 126 and 130, Railway Act, IX of 1890.	4	...	7	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Howrah Act, XXI of 1857 ...	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Fishery Act, section 3, Act II of 1889.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 34, Act V of 1861 ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 5, Act IV of 1897 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Forest Act	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Section 12, Act IX of 1890 ...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 31, Act VII of 1878 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 143, Indian Penal Code	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
„ 147, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 188, ditto ...	2	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
„ 224, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 251, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 254, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 279, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 285, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 309, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 323, ditto ...	2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
„ 324, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 325, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 329, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 334, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 336, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 352, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 353, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 354, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 376, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
„ 377, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 379, ditto ...	1	...	3	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8
„ 381, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ 403, ditto ...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 406, ditto ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 408, ditto ...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ 414, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
„ 426, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 427, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 429, ditto ...	1	...	3	...	3	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	12
„ 447, ditto ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
„ 448, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
„ 454, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
„ 456, ditto ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 457, ditto ...	...	...	4	...	3	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	13
„ 504, ditto ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
„ 505, ditto ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	23	...	77	...	28	1	20	...	...	...	6	...	155
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Grand Total ...	24	...	89	1	30	1	20	...	...	...	6	...	171

PART IV.

Showing relative number of times Whipping was awarded, as compared with other punishments in which whipping might have been awarded.

Punishments.	Number.	Remarks.
1	2	3
1. Total number of whippings awarded	2,235	
2. Ditto of other punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded	21,829	
3. Ditto of all punishments in cases in which whipping might have been awarded (total of headings 1 and 2)	24,064	
4. Percentage of whippings on total number of all punishments (percentage of heading 1 on heading 3)	9·2	

6.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the Result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS.											Average number of days during which each appeal lasted.	REMARKS.
	Total number of appellants and applicants for revision before the Courts.	Died, escaped, transferred to another province.	Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentence or order confirmed.	Sentence enhanced.	Sentence reduced or otherwise altered.	Sentence reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	New trial or further enquiry ordered.	Referred for revision to the High Court.	Pending trial.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
APPEALS.													
To Chief Magistrates of Districts ...	8,344	1	1,435	4,058	....	822	1,547	22	112	1	346	...	
„ Courts of Sessions	11,863	14	3,440	4,017	...	1,436	2,290	14	90	15	547	...	
„ Superior Courts { by persons convicted	1,755	2	1,122	315	...	123	68	...	18	...	107	...	
„ Superior Courts { by Government from judgments of acquittal ...	8	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	434	...	237	39	5	42	63	6	7	1	34	...	
Total ...	22,404	17	6,234	8,434	5	2,424	3,968	42	228	17	1,035	...	
REVISION.													
By Chief Magistrates of districts ...	(a)1,629	...	1,464	716	...	36	249	68	853	64	160	...	
„ Courts of Sessions ...	(a)3,056	...	2,986	1,215	...	4	54	50	1,675	494	255	...	
„ Superior Courts	3,094	19	1,301	475	12	140	722	31	226	...	168	...	
Total for the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	185	...	141	3	...	2	9	2	15	3	10	...	
Total ...	8,027	19	5,892	2,409	12	182	1,034	151	2,769	561	593	...	
GRAND TOTAL ...	30,431	36	12,126	10,843	17	2,606	5,002	193	2,997	578	1,628	...	

(a) Besides these, there were 5,595 accused persons against whom applications were made by the complainants; those persons, though not shown in column 2, are shown in columns 4 to 12 according to the results of the applications.

7.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	Suits for money or moveable property.	SUITS UNDER THE RENT LAW.						TITLE AND OTHER SUITS.									GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
		Arrears of rent with or without ejectment.	Enhancement or abatement of rent.	For penalties or damages, or compensation for wrongful act on the part of landlord or tenant.	For ejectment or recovery of possession alone.	All other suits under Rent Law.	Total.	Suits for immoveable property.	Suits for specific relief.	Suits to establish a right of pre-emption.	Mortgage suits.	Suits relating to religious and other endowments.	Matrimonial suits.	Testamentary suits.	Other suits not falling under any of the previous heads.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																		
I.—CIVIL COURTS.																		
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	244,741	248,133	523	180	754	758	250,348	26,058	9,369	182	30,546	9	460	...	2,499	69,123	564,212	
Small Cause Courts	13,067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,067	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts.	10,462	617	8	...	8	...	633	1,078	117	14	1,164	1	13	2	398	2,787	13,882	
Chief Courts of districts	8	11	...	...	...	...	11	11	1	...	23	1	2	527	48	613	632	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8,245	3,312	2	...	...	...	3,314	1,715	280	24	20	5	30	...	24	2,098	13,657	
Total ...	276,523	252,073	533	180	762	758	254,306	28,862	9,767	220	31,753	16	505	529	2,969	74,621	605,450	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.																		
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	...	11,623	30	193	24	56	11,926	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,926	
District Courts	...	3,034	28	13	23	46	3,144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,144	

Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	14,657	58	206	47	102	15,070	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,070
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Presidency Small Cause Courts ..	22,730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,730
Superior Courts	574	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	7	...	129	...	10	14	20	371	945
Total ...	23,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	7	...	129	...	10	14	20	371	23,675
GRAND TOTAL ...	299,827	266,730	591	386	809	860	269,376	29,053	9,774	220	31,882	16	515	543	2,989	74,992	644,195

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

8.—(Civil).—Statement showing Number and Value of Suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

Value of Suits.	Number of Suits instituted in the different Courts.									Total value of suits.	Remarks.
	Not exceeding Rs. 10.	Ditto Rs. 50.	Ditto Rs. 100.	Ditto Rs. 500.	Ditto Rs. 1,000.	Ditto Rs. 5,000.	Ditto Rs. 10,000.	Exceeding Rs. 10,000.	Number of suits the value of which cannot be estimated in money.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.										Rs.	
I.—Civil Courts.											
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	100,323	279,186	102,506	74,153	6,729	1,009	...	...	306	3,62,09,252	
Small Cause Courts	1,500	5,655	1,778	4,028	106	...	...	...	...	11,54,024	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	74	475	893	8,131	2	3,278	580	433	16	3,85,32,630	
Chief Courts of districts	...	2	22	164	136	175	38	33	62	32,17,396	
Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	4,046	6,412	1,915	1,105	47	59	6	1	66	7,90,349	
Total ...	105,943	291,730	107,114	87,581	7,020	4,521	624	467	450	7,99,03,651	
II.—Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	2,912	5,929	1,784	1,200	65	23	...	...	13	5,99,723	
Collectors' Courts	518	1,443	574	497	45	16	1	...	50	2,45,808	
Revenue Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,430	7,372	2,358	1,697	110	39	1	...	63	8,45,531	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.											
Presidency Small Cause Courts ...	3,179	9,810	3,725	4,786	807	423	...	...	...	27,94,315	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	342	138	91	374	44,07,568	
Total ...	3,179	9,810	3,725	4,786	807	765	138	91	374	72,01,883	
Grand Total ...	112,552	308,912	113,197	94,064	7,937	5,325	763	558	887	8,79,51,065	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

9.—(Civil).—Statement showing the general Result of the trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

Part I.—Civil Suits.

Class of Courts.	Total number of suits before the Courts.	NUMBER OF SUITS DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of suits.		Remarks.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	Without Contest.				On reference to Arbitration.		With Contest.				Contested.	Uncontested.	
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																
I.—Civil Courts.																
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	669,859	...	96,295	84,586	18,172	274,832	1,184	685	210	83,753	20,350	89,792	34,144	129	61	
Small Cause Courts	14,985	...	1,936	1,220	1,984	5,958	54	16	6	1,340	628	1,343	70	54	33	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	18,150	...	1,546	2,392	780	5,660	57	70	19	2,891	883	3,862	2,194	188	59	
Chief Courts of districts	960	...	118	162	30	96	14	1	1	217	127	197	121	171	140	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	16,279	...	3,130	1,182	3,595	2,943	152	346	102	2,036	1,004	1,789	173	...	...	
Total ...	720,236	...	103,025	89,532	24,561	289,489	1,461	1,118	338	90,737	22,992	96,983	36,702	128	61	
II.—Revenue Courts.																
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	17,765	...	3,333	1,217	1,306	6,156	91	10	2	2,424	582	2,644	538	108	52	
District Courts	56	...	16	...	...	3	...	...	...	20	...	17	...	196	34	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	462	...	274	...	...	101	9	...	...	2	19	57	26	...	...	
Total ...	18,283	...	3,623	1,217	1,306	6,260	100	10	2	2,446	601	2,718	564	108	52	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																
Presidency Small Cause Court ...	24,879	...	1,954	6,939	5,001	6,477	46	217	98	2,070	676	1,401	87	29	23	
Superior Courts	1,973	...	107	35	73	245	17	4	2	124	91	1,275	992	296	179	
Total ...	26,852	...	2,061	6,974	5,074	6,722	63	221	100	2,194	767	2,676	1,079	46	26	
Grand Total ...	765,371	....	108,709	97,723	30,941	302,471	1,624	1,349	440	95,377	24,360	102,377	38,345	...	...	

9.—(*Civil*).—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Cases in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898*—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS CASES—(JUDICIAL).

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of cases before the Courts.	NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF.										Pending at the close of the year.	Number of cases pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Average duration of cases, contested and uncontested.	REMARKS.
		Transferred to Courts in other Provinces.	Without trial.	WITHOUT CONTEST.				ON REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.		WITH CONTEST.					
				Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex-parte*.	Dismissed *ex-parte*.	For plaintiff.	For defendant.	Judgment for plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for defendant.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.															
I.—CIVIL COURTS.															
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450 cases of contempt of Court, under Chapter XXXV of the Code of Criminal Procedure were disposed of by Civil Courts during the year.
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals	60,772	...	11,076	3,741	3,145	12,827	1,255	31	26	11,674	7,853	9,144	1,967	55	
Small Cause Courts	948	...	76	41	22	185	25	...	...	342	168	89	3	30	
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	5,792	...	790	194	186	1,051	74	1	6	1,389	1,155	946	293	70	
Chief Courts of districts	8,878	...	777	139	51	5,158	421	1	...	606	511	1,214	333	51	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	813	...	160	88	31	220	2	16	10	127	71	88	13	...	
Total ...	77,203	...	12,879	4,203	3,435	19,441	1,777	49	42	14,138	9,758	11,481	2,609	56	
II.—REVENUE COURTS.															
Unpaid Local Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Other Subordinate Courts	1,145	...	253	18	14	360	48	...	...	220	113	119	31	36	
District Courts	548	...	1	...	...	140	1	...	...	367	1	38	2	19	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	3,140	1	1,080	23	137	257	68	...	...	1,035	204	335	42	...	
Total ...	4,833	1	1,334	41	151	757	117	...	...	1,622	318	492	75	31	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.															
Presidency Small Cause Courts	2,161	...	396	131	651	165	14	16	5	423	201	159	13	23	
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,161	...	396	131	651	165	14	16	5	423	201	159	13	23	
GRAND TOTAL ...	84,197	1	14,609	4,375	4,237	20,363	1,908	65	47	16,183	10,277	12,132	2,697	54	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

Part I.—Appeals from Decrees.

Class of Courts.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C.P.C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	Heard *ex-parte*.				Contested.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of appeals.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	Remarks.
					Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
Appeals from original decrees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A.—Civil Courts.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	17,871	...	5	1,451	165	44	135	36	7,575	1,284	2,573	654	3,949	2,841	198	741	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	15,067	...	32	1,168	161	29	688	66	4,490	703	986	434	6,310	3,689	170	570	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	788	...	...	11	45	3	6	4	367	11	119	139	83	9	...	...	
Total ...	33,726	...	37	2,630	371	76	829	106	12,432	1,998	3,678	1,227	10,342	6,539	187	1,311	
B.—Revenue Courts.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	547	...	1	14	13	...	12	3	252	37	82	68	65	12	52	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	547	...	1	14	13	...	12	3	252	37	82	68	65	12	52	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	1,121	...	...	68	...	...	...	...	239	40	29	29	716	640	389	47	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	5,937	...	14	176	...	...	...	...	1,518	101	135	195	3,798	3,230	421	86	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,059	...	14	244	...	...	...	...	1,758	141	164	224	4,514	3,870	416	133	
Grand Total ...	41,332	...	52	2,888	384	76	841	109	14,442	2,176	3,924	1,619	14,921	10,421	207	1,444	

B.—JUDICIAL STATEMENTS—*continued.*

10.—(Civil).—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts of the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898—concluded.

PART II.—MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of appeals before the Courts.	Transferred to Courts in other provinces.	Decisions confirmed, section 551, C. P. C.	Dismissed for default or otherwise not prosecuted.	HEARD *ex-parte.*				CONTESTED.				Pending.	Of those pending more than three months.	Average duration of miscellaneous cases before appellate Courts.	Objections under section 561, Act XIV of 1882.	REMARKS.
					Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.	Rejected.	Modified.	Decreed or granted.	Remanded.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.																	
A.—CIVIL COURTS.																	
District Appellate Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	702	...	...	83	10	2	15	...	283	22	164	45	78	23	89	2	
Chief Appellate Courts of districts ...	2,112	...	26	200	80	1	74	10	891	58	367	61	344	92	66	6	
Superior Appellate Courts other than Chief Court of Province	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	145	...	1	3	4	...	2	1	71	5	35	13	10	...	...	...	
Total ...	2,959	...	27	286	94	3	91	11	1,245	85	566	119	432	115	72	8	
B.—REVENUE COURTS.																	
Collectors' Appellate Courts	51	...	5	...	1	...	5	1	17	3	10	3	6	...	62	...	
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	119	...	...	...	14	...	...	...	66	6	13	5	15	4	2	...	
Total ...	170	...	5	...	15	...	5	1	83	9	23	8	21	4	...	...	
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.																	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from original decrees	535	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	142	5	22	15	302	249	264	...	
Chief Court of Province. Appeals from appellate decrees	375	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	149	2	20	37	156	138	233	4	
Total for the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	
Total ...	918	...	3	57	...	...	...	...	294	7	45	52	460	388	249	4	
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,047	...	35	343	109	3	96	12	1,622	101	634	179	913	507	99	12	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

B.—JUDICIAL

11.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Result of Proceedings on Applications for the Execution of the

CLASS OF COURTS.	Total number of applications for the execution of decrees before the Courts.	APPLICATIONS DISPOSED OF—				Pending at the end of the year.	Number of applications pending more than three months at the close of the year.	Amount realized.	On which the judgment-debtor was imprisoned.
		By transfer.	Satisfaction obtained in full.	Satisfaction obtained in part.	Wholly infructuous.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
								Rs.	
COURTS IN THE INTERIOR.									
I.—CIVIL COURTS.									
Unpaid Tribunals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Village Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals ...	501,139	8,846	126,321	103,920	171,325	90,727	27,294	1,21,09,124	362
Small Cause Courts	10,838	673	1,215	1,914	6,100	936	6	1,07,417	36
District Courts other than Chief Courts of districts	21,344	1,260	3,216	4,029	8,598	4,241	1,787	84,93,940	43
Chief Courts of districts ...	1,057	179	209	143	256	270	161	10,32,272	3
Superior Courts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Civil Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	11,402	3	2,232	1,834	5,622	1,711	119	1,35,390	1
Total ...	545,780	10,961	133,193	111,840	191,901	97,885	29,367	2,18,78,143	445
II.—REVENUE COURTS.									
Unpaid Local Tribunals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Subordinate Courts ...	10,619	286	4,151	1,130	2,799	2,253	517	3,85,052	13
District Courts	611	205	105	28	189	84	23	33,644	...
Revenue Courts in the Scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts	698	...	517	1	15	165	155	27,442	...
Total ...	11,928	491	4,773	1,159	3,003	2,502	695	4,36,138	13
COURTS AT THE PRESIDENCY OR SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.									
Presidency Small Cause Courts	32,830	1,611	4,577	21,605	3,814	1,223	309	7,22,392	100
Superior Courts	1,947	16	160	35	2	1,734	1,508	23	3
Total ...	34,777	1,627	4,737	21,640	3,816	2,957	1,817	7,22,415	103
GRAND TOTAL ...	592,485	13,079	142,703	134,639	198,720	103,344	31,879	2,30,36,697	561

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

Decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

Number of Applications—											
On which the judgment-debtor was arrested, but released without imprisonment.	On which moveable property—		On which immoveable property—			On which possession was given—		On which specific performance was enforced.	On which partition was effected.	On which execution was effected otherwise than as in the preceding columns.	Remarks.
	Was sold.	Was attached, but subsequently released.	Was sold.	Was dealt under sections 305, 322 or 326, Act XIV of 1882.	Was attached, but subsequently released under section 275.	Of moveables.	Of immoveables.				
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,653	15,079	6,891	65,472	528	51,027	225	8,279	50	34	19,547	
145	306	374	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	535	
59	487	222	1,422	15	898	3	366	5	11	1,425	
...	13	13	81	5	61	...	6	3	...	134	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
140	1,967	1,341	57	139	70	342	387	...	...	488	
1,997	17,852	8,841	67,036	687	52,056	570	9,038	58	45	22,129	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	628	720	935	39	820	12	100	365	...	816	
...	...	...	45	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	
...	36	267	11	...	...	36	11	1	...	...	
22	664	987	991	42	862	48	111	366	...	816	
195	768	1,301	...	...	...	...	77	...	...	...	
38	37	46	12	...	35	1	2	...	...	...	
233	805	1,347	12	...	35	1	79	...	...	...	
2,252	19,321	11,175	68,039	729	52,953	619	9,228	424	45	22,945	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

12.—(Civil).—Statement showing the Number and Result of Applications and Proceedings under Chapter XX, Act X of 1877, in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

Class of Courts.	Applications for a declaration of insolvency.								Number of insolvents discharged during the year under section 355.	Number of insolvents' estates in the hands of Receivers in which proceedings were finally closed during the year.	Amount of creditors' claims dealt with during the year.		Gross amount of insolvents' assets realised and disbursed.		Remarks.
	Total number for hearing.	Transferred to another province, withdrawn, &c.	Granted.		Rejected.			Pending at the close of the year.			Admitted.	Satisfied.	Realised during the year.	Disbursed during the year.	
			A Receiver being appointed.	A Receiver not being appointed.	Penal proceedings under section 359 not being taken.	Sentence of imprisonment being passed under section 359.	Applicant being sent to the Magistrate to be dealt with.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
											Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Courts other than Chief Courts of districts.	183	70	9	23	17	1	...	63	5	6	1,706	255	106	271	
Chief Courts of districts	366	83	43	64	88	1	...	87	44	50	5,99,232	88,410	1,39,297	91,295	
Superior Courts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	549	153	52	87	105	2	...	150	49	56	6,00,938	88,665	1,39,403	91,566	

13.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the Lower Province of Bengal in the year 1898.

Classes of Courts in which Jurors or Assessors are employed.		Established or average number of Juries or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualifications.	Number of accused persons in jury trials—				Number of accused persons in trials with Assessors—				Remarks.
			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			Tried.	As to whom the Judge—			
				Approved verdict.	Did not approve of verdict.	Made reference under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code.		Agreed with all the Assessors.	Differed from one or more, but not from all the Assessors.	Differed from all the Assessors.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Magistrates' Courts under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Jurors ...	5	466	464	2	...	...	...	...	...	Trials are held by Jury in the districts of Burdwan, Dacca, Hooghly, Murshidabad, Nadia, Patna, and the 24-Parganas. By a notification of the Government of Bengal No. 2360J., dated 19th April 1897, the system of trial by Jury was extended, with effect from 1st June 1897, to the districts of Chittagong, Jessore, Mymensingh and Rajshahi. Trials by Jury are restricted to offences under Chapters VIII, XI, XVI, XVII, XVIII and XX of the Indian Penal Code, and abetments of and attempts to commit such offences. Other cases are tried with the aid of Assessors.
Courts of Sessions ...	Jurors ...	5	1,161	1,048	113	67	...	...	...	...	
	Assessors...	2	...	...	...	...	1,880	1,442	216	232	
High Court, Original (Criminal) Jurisdiction.	Jurors ...	9	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Courts of Session in the scheduled districts of Angul, the Sonthal Parganas, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts.	Assessors	2	...	...	...	...	58	54	2	2	
Total ...		...	1,680	1,512	115	67	1,938	1,496	218	234	

B.—Judicial Statements—*continued.*

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European British Subjects in the Province of Bengal in the year 1898.

B.—JUDICIAL

14.—(Criminal).—Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of European

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENCE.	NUMBER OF PERSONS ACCUSED AND BROUGHT BEFORE A MAGISTRATE.						Died, escaped, or transferred to other districts or provinces. (1)	Number actually brought to trial.	PERSONS WHOSE CASES WERE										
		WITHIN THE YEAR.							BY DISTRICT MAGISTRATES AND OTHER 1ST CLASS MAGISTRATES.							BY COURTS OF SESSIONS.			
	Remaining at the close of the previous year.	On complaint, section 191 (a), Criminal Procedure Code.	On police report, section 191 (b) of the Code.	By Magistrate *suo motu*, section 191 (c) of the Code.	On transfer from another district or province. (1)	Total.			Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Committed. To Court of Sessions.	Committed. To High Court.	Transferred by order under section 461B of the Code.	Total omitting entries in columns 10 and 15.	Received by transfer under section 451B of the Code.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Transferred to High Court under section 449 of the Code.	Total exclusive of column 17.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Offences against the public tranquillity, Chapter VIII	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences by or relating to the public servants, Chapter IX	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Contempt of the lawful authority of public servants, Chapter X	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to coin and Government stamps, Chapter XII	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, Chapter XIV	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Offences affecting life	4	...	5	1	...	10	...	10	...	2	2	1	5	...	10	...	1	...	...	1
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Hurt	...	10	1	...	...	11	...	11	...	9	2	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	...	...	1	...	3	4	...	4	3	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Criminal force and assault	...	25	3	...	3	31	3	28	3	16	12	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
Offences affecting the human body, Chapter XVI. — Rape	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Theft	...	1	6	...	...	7	...	7	...	4	2	1	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Robbery and dacoity	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal breach of trust	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Cheating	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Mischief	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences against property, Chapter XVII. — Criminal trespass	...	6	1	...	...	7	...		...	1	6	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service, Chapter XIX	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to marriage, Chapter XX	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, Chapter XXI	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance, Chapter XXII	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
Offences under special and local laws ...	1	32	7	3	1	44	1	43	1	35	8	...	...	...	43	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	7	93	33	5	7	145	4	141	7	81	49	3	5	...	141	...	1	2	...	3

* Four cases were transferred from Birbhum

STATEMENTS—*continued.*

British Subjects in the Lower Provinces of Bengal in the year 1898.

DISPOSED OF—							NUMBER OF CASES.						SUBSIDIARY TABLE.	
By High Court.			Total for all Courts.											
Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Total.	Number of persons under trial at the close of the year.	Brought to trial. (2)	Disposed of.	Pending.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court for an order under section 468 of the Code.	Of those entered in column 5, number who applied under section 2, Act III of 1884, for transfer or committal of their cases.	Number of persons who applied to the High Court under section 526 of the Code for the transfer of their cases.		
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36

Of the total number of persons shown in—							Of cases shown in column 30—			
Column 16.			Column 21.		Columns 21 and 24.		Disposed of by Magistrates.		Disposed of by Sessions Judges.	
Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451A (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number of those in column 35 (1) whose cases were transferred under section 451B of the Code.	Number who claimed a mixed number of Assessors, section 451 (2) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Number who claimed to be tried by a mixed Jury, section 451 (1) of the Code.	Number who did not so claim.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.	Being European British subjects.	Other than European British subjects.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
10	131	...	...	1	...	5	07*	3		...

...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...		
3	...	3	6	2	8	2	4	6	2	...	...	...		
...	...	...	9	2	11	...	11	11	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	4	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	16	12	28	...	29	26	...	...	...	3		
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	4	3	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	2	4	...	3	3	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	1	6	7	...	7	7	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	2	1	3	...	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	...	...		
...	...	...	35	8	43	...	30*	30	...	...	...	1		
3	..	3	88	51	139	2	113	114		...	...	4		

* One case was disposed of by the High Court.

to Bardwan and have been entered twice.

15—General Statement of Deeds registered in the Registration Offices

Number.	Districts.	Number of Registration Offices.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.																	
			COMPULSORY.									OPTIONAL.								
			Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a).	Instruments of sale or exchange of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100 (sections 54 and 118 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses (b) and (c), or section 5 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.	Instruments of perpetual lease (section 17, clause d).	All instruments of lease (other than of perpetual lease) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause (d).	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.	Instruments of sale or exchange of value less than Rs. 100.	Instruments of mortgage of value less than Rs. 100.	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses (a) and (b).	Instruments of lease for one year or less (section 18, clause c), and instruments of lease exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 17, clause i).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immoveable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.
				4																
	1	2		(a)	(b)	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	BENGAL.										Rs. A.									Rs. A.
	Office of the Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burdwan Division.																			
1	Burdwan	16	435	4,956	9,633	6,502	675	2,991	4,807	29,999	25,231 4	...	6,756	180	231	1	64	1	7,233	4,554 4
2	Birbhum	6	466	2,159	6,517	2,785	416	702	3,323	16,458	13,203 12	...	4,761	213	95	...	1	...	5,070	3,171 0
3	Bankura	9	251	2,093	5,495	4,819	133	3,853	1,825	18,469	14,445 0	...	6,605	105	176	...	195	...	7,081	4,421 8
4	Midnapore	20	885	6,955	20,364	9,013	1,057	2,242	10,889	50,605	39,013 12	...	21,336	593	166	...	43	...	22,138	13,839 12
5	Hooghly	11	315	2,796	6,351	2,610	524	820	7,114	20,530	15,426 4	...	3,818	239	116	...	25	1	3,899	2,434 8
6	Howrah	6	130	2,401	4,013	2,134	368	1,068	5,062	15,826	13,036 12	...	3,168	166	140	2	...	...	3,476	2,133 8
	Presidency Division.																			
7	24-Parganas	20	338	6,437	10,357	7,050	975	9,888	13,618	48,663	39,882 0	...	11,869	341	1,604	3	4	...	13,821	8,112 8
8	Calcutta	2	57	984	37	913	814	35	500	3,320	42,618 12	...	7	...	46	14	9	1	77	186 0
9	Nadia	11	166	1,345	2,545	2,181	238	2,425	5,042	13,942	10,621 0	...	2,981	49	70	...	...	1	3,101	1,925 4
10	Murshidabad	7	258	1,606	4,884	1,708	242	417	3,161	12,276	9,589 4	...	2,725	69	117	...	4	2	2,917	1,839 12
11	Jessore	25	140	1,446	5,196	2,439	237	11,209	29,529	50,286	37,823 8	...	8,070	174	199	...	87	1	8,531	4,804 8
12	Khulna	13	51	1,453	2,567	3,535	260	6,390	16,463	30,749	20,159 0	...	4,989	160	781	...	161	3	6,094	3,790 8
	Rajshahi Division.																			
13	Rajshahi	4	133	539	1,088	947	213	220	2,267	5,407	4,732 8	...	1,654	18	62	...	3	...	1,739	1,030 12
14	Dinajpur	7	186	2,771	8,916	3,134	225	73	2,597	16,902	13,032 12	...	4,865	68	224	1	13	...	5,171	3,223 0
15	Jalpaiguri	4	51	1,847	1,453	1,236	137	14	1,288	6,076	5,743 8	...	881	45	363	...	18	...	1,307	788 0
16	Darjeeling	3	5	142	31	151	17	...	141	487	1,014 4	...	18	1	4	...	...	2	25	25 8
17	Rangpur	11	262	4,529	8,884	2,790	198	78	9,853	26,594	18,852 4	...	3,397	173	2,355	2	210	...	6,137	3,600 12
18	Bogra	5	303	1,591	2,921	2,626	110	85	4,357	11,993	8,842 8	...	5,484	117	85	...	1	...	5,657	3,333 4
19	Pabna	7	261	1,794	3,360	1,914	177	260	4,206	11,992	9,660 0	...	2,185	64	42	...	173	...	2,464	1,575 4
	Dacca Division.																			
20	Dacca	11	311	4,464	6,130	4,944	555	770	10,903	28,577	23,342 4	...	7,221	709	418	...	89	...	8,437	5,177 0
21	Mymensingh	19	777	5,420	9,248	7,589	1,150	426	22,640	47,250	35,019 4	...	13,600	341	942	...	108	5	14,956	8,917 0
22	Faridpur	11	287	1,888	5,642	1,835	171	7,723	16,990	34,536	20,105 12	...	3,691	109	144	...	137	...	4,081	2,444 4
23	Backergunge	21	313	4,614	7,444	8,508	404	7,083	20,741	49,107	34,043 0	...	12,705	332	1,725	6	258	1	15,017	9,033 4
	Chittagong Division.																			
24	Tippera	20	794	8,748	15,806	7,997	702	1,874	12,100	48,021	34,223 8	...	9,593	477	621	1	115	1	10,808	6,261 8
25	Noakhali	21	225	4,183	12,436	4,161	291	5,083	13,129	39,508	25,501 0	...	11,937	632	1,307	...	768	...	14,664	8,593 0
26	Chittagong	24	236	6,539	15,593	4,753	363	16,025	4,224	48,223	33,343 0	...	22,173	926	4,051	...	996	...	28,148	16,103 8
	BIHAR.																			
	Patna Division.																			
27	Patna	3	55	2,640	1,637	3,409	524	317	2,688	11,279	17,564 12	...	1,815	64	76	...	1	...	1,956	1,204 8
28	Gaya	6	64	1,925	1,060	1,690	365	153	1,561	6,838	11,997 0	...	646	4	51	...	2	...	703	454 4
29	Shahabad	6	82	2,290	1,233	5,487	254	302	1,311	10,959	14,883 8	...	1,714	25	106	...	...	...	1,845	1,229 12
30	Saran	9	286	1,880	2,436	6,053	389	108	1,032	12,182	13,439 0	...	14,942	269	61	...	67	...	15,339	8,974 4
31	Champaran	5	49	950	3,083	1,858	40	13	979	6,977	6,977 12	...	4,415	27	72	...	115	1	4,630	2,760 0
32	Muzaffarpur	11	103	3,163	10,074	4,227	659	117	2,326	20,659	19,375 12	...	11,270	1,002	74	...	...	...	12,346	7,339 0
33	Darbhanga	9	72	1,858	6,767	2,917	87	55	10,059	21,755	16,597 8	...	6,132	125	34	...	415	...	6,706	4,158 8
	Bhagalpur Division.																			
34	Monghyr	3	40	1,759	1,750	2,928	314	40	4,678	11,509	12,143 12	...	1,426	23	32	...	2	...	1,533	1,083 12
35	Bhagalpur	7	58	1,729	4,458	2,452	622	86	6,449	15,854	13,279 0	...	3,023	43	32	...	1	1	3,600	2,124 8
36	Purnea	5	25	1,800	3,675	1,231	128	517	6,864	14,240	10,816 8	...	1,485	32	71	...	23	...	1,611	1,024 8
37	Malda	5	60	835	4,000	1,282	78	50	2,090	8,389	6,118 8	...	1,887	16	63	...	38	2	2,006	1,277 4
38	Sonthal Parganas ...	6	46	391	...	555	43	195	528	1,758	1,844 4	1,408	850	91	23	...	...	...	2,372	1,405 4
	ORISSA.																			
	Orissa Division.																			
39	Cuttack	4	422	1,390	5,541	915	121	26	472	8,887	6,725 4	...	1,799	147	24	...	18	1	1,989	1,208 0
40	Balasore	3	269	881	5,026	829	53	110	967	8,136	5,541 4	...	2,514	126	43	5	162	5	2,855	1,738 0
41	Angul	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	4	3 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Puri	3	64	2,279	8,189	1,125	201	30	527	12,415	8,949 0	...	2,902	202	165	3	...	...	3,272	1,931 12
	CHOTA NAGPUR.																			
	Chota Nagpur Division.																			
43	Hazaribagh	5	22	426	649	906	73	196	1,102	3,374	3,564 4	...	1,649	12	570	...	5	1	2,237	1,261 4
44	Ranchi	2	26	182	223	1,235	28	362	897	2,953	3,373 3	...	2,412	9	26	...	52	...	2,529	1,499 8
45	Palamau	2	11	322	188	343	47	36	413	1,360	1,792 0	...	147	10	22	...	...	...	179	110 12
46	Manbhum	6	92	1,021	2,589	1,635	103	1,491	2,512	9,508	7,969 0	...	5,731	98	85	...	6	...	5,920	3,372 0
47	Singhbhum	2	10	92	352	95	12	37	152	750	644 4	...	154	13	2	...	...	...	169	107 8
	Registrar of Companies (under Act VI of 1882).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	428	10,042	1,11,491	2,39,812	1,38,508	15,293	86,778	2,73,596	8,75,671	7,20,718 8	1,408	2,43,652	8,631	17,726	38	4,391	30	2,75,876	1,65,137 4
	GRAND TOTAL FOR 1897-98	423	9,890	1,16,382	2,59,330	1,50,200	15,252	92,243	2,86,211	9,29,508	7,84,373 0	1,841	2,82,704	8,863	17,802	40	4,927	25	3,16,202	1,88,120 8

STATEMENTS—*concluded.*

in the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1898-99.

Total value of immoveable property transferred.	REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING MOVEABLE PROPERTY, BOOK IV.						Number of sealed covers deposited in Book V.	Number of wills registered in Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.	Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers-of-attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Total ordinary fees, including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 20, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 28 and 29.	Total extraordinary fees and fines.	Total expenditure.
	Compulsory.																
	Instruments of gift of moveable property (section 123, clause 2 of the Transfer of Property Act).	Instruments of sale, &c., of moveable property (section 18, clause *d*).	Obligations for the payment of money (section 18, clause *f*).	All other documents registered under section 18, clause (*f*).	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.											
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	33	33	34	35	36	7
Rs.						Rs. A.									Rs. A.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 14 9	54,036 3 3
48,55,276	7	113	2,174	392	2,686	2,226 8	2	159	...	8	15	143	315	2,624	33,620 0	16,602 13 0	28,461 12 1
25,10,359	...	84	461	205	750	639 0	2	76	...	11	39	98	123	1,252	17,377 12	8,036 4 0	13,266 6 11
26,58,381	3	188	536	399	1,126	979 12	...	68	...	3	3	82	45	1,149	20,118 4	5,766 3 3	16,631 15 4
73,28,578	30	399	4,176	934	5,639	4,333 8	...	58	...	3	37	263	129	3,245	57,089 0	25,853 15 0	43,053 8 1
27,44,227	5	109	2,864	486	3,464	2,652 0	1	107	...	4	17	50	159	1,849	29,970 12	10,820 8 0	19,515 0 4
27,67,693	7	130	1,448	469	2,054	1,805 4	1	69	...	2	21	67	64	1,724	17,311 8	8,575 12 0	13,892 11 0
37,03,231	12	326	9,652	1,969	11,959	8,438 0	2	147	...	9	8	173	374	3,429	57,020 8	19,952 10 0	42,726 1 2
3,96,38,716	5	63	61	419	548	1,530 12	12	73	...	2	3	48	699	5,934	44,636 8	30,312 3 3	24,927 0 0
21,15,493	12	328	5,008	1,233	6,581	5,214 0	...	116	...	1	8	73	139	979	18,224 4	8,433 6 9	18,315 2 8
20,09,472	7	41	476	250	773	710 12	1	95	2	5	30	59	192	619	12,537 12	6,817 10 0	12,275 4 8
23,31,424	8	304	26,906	1,739	28,947	17,568 8	...	81	...	3	5	64	123	3,180	50,520 8	18,155 1 0	50,168 12 10
24,64,805	2	177	9,068	1,019	10,286	7,221 0	...	36	...	1	3	43	106	2,304	31,314 8	10,741 10 0	27,601 3
12,88,346	11	39	685	500	1,235	1,287 12	...	56	...	3	10	27	72	496	7,275 0	4,103 6 0	7,310 4 5
22,27,851	9	44	1,820	514	2,387	1,993 4	1	28	1	30	28	43	59	777	18,270 0	6,099 14 0	14,457 9 5
14,77,065	9	26	265	230	530	530 12	...	6	...	21	17	66	95	277	7,141 4	3,367 7 9	6,032 2 5
4,82,002	4	3	23	69	99	117 12	...	4	...	...	3	5	78	86	1,173 8	676 0 0	1,395 4 3
32,63,425	14	138	1,664	856	2,672	2,537 12	...	41	...	7	15	128	109	1,023	25,154 12	9,451 11 0	22,014 5 2
15,00,252	18	99	2,643	616	3,376	2,497 8	...	31	...	2	8	43	31	675	14,796 13	4,856 8 9	11,567 4 0
20,03,677	9	58	2,136	561	2,764	2,263 0	...	88	...	4	3	31	74	760	13,855 4	6,073 9 0	12,483 11 4
59,73,181	310	223	178	4,339	5,549	6,408 0	...	118	2	31	76	246	359	2,561	35,407 4	16,457 14 0	25,273 1 8
64,23,975	44	146	481	4,380	5,551	5,983 8	1	163	3	23	109	609	233	3,523	50,342 12	23,408 1 0	40,523 11 11
18,67,456	3	170	1,827	1,459	3,459	3,133 8	...	56	...	2	2	57	130	1,066	25,986 8	10,492 12 0	24,891 3 3
48,60,613	12	306	10,376	4,161	14,855	11,349 8	1	80	...	...	1	76	156	3,747	54,745 12	20,279 14 0	44,328 10 10
53,28,516	19	470	1,555	4,675	6,719	6,395 0	1	39	1	48	144	461	144	3,464	47,040 0	11,422 3 0	39,042 15 0
33,13,781	10	226	4,039	6,532	11,497	9,646 8	...	27	...	13	35	132	88	3,166	44,648 8	10,267 4 0	33,193 10 4
50,09,038	1	341	5,072	6,448	11,862	10,487 8	...	34	...	39	104	233	207	2,171	59,075 0	8,620 3 0	48,044 13 9
69,83,429	...	48	250	428	726	890 12	3	28	1	...	3	43	187	1,246	19,776 0	20,217 14 0	11,904 2 10
47,86,602	3	40	247	468	758	961 8	...	12	...	5	8	16	87	1,463	13,460 12	16,095 1 6	8,872 0 7
50,28,456	5	49	154	385	593	641 0	1	24	...	1	4	24	79	913	16,850 4	6,770 0 0	10,106 15 7
42,47,094	...	69	496	586	1,151	1,116 8	1	27	...	3	10	44	110	1,219	23,687 12	8,413 10 0	16,633 3 8
13,20,196	1	43	277	695	1,016	1,014 4	...	3	...	2	3	20	59	361	10,344 0	2,651 2 0	8,689 5 7
51,54,296	1	91	819	764	1,895	1,646 0	1	17	...	2	14	114	138	1,261	28,428 12	10,507 5 6	21,175 11 6
36,92,152	1	95	931	402	1,429	1,363 4	...	6	...	3	13	96	98	1,979	22,143 4	9,496 13 0	17,397 1 4
35,34,957	...	129	386	249	764	859 8	...	6	...	2	6	33	99	1,648	14,110 0	10,027 4 3	12,561 5 3
35,52,933	1	340	696	294	1,331	1,278 4	...	5	...	2	3	26	76	1,025	16,701 12	5,567 0 0	13,792 7 4
19,48,561	5	71	879	270	1,225	1,263 4	...	7	...	11	42	56	73	1,053	13,132 4	8,498 8 0	10,672 2 6
9,85,976	5	23	396	169	593	434 12	...	41	...	11	46	27	26	231	7,994 8	2,673 3 6	8,616 10 2
5,83,276	...	434	1,327	705	2,466	2,043 8	...	15	...	2	2	10	138	702	5,383 0	1,792 15 0	6,648 3 10
12,79,321	4	39	606	332	981	959 12	...	50	1	3	1	13	147	1,028	9,097 0	5,247 5 0	8,217 9 10
8,66,664	1	58	582	283	874	743 8	...	16	1	...	...	109	115	690	8,990 12	2,992 8 0	7,386 7 2
400	...	...	1	2	3	2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	5 0	17 12 0	19 6 0
14,94,543	3	67	405	193	668	655 12	...	91	1	2	1	19	75	375	11,904 8	4,474 3 0	7,938 15 3
10,47,980	...	17	305	196	518	504 8	...	...	...	1	...	23	33	376	5,330 0	2,396 4 0	6,394 18 8
9,88,186	...	34	181	88	303	333 4	1	...	...	1	...	14	59	516	5,205 12	2,183 3 8	5,148 6 8
5,62,323	...	6	28	89	123	120 12	...	2	...	...	3	9	13	125	2,031 3	1,592 12 0	2,336 0 2
16,91,862	2	42	299	141	484	525 4	...	16	...	1	2	29	76	655	11,930 4	3,677 3 6	10,212 0 6
1,57,185	...	2	52	38	92	69 8	...	6	...	...	...	...	23	51	845 4	371 2 0	1,148 0 3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,461 0 0	1,190 0 0
17,45,05,218	603	6,247	1,05,300	52,631	1,64,771	1,35,734 0	33	2,191	13	336	910	4,061	5,917	69,018	10,30,405 12	4,39,128 10 11	8,38,458 15 7
20,68,28,941	603	7,183	1,28,528	53,676	1,89,989	1,51,536 12	20	2,245	20	303	805	4,691	6,273	66,496	11,33,090 4	4,44,875 14 6	9,08,896 15 5

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal.											
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	160	4	164	703	30	733	863	34	897
			Under-trial ...	47	1	48	331	17	348	378	18	396
			Civil ...	1	...	1	6	...	6	7	...	7
	Katwa ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	66	4	70	68	4	72
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	47	4	51	47	4	51
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Raniganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	1	3	181	8	189	183	9	192
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	232	9	241	234	9	243
	Kalna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	71	8	79	75	8	83
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	92	12	104	93	12	105
	Suri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	283	13	296	847	28	875	1,130	41	1,171
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	266	15	281	274	15	289
			Civil ...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3
	Rampur Hát ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	8	...	8	292	13	305	300	13	313
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	277	14	291	288	14	302
	Bankura ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	231	4	235	513	15	528	744	19	763
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	186	14	200	193	14	207
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
			State ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
	Vishnupur ...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	...	...	...	93	7	100	93	7	100
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	70	8	78	72	8	80
	Midnapore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	918	18	936	1,075	61	1,136	1,993	79	2,072
			Under-trial ...	17	3	20	405	28	433	422	31	453
			Civil ...	...	...	...	7	...	7	7	...	7
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Tamluk ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	222	7	229	238	7	245
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	154	13	167	158	13	171
	Ghatal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	96	16	112	96	16	112
			Under-trial ...	2	1	3	127	18	145	129	19	148
	Contai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	167	16	183	176	16	192
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	120	7	127	122	7	129
	Hooghly ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	395	4	399	1,078	30	1,108	1,473	34	1,507
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	186	7	193	197	8	205
			Civil ...	1	...	1	33	...	33	34	...	34
	Jahanabad ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	98	4	102	107	4	111
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	72	2	74	75	2	77
	Serampore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	221	14	235	226	14	240
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	344	24	368	349	24	373
	Howrah ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	1	12	559	20	579	570	21	591
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	454	17	471	472	17	489
	Ulubaria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	172	1	173	177	1	178
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	120	2	122	121	2	123
Presidency.	Alipore ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,806	38	1,844	3,073	154	3,227	4,879	192	5,071
			Under-trial ...	45	2	47	986	30	1,016	1,031	32	1,063
			State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Diamond Harbour...	Subsidiary Jail	Convicts ...	3	...	3	208	6	214	211	6	217
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	220	3	223	220	3	223
	Basirhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	143	2	145	143	2	145
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	202	2	204	204	2	206
	Barrackpore ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	116	5	121	119	5	124
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	152	6	158	156	6	162

PRISONS.

SUMMARY.

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
677	26	703	186	8	194	179·87	6·23	186·10	202·24	6·79	209·03
350	17	367	28	1	29	21·56	0·56	22·12			
6	...	6	1	...	1	0·81	...	0·81			
64	4	68	4	...	4	1·47	0·04	1·51	2·85	0·19	3·04
46	4	50	1	...	1	1·36	0·15	1·51			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·02	...	0·02			
183	9	192	...	...	...	3·98	0·23	4·21	8·97	0·35	9·32
232	9	241	2	...	2	4·99	0·12	5·11			
73	7	80	2	1	3	1·65	0·15	1·80	4·15	0·40	4·55
92	12	104	1	...	1	2·50	0·25	2·75			
844	35	879	286	6	292	273·36	5·62	278·98	293·38	6·62	300·00
260	13	273	14	2	16	19·97	1·00	20·97			
2	...	2	1	...	1	0·05	...	0·05			
299	13	312	1	...	1	3·89	0·21	4·10	12·46	0·78	13·24
269	14	283	19	...	19	8·57	0·57	9·14			
521	16	537	223	3	226	229·73	3·62	233·35	240·46	4·06	244·52
188	14	202	5	...	5	8·78	0·44	9·22			
14	...	14	...	...	...	0·64	...	0·64			
1	...	1	2	...	2	1·31	...	1·31			
92	7	99	1	...	1	1·14	0·16	1·30	3·94	0·34	4·28
68	8	76	4	...	4	2·80	0·18	2·98			
1,103	60	1,163	890	19	909	877·93	17·49	895·42	894·89	19·27	914·16
406	29	435	16	2	18	15·54	1·78	17·32			
7	...	7	...	...	...	0·42	...	0·42			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
226	7	233	12	...	12	4·07	0·13	4·20	9·05	0·52	9·57
156	13	169	2	...	2	4·98	0·39	5·37			
89	16	105	7	...	7	1·79	0·20	1·99	4·59	0·56	5·15
127	19	146	2	...	2	2·80	0·36	3·16			
169	16	185	7	...	7	3·96	0·48	4·44	8·43	0·55	8·98
115	7	122	7	...	7	4·47	0·07	4·54			
1,123	24	1,147	350	10	360	349·43	8·29	357·72	365·94	9·19	375·13
181	8	189	16	...	16	15·37	0·90	16·27			
34	...	34	...	...	...	1·14	...	1·14			
101	4	105	6	...	6	2·62	0·08	2·70	8·14	0·12	8·26
73	2	75	2	...	2	5·52	0·04	5·56			
214	14	228	12	...	12	2·86	0·17	3·03	16·43	0·84	17·27
335	21	356	14	3	17	13·57	0·67	14·24			
561	21	582	9	...	9	6·30	0·22	6·52	25·36	0·89	26·25
449	17	466	23	...	23	19·06	0·67	19·73			
172	1	173	5	...	5	2·30	0·01	2·31	6·46	0·04	6·50
118	2	120	3	...	3	4·16	0·03	4·19			
3,061	145	3,206	1,818	47	1,865	1,804·78	35·07	1,839·85	1,873·73	36·55	1,910·28
988	28	1,016	43	4	47	68·11	1·48	69·59			
2	...	2	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·84			
202	6	208	9	...	9	2·80	0·05	2·85	13·48	0·13	13·61
202	3	205	18	...	18	10·68	0·08	10·76			
143	2	145	...	...	...	2·04	0·01	2·05	8·12	0·07	8·19
193	2	198	8	...	8	6·08	0·06	6·14			
118	5	123	1	...	1	2·34	0·03	2·37	7·17	0·42	7·59
154	6	160	2	...	2	4·83	0·39	5·22			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*contd.*											
	Calcutta ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,210	1	1,211	2,015	43	2,058	3,225	44	3,269
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	665	17	682	689	18	707
			Civil ...	7	...	7	140	...	140	147	...	147
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
		European ...	Convicts ...	27	...	27	359	4	363	386	4	390
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	68	...	68	69	...	69
			Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
	Krishnagar ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	197	10	207	630	29	659	827	39	866
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	166	14	180	169	14	183
			Civil ...	1	...	1	9	...	9	10	...	10
	Meherpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	90	11	101	91	11	102
			Under-trial ...	3	2	5	126	11	137	129	13	142
	Kushtia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	246	9	255	255	9	264
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	237	4	241	241	4	245
	Chuadanga ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	102	6	108	104	6	110
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	143	6	149	148	6	154
	Ranaghat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	131	8	139	135	8	143
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	145	20	165	157	20	177
	Berhampore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	239	8	247	606	30	636	845	38	883
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	262	28	290	266	28	294
			Civil ...	...	...	...	11	...	11	11	...	11
	Kandi ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	128	3	131	130	3	133
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	99	3	102	103	3	106
	Jangipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	185	2	187	197	2	199
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	136	2	138	139	2	141
	Jessore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	372	4	376	1,301	13	1,314	1,673	17	1,690
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	263	10	273	295	10	305
			Civil ...	1	...	1	17	...	17	18	...	18
	Narail ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	308	4	312	319	4	323
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	256	8	264	266	8	274
	Jhenida ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	115	1	116	116	1	117
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	98	2	100	99	3	102
	Magura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	18	...	18	125	3	128	143	3	146
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	77	5	82	80	5	85
	Bangaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	68	...	68	69	...	69
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	67	2	69	67	2	69
	Khulna ...	District Jail ..	Convicts ...	18	2	20	420	4	424	438	6	444
			Under-trial ...	31	1	32	361	5	366	392	6	398
			Civil ...	1	...	1	11	...	11	12	...	12
	Satkhira ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	176	1	177	180	1	181
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	130	1	131	131	1	132
	Bagerhat ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	11	...	11	410	4	414	421	4	425
			Under-trial ...	28	...	28	413	8	421	441	8	449
	Barasat ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	151	1	152	434	6	440	585	7	592
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	249	2	251	253	2	255

Presidency—*concluded.*

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
2,053	44	2,097	1,172	...	1,172	1,200·01	0·59	1,200·60	1,233·32	1·51	1,234·83
661	18	679	28	...	28	26·01	0·92	26·93			
144	...	144	3	...	3	6·30	...	6·30			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
352	4	356	34	...	34	29·40	...	29·40	32·96	...	32·96
67	...	67	2	...	2	3·36	...	3·36			
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·20			
648	31	679	179	8	187	191·94	8·32	200·26	201·09	8·74	209·83
163	14	177	6	...	6	8·36	0·42	8·78			
10	...	10	...	...	...	0·79	...	0·79			
90	11	101	1	...	1	2·22	0·09	2·31	6·79	0·37	7·16
128	13	141	1	...	1	4·57	0·28	4·85			
251	9	260	4	...	4	4·14	0·15	4·29	11·27	0·28	11·55
237	4	241	4	...	4	7·13	0·13	7·26			
101	6	107	3	...	3	2·14	0·07	2·21	6·62	0·20	6·82
141	6	147	7	...	7	4·48	0·13	4·61			
132	7	139	3	1	4	2·18	0·17	2·35	9·35	0·88	10·23
152	20	172	5	...	5	7·17	0·71	7·88			
690	25	715	155	13	168	209·13	10·50	219·63	217·54	11·30	228·84
260	28	288	6	...	6	7·85	0·80	8·65			
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·56	...	0·56			
126	3	129	4	...	4	3·43	0·03	3·46	6·90	0·05	6·95
103	3	106	...	...	...	3·47	0·02	3·49			
179	2	181	18	...	18	4·34	0·04	4·38	9·01	0·05	9·06
128	2	130	11	...	11	4·67	0·01	4·68			
1,380	10	1,390	293	7	300	378·08	6·85	384·93	396·79	7·72	404·51
271	9	280	24	1	25	17·53	0·87	18·40			
17	...	17	1	...	1	1·18	...	1·18			
310	4	314	9	...	9	6·32	0·04	6·36	14·96	0·52	15·48
265	7	272	1	1	2	8·64	0·48	9·12			
110	1	111	6	...	6	3·11	0·04	3·15	6·00	0·06	6·06
92	3	95	7	...	7	2·89	0·02	2·91			
141	3	144	2	...	2	4·84	0·07	4·91	7·51	0·20	7·71
79	5	84	1	...	1	2·67	0·13	2·80			
66	...	66	3	...	3	1·41	...	1·41	3·71	0·01	3·72
67	2	69	...	...	...	2·30	0·01	2·31			
415	6	421	23	...	23	22·69	0·52	23·21	40·79	1·02	41·81
383	6	389	9	...	9	16·90	0·50	17·40			
11	...	11	1	...	1	1·20	...	1·20			
174	1	175	6	...	6	4·13	...	4·13	8·95	0·01	8·96
127	1	128	4	...	4	4·82	0·01	4·83			
418	4	422	3	...	3	8·99	0·05	9·04	28·21	0·26	28·47
424	6	430	17	2	19	19·22	0·21	19·43			
508	7	515	77	...	77	119·21	0·66	119·87	129·51	0·67	130·18
246	2	248	7	...	7	10·30	0·01	10·31			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*contd.*											
Rajshahi.	Rampur Boalia ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	652	6	658	861	21	882	1,513	27	1,540
			Under-trial ...	26	6	32	299	12	311	325	18	343
			Civil ...	...	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	12
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Nator ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	289	6	295	294	6	300
			Under-trial ...	3	1	4	211	7	218	214	8	222
	Nowgong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	169	4	173	171	4	175
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	172	2	174	174	2	176
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinajpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts	141	3	144	443	20	463	584	23	607
			Under-trial ...	27	5	32	405	10	415	432	15	447
			Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28
	Thakurgaon ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	80	3	83	84	4	88
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	90	12	102	92	12	104
	Jalpaiguri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	84	2	86	351	14	365	435	16	451
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	288	15	303	304	15	319
			Civil ...	2	...	2	12	...	12	14	...	14
	Alipore ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	24	...	24	24	...	24
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	47	...	47	48	...	48
	Darjeeling ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	72	3	75	158	14	172	230	17	247
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	123	20	143	126	20	146
			Civil ...	1	...	1	3	...	3	4	...	4
	Siliguri ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	54	1	55	55	1	56
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	93	3	96	94	3	97
	Kurseong ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	25	1	26	27	1	28
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	31	3	34	35	3	38
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	102	1	103	574	10	584	676	11	687
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	439	19	458	456	19	475
			Civil ...	1	...	1	10	...	10	11	...	11
	Gaibanda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	170	...	170	170	...	170
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	203	4	207	205	4	209
	Nilphamari ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	123	4	126	131	3	135
			Under-trial ...	10	...	10	111	4	115	121	4	125
	Kurigaon ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	115	1	116	117	1	118
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	123	4	127	125	4	129
	Bogra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	95	5	100	542	10	552	637	15	652
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	482	16	498	493	17	510
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Pabna ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	129	...	129	471	11	482	600	11	611
			Under-trial ...	15	...	15	196	9	205	211	9	220
			Civil ...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6
	Sirajganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	256	5	261	257	5	262
			Under-trial ...	16	1	17	430	4	434	446	5	451
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Dacca.	Dacca ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	947	2	949	1,443	25	1,468	2,390	27	2,417
			Under-trial ...	25	...	25	439	14	453	464	14	478
			Civil ...	...	...	...	30	...	30	30	...	30
			State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Manikganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	202	5	207	211	5	216
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	154	6	160	159	6	165

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
815	19	834	698	8	706	681·61	8·67	690·28			
323	18	341	2	...	2	17·10	0·98	18·08	700·24	9·65	709·89
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·53			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
290	5	295	4	1	5	4·44	0·02	4·46	9·64	·11	9·75
210	8	218	4	...	4	5·20	0·09	5·29			
167	4	171	4	...	4	3·99	0·08	4·07			
170	2	172	4	...	4	6·35	0·01	6·36	10·34	0·09	10·43
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
386	20	406	198	3	201	169·06	6·57	175·63			
408	15	423	24	...	24	18·04	0·78	18·82	188·37	7·35	195·72
27	...	27	1	...	1	1·27	...	1·27			
82	4	86	2	...	2	2·97	0·06	3·03	7·47	0·33	7·80
90	12	102	2	...	2	4·50	0·27	4·77			
347	12	359	88	4	92	63·21	3·00	66·21			
293	12	305	11	3	14	19·83	0·46	20·29	84·22	3·46	87·68
12	...	12	2	...	2	1·18	...	1·18			
24	...	24	...	...	...	0·85	...	0·85	4·02	...	4·02
46	...	46	2	...	2	3·17	...	3·17			
146	16	162	84	1	85	82·30	2·55	84·85			
118	20	138	8	...	8	4·87	0·41	5·28	87·52	2·96	90·48
4	...	4	...	...	...	0·35	...	0·35			
54	1	55	1	...	1	1·08	0·01	1·09	4·60	0·07	4·67
89	3	92	5	...	5	3·52	0·06	3·58			
26	1	27	1	...	1	0·83	...	0·83			
35	3	38	...	...	...	1·41	0·04	1·45	2·24	0·04	2·28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
573	9	582	103	2	105	112·48	3·12	115·60			
404	17	421	52	2	54	20·98	0·84	21·82	133·92	3·96	137·88
9	...	9	2	...	2	0·46	...	0·46			
159	...	159	11	...	11	4·57	...	4·57	12·84	0·45	13·29
203	4	207	2	...	2	8·27	0·45	8·72			
115	4	119	16	...	16	2·65	0·02	2·67	7·50	0·12	7·62
117	4	121	4	...	4	1·85	0·10	4·95			
115	1	116	2	...	2	2·03	0·03	2·06	7·82	0·35	8·17
117	4	121	8	...	8	5·79	0·32	6·11			
539	13	552	98	2	100	100·07	3·45	103·52			
483	17	500	10	...	10	19·93	0·27	20·20	121·29	3·72	125·01
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·29	...	1·29			
476	9	485	124	2	126	141·31	1·39	142·70			
203	8	211	8	1	9	11·88	0·56	12·44	153·37	1·95	155·32
5	...	5	1	...	1	0·18	...	0·18			
253	5	258	4	...	4	8·48	0·19	8·67			
414	5	419	32	...	32	18·79	0·19	18·98	27·31	0·38	27·69
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·04	...	0·04			
1,318	21	1,339	1,072	6	1,078	1,043·59	5·37	1,048·96			
445	13	458	19	1	20	28·94	0·80	29·74			
30	...	30	...	...	...	1·90	...	1·90	1,075·38	6·17	1,081·55
1	...	1	1	...	1	0·95	...	0·95			
207	5	212	4	...	4	4·25	0·06	4·31			
156	6	162	3	...	3	8·33	0·04	8·37	12·58	0·10	12·68

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bengal—*concld.*											
Dacca—*concluded.*	Munshiganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	229	...	229	238	...	238
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	174	2	174	177	2	179
	Mymensingh ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	254	3	257	1,491	11	1,502	1,745	14	1,759
			Under-trial ...	73	3	76	673	3	676	746	6	752
			Civil ...	4	...	4	43	...	43	47	...	47
	Atia ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	6	...	6	283	2	285	289	2	291
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	271	4	275	278	4	282
	Jamalpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	304	2	306	318	2	320
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	288	1	289	293	1	294
	Kishoreganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	17	1	18	377	6	383	394	7	401
			Under-trial ...	18	...	18	275	4	279	293	4	297
	Netrokona ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	14	...	14	158	...	158	172	...	172
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	127	...	127	128	...	128
	Faridpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	373	3	376	1,017	12	1,029	1,390	15	1,405
			Under-trial ...	16	3	19	581	9	590	597	12	609
			Civil ...	3	...	3	9	...	9	12	...	12
	Goalundo ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	141	3	144	146	3	149
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	220	11	231	225	11	236
	Madaripur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	...	13	516	2	518	529	2	531
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	300	5	305	307	5	312
	Barisal ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	440	6	446	1,286	22	1,308	1,726	28	1,754
			Under-trial ...	37	...	37	518	23	541	555	23	578
			Civil ...	3	...	3	20	2	22	23	2	25
	Pirojpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	15	...	15	395	5	400	410	5	415
			Under-trial ...	13	...	13	433	8	441	446	8	454
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Patuakhali ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	20	...	20	247	2	249	267	2	269
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	134	7	141	135	7	142
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhola ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	133	1	134	137	1	138
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	121	5	126	125	5	130
Chittagong.	Comilla ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	165	4	169	748	4	752	913	8	921
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	270	8	278	281	8	289
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Brahmanbaria ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	343	2	345	353	2	355
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	210	1	211	213	1	214
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chandpur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	208	1	209	212	1	213
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	141	4	145	147	4	151
	Noakhali ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	83	1	84	314	8	322	397	9	406
			Under-trial ...	5	1	6	171	9	180	176	9	185
			Civil ...	1	...	1	12	...	12	13	...	13
	Fenny ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	97	4	101	97	4	101
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	75	4	79	79	4	83
	Chittagong ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	183	3	186	696	15	711	879	18	897
			Under-trial ...	16	...	16	495	19	514	511	19	530
			Civil ...	1	...	1	20	...	20	21	...	21
			State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cox's Bazar ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	17	...	17	297	5	302	314	5	319
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	142	4	146	145	4	149

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
229	...	229	9	...	9	4·14	...	4·14	10·35	0·22	10·57
169	2	171	8	...	8	6·21	0·22	6·43			
1,339	9	1,348	406	5	411	330·67	3·50	334·17	401·86	4·27	406·13
710	5	715	36	1	37	68·02	0·77	68·79			
44	...	44	3	...	3	3·17	...	3·17			
284	2	286	5	...	5	11·61	0·02	11·63	26·86	0·27	27·13
263	4	267	15	...	15	15·25	0·25	15·50			
313	2	315	5	...	5	8·33	0·02	8·35	18·17	0·02	18·19
283	1	284	10	...	10	9·84	0·00	9·84			
374	6	380	20	1	21	7·40	0·14	7·54	22·07	0·24	22·31
283	4	287	10	...	10	14·67	0·10	14·77			
162	...	162	10	...	10	4·28	...	4·28	8·60	...	8·60
121	...	121	7	...	7	4·32	...	4·32			
1,019	12	1,031	371	3	374	354·29	3·34	357·63	400·80	4·16	404·96
529	12	541	68	...	68	45·98	0·82	46·80			
12	...	12	...	...	...	0·53	...	0·53			
142	3	145	4	...	4	4·01	0·04	4·05	12·01	0·21	12·22
217	11	228	8	...	8	8·00	0·17	8·17			
492	2	494	37	...	37	11·63	0·05	11·68	24·92	0·24	25·16
304	5	309	3	...	3	13·29	0·19	13·48			
1,368	20	1,388	358	8	366	430·22	5·80	436·02	469·09	7·62	476·71
532	20	552	23	3	26	36·78	1·76	38·54			
23	2	25	...	...	...	2·09	0·06	2·15			
381	4	385	29	1	30	9·51	0·10	9·61	30·24	1·08	31·32
435	7	442	11	1	12	20·73	0·98	21·71			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
266	2	268	1	...	1	8·74	0·01	8·75	13·47	0·12	13·59
130	7	137	5	...	5	4·73	0·11	4·84			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
128	1	129	9	...	9	2·35	0·00	2·35	7·32	0·17	7·49
119	4	123	6	1	7	4·97	0·17	5·14			
698	5	703	215	3	218	218·87	3·93	222·80	237·99	4·28	242·27
270	7	277	11	1	12	18·02	0·35	18·37			
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·10	...	1·10			
344	1	345	9	1	10	5·80	0·02	5·82	12·75	0·10	12·85
213	1	214	...	...	...	6·95	0·08	7·03			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
203	1	204	9	...	9	2·89	0·01	2·90	8·66	0·13	8·79
146	4	150	1	...	1	5·77	0·12	5·89			
301	6	307	96	3	99	100·05	1·45	101·50	108·03	1·96	109·99
169	8	177	7	1	8	7·18	0·51	7·69			
13	...	13	...	...	...	0·80	...	0·80			
93	4	97	4	...	4	1·56	0·02	1·58	5·71	0·12	5 83
79	4	83	...	...	...	4·15	0·10	4·25			
690	14	704	189	4	193	199·06	4·17	203·23	222·93	5·06	227·99
489	18	507	22	1	23	22·53	0·89	23·42			
17	...	17	4	...	4	1·34	...	1·34			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
314	5	319	...	...	...	6·03	0·08	6·11	11·57	0·14	11·71
140	4	144	5	...	5	5·54	0·06	5·60			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	BIHAR.											
Patna.	Buxar ...	Central Jail ...	Convicts ...	1,146	...	1,146	858	...	858	2,004	...	2,004
			State ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
	Bankipore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	76	13	289	939	28	967	1,215	41	1,256
			Under-trial ...	32	...	32	763	21	784	795	21	816
			Civil ...	2	...	2	16	...	16	18	...	18
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Barh ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	189	3	192	192	3	195
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	242	6	248	250	6	256
	Bihar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	13	1	14	152	5	157	165	6	171
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	217	5	222	225	5	230
	Gaya ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	416	16	432	997	58	1,055	413	74	487
			Under-trial ...	36	2	38	669	47	716	705	49	754
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
	Nawada ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	183	7	190	186	7	193
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	163	8	171	166	8	174
	Jahanabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	151	4	155	152	4	156
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	152	4	156	159	4	163
	Aurangabad ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	2	4	143	16	159	145	18	163
			Under-trial ...	5	...	...	199	14	213	204	14	218
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arrah ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	222	11	233	524	40	564	746	51	797
			Under-trial ...	25	2	27	298	21	319	323	23	346
			Civil ...	...	...	...	21	...	21	21	...	21
	Sasaram ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	135	10	145	142	10	152
			Under-trial ...	13	2	15	197	18	215	210	20	230
	Buxar ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	2	3	194	6	200	195	8	203
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	213	12	225	224	12	236
	Bhabhua ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	115	17	132	119	17	136
			Under-trial ...	16	5	21	169	16	185	185	21	206
	Chapra ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	18	220	944	90	1,034	1,146	108	1,254
			Under-trial ...	59	4	63	580	55	635	639	59	698
			Civil ...	3	...	3	24	...	24	27	...	27
	Siwan ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	194	29	223	199	29	228
			Under-trial ...	29	3	32	279	44	323	308	47	355
			Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
	Gopalganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	1	2	183	22	205	184	23	207
			Under-trial ...	11	1	12	193	32	225	204	33	237
	Motihari ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	195	14	209	680	76	756	875	90	965
			Under-trial ...	60	1	61	644	75	719	704	76	780
			Civil ...	1	...	1	14	...	14	15	...	15
	Bettiah ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	1	5	265	23	288	269	24	293
			Under-trial ...	31	12	43	490	28	518	521	40	561
	Muzaffarpur ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	372	23	395	619	59	678	991	82	1,073
			Under-trial ...	17	2	19	401	27	428	418	29	447
			Civil ...	2	...	2	20	...	20	22	...	22
	Hajipur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	12	...	12	217	23	240	229	23	252
			Under-trial ...	1	1	2	173	24	197	174	25	199
	Sitamarhi ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	9	1	10	331	18	349	340	19	359
			Under-trial ...	8	1	9	360	20	380	368	21	389
	Darbhanga ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	312	16	328	1,004	41	1,045	1,316	57	1,373
			Under-trial ...	23	1	24	317	16	333	340	17	357
			Civil ...	3	...	3	11	...	11	14	...	14

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
909	...	909	1,095	...	1,095	1,093·04	...	1,093·04	1,094·06	...	1,094·06
1	...	1	1	...	1	1·02	...	1·02			
994	33	1,027	221	8	229	241·39	7·36	248·75	273·4	8·69	282·15
776	20	796	19	1	20	29·50	1·33	30·83			
16	...	16	2	...	2	1·57	...	1·57			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
190	3	193	2	...	2	3·33	0·01	3·34	13·36	0·23	13·59
221	5	226	29	1	30	10·03	0·22	10·25			
163	6	169	2	...	2	2·80	0·10	2·90	14·06	0·35	14·41
213	5	218	12	...	12	11·26	0·25	11·51			
1,075	64	1,139	338	10	348	377·15	12·24	389·39	406·32	15·07	421·39
667	45	712	38	4	42	28·75	2·83	31·58			
8	...	8	1	...	1	0·42	...	0·42			
165	5	170	21	2	23	3·87	0·16	4·03	9·43	0·28	9·71
162	8	170	4	...	4	5·56	0·12	5·68			
138	4	142	14	...	14	2·21	0·03	2·24	7·75	0·13	7·88
158	3	161	1	1	2	5·54	0·10	5·64			
138	16	154	7	2	9	5·27	0·58	5·85	14·11	0·92	15·03
198	13	211	6	1	7	8·84	0·34	9·18			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
604	36	640	142	15	157	180·30	12·88	193·18	197·28	13·92	211·20
308	21	329	15	2	17	15·84	1·04	16·88			
19	...	19	2	...	2	1·14	...	1·14			
136	10	146	6	...	6	5·08	·37	5·45	14·96	1·36	16·32
209	20	229	1	...	1	9·88	·99	10·87			
188	8	196	7	...	7	·90	·08	·98	9·97	·41	10·38
222	11	233	2	1	3	9·07	·33	9·40			
119	17	136	...	...	...	4·52	·38	4·90	14·91	1·60	16·51
179	20	199	6	1	7	10·39	1·22	11·61			
955	97	1,052	191	11	202	177·95	16·06	194·01	219·13	19·41	238·54
592	52	644	47	7	54	39·18	3·35	42·53			
24	...	24	3	...	3	2·00	...	2·00			
198	29	227	1	...	1	3·22	·43	3·65	16·17	2·00	18·17
300	44	344	8	3	11	12·56	1·57	13·13			
13	...	13	1	...	1	·39	...	·39			
183	22	205	1	1	2	3·22	·42	3·64	12·54	1·47	14·01
194	32	226	10	1	11	9·32	1·05	10·37			
675	73	748	200	17	217	188·95	19·84	208·79	250·88	24·19	275·07
668	73	741	36	3	39	61·30	4·35	65·65			
12	...	12	3	...	3	·63	...	·63			
263	24	287	6	...	6	5·17	·33	5·50	26·77	2·37	29·14
506	40	546	15	...	15	21·60	2·04	23·64			
780	55	835	211	27	238	259·20	19·02	278·22	281·92	20·10	302·02
406	28	434	12	1	13	21·73	1·08	22·81			
22	...	22	...	...	...	·99	...	·99			
223	22	245	6	1	7	3·24	·38	3·62	7·13	·95	8·08
170	25	195	4	...	4	3·89	·57	4·46			
334	18	352	6	1	7	4·70	·30	5·00	16·72	·73	17·45
344	21	365	24	...	24	12·02	·43	12·45			
1,061	50	1,111	255	7	262	283·95	10·36	294·31	299·44	11·04	310·48
334	16	350	6	1	7	14·85	·68	15·53			
12	...	12	2	...	2	0·64	...	·64			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	Bihar—*concld.*											
Patna—*concld.*	Madhubani ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	...	5	168	10	178	173	10	183
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	220	11	231	220	11	231
	Samastipur ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	96	11	107	98	11	109
			Under-trial ...	2	...	2	123	17	140	125	17	142
Bhagalpur.	Mongbyr ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	205	9	214	1,079	32	1,111	1,284	41	1,325
			Under-trial ...	23	1	24	410	29	439	433	30	463
			Civil ...	2	...	2	33	...	33	35	...	35
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Jamui ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	267	4	271	267	4	271
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	231	5	236	235	5	240
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Begusarai ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	28	...	28	303	4	307	331	4	335
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	196	11	207	199	11	210
			Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur ...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	1,532	53	1,585	1,798	82	1,880	3,330	135	3,465
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	258	14	272	264	14	278
			Civil ...	2	...	2	30	...	30	32	...	32
			State ...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
	Banka ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	130	2	132	134	2	136
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	134	2	136	135	2	137
	Madhipura ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	3	...	3	93	2	95	96	2	93
			Under-trial ...	6	...	6	100	...	100	106	...	106
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Supaul ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	2	...	2	156	...	156	158	...	158
			Under-trial ...	...	...	...	207	5	212	207	5	212
	Purnea ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	170	2	172	631	11	642	801	16	814
			Under-trial ...	17	...	17	398	6	404	415	3	421
			Civil ...	1	...	1	16	...	16	17	...	17
	Kishanganj ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	11	234	3	237	235	3	238
			Under-trial ...	10	1	1	340	...	340	350	1	351
	Araria ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	203	4	207	204	4	208
			Under-trial ...	3	...	3	238	5	243	241	5	246
	Malda ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	71	4	75	321	18	339	392	22	414
			Under-trial ...	12	1	13	335	15	350	347	16	363
			Civil ...	1	...	1	25	...	25	26	...	26
	Naya Dumka ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	65	2	67	385	16	401	450	18	468
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	318	7	325	330	7	337
	Deoghur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	4	...	4	287	19	306	291	19	310
			Under-trial ...	3	...	5	208	16	224	211	16	227
	Godda ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	7	...	7	220	3	223	227	3	230
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	144	2	146	151	2	153
	Rajmahal ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	10	...	10	150	5	155	160	5	165
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	152	4	156	159	4	163
	Orissa.											
Orissa.	Angul ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	19	...	19	98	5	103	117	5	122
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	101	2	103	105	2	107
			Civil ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Khondmals ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	10	2	12	76	7	83	86	9	95
			Under-trial ...	4	...	4	84	2	86	88	2	90

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*continued.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
173	10	183	...	...	...	2·63	·22	2·85	8·86	·72	9·58
218	11	229	2	...	2	6·23	·50	6·73			
96	11	107	2	...	2	1·87	·07	1·94	5·45	·42	5·87
123	17	140	2	...	2	3·58	·35	3·93			
1,057	30	1,087	227	11	238	200·69	10·96	211·65	224·00	12·73	236·73
418	27	445	15	3	18	20·22	1·77	21·99			
35	...	35	...	...	...	2·16	...	2·16			
1	...	1	...	...	...	0·93	...	0·93			
266	4	270	1	...	1	3·96	·03	3·99	10·71	·17	10·88
226	5	231	9	...	9	6·75	·14	6·89			
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
328	4	332	3	...	3	5·22	·06	5·28	11·09	·26	11·35
188	8	196	11	3	14	5·87	·20	6 07			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,811	67	1,878	1,519	68	1,587	1,455·32	58·26	1,513·58	1,470·98	59·18	1,530·16
258	14	272	6	...	6	13·52	0·92	14·44			
81	...	31	1	...	1	1·62	...	1·62			
...	...	...	2	...	2	0·52	...	0·52			
133	2	135	1	...	1	2·86	·02	2·88	7·32	·05	7·37
128	2	130	7	...	7	4·46	·03	4·49			
96	2	98	...	...	...	2·04	·01	2·05	6·70	·01	6·71
105	...	105	1	...	1	4·63	...	4·63			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·03	...	·03			
155	...	155	3	...	3	1·86	...	1·86	8·58	·27	8·85
199	5	204	8	...	8	6·72	·27	6·99			
642	9	651	159	4	163	153·04	4·05	157·09	179·23	4·45	183·68
400	5	406	15	...	15	25·19	0·40	25·59			
14	...	14	3	...	3	1·00	...	1·00			
221	3	224	14	...	14	5·41	·02	5·43	21·96	·12	22·08
335	1	336	15	...	15	16·55	·10	16·65			
204	4	208	...	...	...	3·50	·08	3·58	14·03	·18	14·21
240	5	245	1	...	1	10·53	·10	10·63			
329	19	348	63	3	66	77·91	4·07	81·98	96 92	4·75	101·67
336	16	352	11	...	11	17·56	·68	18·24			
21	...	21	5	...	5	1·45	...	1·45			
391	15	406	59	3	62	55·89	1·95	57·84	69·16	2·25	71·41
322	7	329	8	...	8	13·27	0·30	13·57			
282	19	301	9	...	9	4·97	·18	5·15	10·21	·50	10·71
207	16	223	4	...	4	5·24	·32	5·56			
220	3	223	7	...	7	6·68	·07	6·75	12·68	·34	13·02
149	2	151	2	...	2	6·00	·27	6·27			
160	5	165	...	...	...	2·64	·07	2·71	8·35	·37	8·72
153	4	157	6	...	6	5·71	·30	6·01			
83	5	88	34	...	34	21·19	·67	21·86	26·29	·69	26·98
104	2	106	1	...	1	4·94	0·02	4·96			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·16	...	·16			
84	7	91	2	2	4	6·10	·29	6·39	9·82	·29	10·11
85	2	87	3	...	3	3·72	...	3·72			

C.—

GENERAL

Showing the Distribution of Prisoners of all Classes confined in the

1	2	3	4	5			6			7		
Divisions.	Stations.	Place of confinement.	Class of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year 1898.			Received during the year 1898.			Total.		
				M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Orissa—*concld.*	Orissa—*concld.*											
	Cuttack ...	District Jail	Convicts ...	250	9	259	673	35	708	923	44	967
			Under-trial ...	5	3	8	429	20	449	434	23	457
			Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	13	13	...	13
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Jajpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	103	3	106	103	3	109
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	135	4	139	136	4	140
	Kendrapara...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	6	1	7	75	10	85	81	11	92
			Under-trial ...	1	...	1	104	10	114	105	10	115
	Balasore ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	105	3	108	360	17	377	465	20	485
			Under-trial ...	12	...	12	247	12	259	259	12	271
			Civil ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3
	Bhadrak ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	5	1	6	154	3	157	159	4	163
			Under-trial ...	8	...	8	176	8	184	184	8	192
	Puri ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	108	3	111	608	21	629	716	24	740
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	377	27	404	384	27	411
			Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
	Khurda ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	9	...	9	309	8	317	318	8	326
			Under-trial ...	11	...	11	207	8	215	218	8	226
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur.											
	Hazaribagh...	District and Central Jail.	Convicts ...	911	8	919	668	48	716	1,579	56	1,635
			Under-trial ...	22	...	22	394	29	423	416	29	445
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
			State ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Giridih ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	16	...	16	214	14	228	230	14	244
			Under-trial ...	7	...	7	233	19	252	240	19	259
	Ranchi ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	152	...	152	610	42	652	762	42	804
			Under-trial ...	64	1	65	751	36	787	815	37	852
			Civil ...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	5
	Daltonganj ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	55	6	61	227	10	237	282	16	298
			Under-trial ...	5	...	5	268	11	279	273	11	284
	Purulia ...	Ditto ...	Convicts ...	189	7	196	784	51	835	973	58	1,031
			Under-trial ...	49	1	50	625	38	663	674	39	713
			Civil ...	2	...	2	21	...	21	23	...	23
	Gobindpur ...	Subsidiary Jail ...	Convicts ...	1	...	1	151	4	155	152	4	156
			Under-trial ...	31	6	37	270	9	279	301	15	316
	Chaibassa ...	District Jail ...	Convicts ...	126	10	136	767	71	838	893	81	974
			Under-trial ...	24	1	25	746	61	807	770	62	832
			Civil ...	1	...	1	8	...	8	9	...	9
		Total for Jails ...	Convicts ...	16,826	376	17,202	39,023	1,495	40,518	55,849	1,878	57,720
			Under-trial ...	1,046	47	1,093	19,102	942	20,044	20,148	989	21,137
			Civil ...	51	...	51	780	2	782	831	2	833
			State ...	11	...	11	7	...	7	18	...	18
			Total ...	17,934	423	18,357	58,912	2,439	61,351	76,846	2,862	79,708
		Total for Subsidiary Jails.	Convicts ...	515	16	531	15,864	547	16,411	16,370	563	16,942
			Under-trial ...	521	38	559	15,733	691	16,424	16,254	729	16,983
			Civil ...	...	...	...	18	...	18	18	...	18
			Total ...	1,036	54	1,090	31,615	1,238	32,853	32,651	1,292	33,943
		Grand Total ...	Convicts ...	14,341	392	17,733	54,687	2,042	56,929	72,228	2,434	74,662
			Under-trial ...	1,567	85	1,952	34,835	1,633	36,468	36,402	1,718	38,120
			Civil ...	51	...	51	798	2	800	849	2	851
			State ...	11	...	11	7	...	7	18	...	18
			Total ...	18,970	477	19,447	90,527	3,677	94,204	1,09,497	4,154	1,13,651

PRISONS—*continued.*

SUMMARY—*concluded.*

Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898—concluded.

8			9			10			11		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at the end of the year 1898.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of the whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
710	34	744	213	10	223	208·73	8·60	217·33			
422	23	445	12	...	12	12·23	1·05	13·28	222·89	9·65	232·54
13	...	13	...	...	...	·93	...	·93			
...	...	...	1	...	1	1·00	...	1·00			
99	2	101	4	1	5	2·90	·02	2·92	6·66	·08	6·74
133	4	137	3	...	3	3·76	·06	3·82			
74	11	85	7	...	7	1·72	·16	1·88	4·25	·45	4·70
105	10	115	...	...	...	2·53	·29	2·82			
376	15	391	89	5	94	99·02	4·53	103·55			
250	12	262	9	...	9	7·47	·40	7·87	106·66	4·93	111·59
3	...	3	...	...	...	·17	...	·17			
156	4	160	3	...	3	3·14	·03	3·17	9·02	·16	9·18
180	8	188	4	...	4	5·88	·13	6·01			
613	20	633	103	4	107	104·05	3·36	107·41			
371	25	396	13	2	15	12·26	1·01	13·27	117·16	4·37	121·53
16	...	16	...	...	...	·85	...	·85			
313	8	321	5	...	5	6·24	·20	6·44	13·08	·61	13·69
205	7	212	13	1	14	6·84	·41	7·25			
722	42	764	857	14	871	899·53	11·51	911·04			
402	27	429	14	2	16	22·40	1·95	24·35	922·95	13·46	936·41
5	...	5	...	...	...	·36	...	·36			
1	...	1	...	...	...	·66	...	0·66			
229	14	243	1	...	1	4·32	·17	4·49	9·37	·45	9·82
235	19	254	5	...	5	5·05	·28	5·33			
602	33	635	160	9	169	148·12	5·38	153·50			
783	37	820	32	...	32	43·26	2·07	45·33	191·96	7·45	199·41
5	...	5	...	...	...	·58	...	·58			
215	15	230	67	1	68	58·66	2·22	60·88	68·64	2·51	71·15
256	14	267	17	...	17	9·98	·29	10·27			
776	53	829	197	5	202	155·54	7·80	163·34			
652	39	691	22	...	22	36·26	1·67	37·93	193·41	9·47	202·88
22	...	22	1	...	1	1·61	...	1·61			
148	4	152	4	...	4	3·59	·11	2·70	14·24	·86	15·10
291	14	303	7	1	8	10·65	·75	11·40			
806	73	879	87	8	95	118·31	8·35	126·66			
743	60	803	27	2	29	28·64	1·47	30·11	147·62	9·82	157·44
8	...	8	1	...	1	·67	...	·67			
39,576	1,456	41,032	16,273	415	16,688	16,450·28	389·54	16,839·82			
19,268	937	20,205	8,880	52	932	1,058·07	48·54	1,106·61	17,568·01	438·14	18,006·15
787	2	789	44	...	44	48·43	0·06	48·49			
7	...	7	11	...	11	11·23	...	11·23			
59,638	2,395	62,033	17,208	467	17,675	17,568·01	438·14	18,006·15	...	...	...
15,896	547	16,443	483	16	499	334·06	9·28	343·34			
15,708	707	16,415	546	22	568	613·66	24·02	637·68	948·20	33·30	981·50
17	...	17	1	...	1	·48	...	·48			
31,621	1,254	32,875	1,030	38	1,068	948·20	33·30	981·50	...	...	...
55,472	2,003	57,475	16,756	431	17,187	16,784·34	398·82	17,183·16			
34,976	1,644	36,620	1,426	74	1,500	1,671·73	73·56	1,744·29			
804	2	806	45	...	45	48·91	·06	48·97	...	...	...
7	...	7	11	...	11	11·23	...	11·23			
91,259	3,649	94,908	18,238	505	18,743	18,516·21	471·44	18,987·65	18,516·21	471·44	18,987·65

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Number and Disposal of the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2		3		4		5										6			7			
	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		RECEIVED BY TRANSFER.										Grand Total.			Transferred to other Jails.			
							A. To undergo Sentence.						B. In transit for Transportation to other Jails.							A.		B.	
							From jails in the province.		From subsidiary jails to district jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.		From jails in the province.		From jails outside the province.					To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, etc.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	17,341	392	34,630	1,366	51,971	1,758	7,615	266	11,587	354	18	1	235	4	802	51	72,228	2,434	74,662	19,033	617	324	7

STATEMENT No. I—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.										Transported beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylums.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the present year.		Daily average number.		
	A.		B.		C.		D. By order of Government.																		
							a.		*b.*																
	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.																
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,950	43	27,834	1,211	5,155	64	23	2	73	...	645	49	8	...	6	...	35	1	386	9	16,756	431	16,784·34	398·82	17,183·16

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. II—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Religion, Age, State of Education, and Previous Occupation of the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.						Muhammadans.		Hindus and Sikhs.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16 years.		16 to 40 years.		40 to 60 years.		Above 60 years.	
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.																	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total ...	269	1	103	4	91	6	13,846	331	18,788	955	201	9	1,332	60	329	46	25,481	942	7,791	323	1,029	55

STATEMENT No. II.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	4						5												6		
	STATE OF EDUCATION.						PREVIOUS OCCUPATION—														
	A.		B.		C.		Of Males.							Of Females.					Total.		
	Able to read and write.		Able to read only.		Illiterate.		A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Persons employed under Government or Municipal or other local authorities.	Professional persons.	Persons in service or performing personal offices.	Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures, and engineering operations, etc.	Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	Married.	Unmarried.	Widows.	Prostitutes.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Total ...	2,847	18	1,096	5	30,687	1,343	679	1,790	3,083	20,865	1,214	460	6,539	536	58	636	136		34,630	1,366	35,996

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. III.—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898, and those remaining on the 31st December of that year, according to the nature and length of sentences.

1	2																				3		
	NUMBERS ACCORDING TO THE LENGTH OF SENTENCE.																				TOTAL.		
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		
	Not exceeding one month.		Above one month and not exceeding three months.		Above three months and not exceeding six months.		Above six months and not exceeding one year.		Above one year and not exceeding two years.		Above two years and not exceeding five years.		Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		Exceeding ten years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas—				Sentenced to death.		
																	A. For life.		B. For a term.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total of admissions ...	11,540	652	7,442	313	5,635	187	5,538	90	2,456	61	1,270	31	456	7	7	...	141	20	85	2	60	3	34,630	1,366	35,996
Total remaining on the 31st December 1898 ...	584	26	1,173	57	2,026	93	4,207	75	2,931	82	2,918	53	1,951	12	304	9	418	22	230	1	14	1	16,756	431	17,187

STATEMENT No. IV—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Convicts admitted into the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898, who have been previously convicted.

1	2			3									4			5					
	Number admitted during the year.			NUMBER PREVIOUSLY CONVICTED.									Ratio per cent. of column 3D to column 2.			YOUTHFUL OFFENDERS UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE (REFORMATORY SCHOOL ACT, 1897).					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	34,630	1,366	35,996	2,902	57	820	13	538	14	4,260	84	4,344	12·30	6·14	12·06	329	46	375	39	...	39

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. V—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Escapes and Recaptures of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3			4			5			6			
	Remaining uncaptured on the 31st December 1897 of those who escaped during the previous ten years.	ESCAPED DURING THE YEAR.			RECAPTURED DURING THE YEAR.			REMAINED UNCAPTURED.			UNEXPIRED PORTION OF SENTENCE.			
		A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	A.	B.	C.	D.
		From inside the jail.	From outside the jail.	Total.	Of those who escaped in previous years.	Of those who escaped during the year.	Total.	Of previous years.	Of the year.	Total.	Under one year.	Above one year and under seven years.	Above seven years.	Remaining portion of life.
Total ...	65	10	18	28	5	22	27	60	6	66	23	5	...	...

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Offences committed by the Convicts and the Punishments inflicted on them in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4								5	6		
			OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUPERINTENDENTS.									PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.		
												By SUPERINTENDENTS.		
												Minor.		
			a.		*b.*		*c.*		*d.*	*e.*		*a.*	*b.*	*c.*
	Daily average population.	Offences dealt with by Criminal Courts.	Relating to work.		Relating to prohibited articles.		Relating to assaults, mutiny, and escapes.		All other breaches of jail rules.	Total.	By Criminal Courts.	Warnings.	Penal diet.	Separate cellular, and solitary confinement.
			Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.	Dealt with by minor punishment.	Dealt with by major punishment.			
Total	17,183·14	52	17,335	1,243	4,021	598	633	298	12,935	1,376	34,924	3,515	50	9,939	993	977

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. VI—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only)—*concluded.*

	6			7						8	9	10	11	12
	PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED.													
	By Superintendent.													
	Minor.			Major.										
	d.	*e.*	*f.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*d.*	*e.*	*f.*					
	Handcuffing and link fetters.	Other punishments.	Total.	Separate cellular and solitary confinement.	Penal diet with solitary confinement.	Fetters and handcuffing behind or to a staple.	Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.	Total.	Grand total of punishments, columns 6*f* and 7*f*.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*f* to column 2.	Ratio of column 8 to column 2.	Ratio of column 7*d* to column 8.
Total	12,190	10,825	34,924	192	125	1,154	327	1,717	3,515	38,439	203·24	20·45	223·70	0·85

STATEMENT No. VII—(*Judicial*)—(For Convicts only).

Showing the Employment of Convicts as Prison Officers in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2		3		4		5		6	
	Average number of convicts.		Average number employed as prison officers.		Ratio per cent. of column 3 to column 2.		Total number employed as prison officers.		Number of reductions or other punishments.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Total	16,734·32	398·82	971·96	8·75	5·79	2·19	2,880*	22*	1,878	6

* Warders ... ... Male. 502 Female. 1
Overseers 2,377 21

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898, excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs.

1	2				3				4					
	Daily average number of prisoners.				Establishment.				Dieting charges.					
	A.				B.	C.		D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Permanent.	Temporary.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rations.	Miscellaneous dieting charges.	Garden and agricultural expenses.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength, excluding civil prisoners.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	17,183·16	1,744·29	48·97	18,976·42	4,68,899	3,888	4,72,787	24 14 7	5,98,798	10,999	6,319	1,193	6,17,309	32 9 9

	5							6		7					8			
	Hospital charges.							Clothing and bedding of prisoners.		Sanitation charges.					Charges for moving prisoners.			
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	A.	B.	C.	D.
	Sick diet and extras for patients.	Extras or special diet for weakly prisoners not in hospital.	Medicines, hospital bedding, clothing, &c.	Proportion of dairy expenses.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding prisoners.	Charges for conservancy, cleansing, and purifying.	Charges for water-supply.	Extraordinary charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Transfer charges.	Transportation charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	49,441	14,113	18,162	11,767	93,483	4 14 9	145 2 8	63,239	3 5 5	18,059	16,472	2,663	37,194	1 15 4	38,686	52	38,738	2 0 8

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. IX—(*Financial*)—concluded.

	9								10		11							
	Charges for other miscellaneous services and supplies.								Travelling allowances.		Contingencies.							
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	A.	B.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.
	For lighting.	Disciplinary charges.	Annual expenses for uniform and accoutrements of warders.	Money payments as reward for recapture and services.	Execution charges.	Other miscellaneous charges.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Rents, rates, and taxes.	Service postage.	Telegrams and telephone charges.	Current office expenses (including country stationery).	Office furniture.	Charges for registers and stationery (Stationery Department charges).	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total ...	20,120	2,375	20,217	1,268	1,149	22,302	67,431	3 8 10	7,265	0 6 1	26,544	5,207	1,072	650	693	9,884	44,050	2 3 11

	12												13	
	Extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant likely to last for three years and upwards.													
	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	H.	I.	J.	K.	L.		
	Conservancy and water-supply dead-stock.	Dietary dead-stock.	Hospital dead-stock.	Garden and agricultural plant.	Lighting dead-stock.	Disciplinary dead-stock.	Arms and accoutrements (original cost).	Dairy live-stock and plant (excluding maintenance).	Draught cattle (excluding keep, which goes under 9F).	Other miscellaneous dead-stock.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Grand total of expenditure.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.
Total	4,330	8,338	1,154	198	616	2,638	700	1,217	137	3,823	23,151	1 3 6	14,64,647	77 2 11

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. X—(*Financial*).

Showing the Expenditure in Guarding and Maintaining the Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898 (excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, and repairs), compared with the expenditure on the same account in each of the three preceding years.

1	2				3				4				5				6				7			
	Cost of establishment per head of average strength.				Cost of dieting charges per head of average strength.				Cost of hospital charges per head of average strength.				Cost of clothing and bedding of prisoners per head of average strength.				Cost of sanitation per head of average strength.				Cost of charges for moving prisoners per head of average strength.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	28 2	26 14	25 5	24 14	27 1	28 11	38 2	32 9	4 15	5 4	4 14	4 14	4 0	4 9	3 13	3 5	1 10	1 9	1 11	1 15	2 10	2 10	2 7	2 0

	8				9				10				11				12			
	Cost of miscellaneous services and supplies per head of average strength.				Cost of travelling allowances per head of average strength.				Cost of contingencies per head of average strength.				Cost of extraordinary charges for live-stock and tools and plant per head of average strength.				Total cost per head of average strength.			
	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total ...	3 0	3 11	3 4	3 8	0 5	0 6	0 6	0 6	1 13	2 6	2 4	2 4	1 2	1 4	1 10	1 3	74 10	77 3	83 11	77 0

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XI—(*Financial*).

Showing the Employment of Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7												8	9		
						AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.													RATIO PER CENT. ON COLUMN 3 OF THOSE EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS AS—		
						A.	ON PRISON DUTIES.					ON JAIL BUILDINGS.				K.	L.				
							B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	On additions and alterations.		On new jails.							
												G.	H.	I.	J.						
	Average number not sentenced to labour.	Average number under sentence of labour on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number of convalescent and infirm.	Average number not employed for other reasons.	On unremunerative labour.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat-grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public works in camp.	Number of prisoners hired out to municipalities, private individuals, or departments other than the Public Works Department.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures.
Total	136·87	16,970·22	681·77	1,199·21	230·39	823·06	980·71	2,030·61	1,114·06	1,648·09	237·08	771·14	60·28	12·71	155·85	6,967·90	...	57·36	5·77	11·96	41·05

STATEMENT No. XII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cash Earnings of Convicts sentenced to labour in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Average number sentenced to labour.	Average number employed on jail manufactures.	Cash balance on manufacturing account in hand on the 1st January 1898.	Cash drawn on manufacturing account during the year 1898.	Total.	Paid into treasury on manufacturing account.	Cash balance in hand on manufacturing account on the 31st December 1898.	Total.	Cash earnings, being total of column 9 less total of column 6.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 2.	Average earnings per head calculated on column 3.
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	16,970·23	6,967·50	248 12	10,23,456 6	10,23,705 2	14,01,899 11	125 3	14,02,024 14	3,78,319 12	22 5	54 4

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIII—(*Financial*).

Showing the net Cost of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Total cost of maintenance (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Average cost of maintenance per head (column 13 of statement No. IX).	Total cash earnings (column 10 of statement No. XII).	Average cash earnings per head of average strength.	Net cost to Government (column 2 *minus* column 4).	Average net cost per head of average strength (column 3 *minus* column 5).
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Total	14,64,647 0	77 2	3,78,319 12	19 15	10,86,327 4	58 3

STATEMENT No. XIV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Prisoners of all classes in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2			3			4			5		
	Number of persons that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under-trial, and civil prisoners, respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total	20,040	1,103	21,143	18,504·97	471·44	18,976·41	24,528	1,093	25,621	19,291	382	19,673

	6			7			8											
							Ratio per mille of average strength.											
							A.			B.			C.			D.		
	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Of admissions into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.			Of deaths from all causes except cholera.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	629·97	14·00	643·97	417	10	427	1,042·4	810·2	1,036·7	33·9	29·6	33·9	22·4	19·1	22·4	22·5	21·2	22·5

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XIV (*a*)—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts, including the moribund prisoners released under Rule 504(a) of the Jail Code, during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5				6					
				CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED BY AGE.				CLASS OF MORIBUND PRISONERS RELEASED BY LENGTH OF TIME PASSED IN JAILS.					
	Total number of deaths as shown in statement No. XIV, column 7.	Number of moribund prisoners released.	Number of moribund prisoners known to have died.	A.	B.	C.	D.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
				Under 16.	16 to 40.	40 to 60.	Over 60.	Under 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	1 year to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 7 years.	Over 7 years.
Total ...	395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT No. XV—(*Vital*).

Showing the Admissions and Deaths from the Chief Diseases among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2																		3											
	A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.		J.		RATIOS OF ADMISSIONS AND OF DEATHS PER MILLE OF AVERAGE STRENGTH FROM—											
	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.*		Tubercle of the lungs, Tuberculous phthisis and hæmoptysis, due to tubercle.		Anæmia and debility.		Other general diseases.		Pneumonia.		Other respiratory diseases.†		Diarrhœa.		Abscesses, Boils, and Ulcers of all kinds.		Cholera.		Dysentery.		Malarial fevers.		Pneumonia.		Diarrhœa.		All causes.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Total ...	4	3	3,444	90	5,724	43	197	54	249	12	3,201	27	306	69	694	10	1,443	20	815	4	0·2	0·1	200·4	5·2	333·1	2·5	17·8	4·0	83·9	1·1	1,055·5	22·8

A = Admissions. D = Deaths.

* This heading includes all fevers diagnosed as being due to malaria and their direct sequelæ, such as enlargement of the spleen, malarial cachexia, &c.

† All the diseases shown under Respiratory system in the Annual Returns, except those already entered in columns D and G.

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVI—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898 according to length of original sentences.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	4,277·09	85	19·8	4,327·51	122	28·1	4,809·89	103	21·4	2,648·45	54	20·3	1,120·10	31	26·7	17,183·10	395	22·9

STATEMENT No. XVII—(*Vital*).

Showing the Mortality among the Convicts in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898 according to length of time passed in Jail.

1	2			3			4			5			6			7			8		
	Not exceeding six months in Jail.			Above six months and not exceeding one year.			Above one year and not exceeding two years.			Above two years and not exceeding three years.			Above three years and not exceeding seven years.			Above seven years.			Total.		
	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.	Average number.	Deaths.	Ratio of deaths per mille of average number.
Total ...	7,144·80	197	27·5	3,441·51	106	30·8	2,686·82	47	17·4	1,512·27	17	11·2	1,966·12	26	13·2	499·46	4	8·0	17,250·98	395	22·8

C.—PRISONS—*continued.*

STATEMENT No. XVIII.

Showing particulars regarding Prisoners under trial in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2		3		4			5			6			7			8		9		10		11		
	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received during the year.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.			Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on the 31st December 1898.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
Total ...	1,567	85	34,835	1,633	36,402	1 718	38,120	1,671·73	72·56	1,744·29	15,275	596	15,871	17,379	901	18,280	2,290	145	1	...	31	2	1,426	74	1,500

STATEMENT A.

Showing the nature and amount of Accommodation for each class of Prisoners in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	NUMBER OF PRISONERS WHO COULD BE ACCOMMODATED ON THE 31ST DECEMBER 1898 IN THE PART OF THE JAIL DEVOTED TO—														Superficial area per prisoner in square yards in the enclosure (ward and workshop) to which the prisoners are ordinarily confined.	SPENT ON JAIL BUILDINGS DURING THE YEAR—	
	Hospital.		Observation cells.		Civil prisoners.		Under-trials.		Europeans.		Juvenile convicts.	Female convicts.	Male convicts.	Grand Total.		By Jail Department.	By Public Works Department.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
																Rs.	Rs.
Total average population	1,043·14	2·20	49·08	...	48·45	...	1,386·69	26·10	17·97	...	144·07	454·59	15,807·28	18,979·83	103	...	...

C.—Prisons—*continued.*

STATEMENT B.—(For Convicts only).

Showing the condition of the Convicts discharged from the Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3	4					5				
	Number discharged during the year.	Number who had neither lost nor gained weight in jail.	Number who had gained weight.					Number who had lost weight.				
			A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
			Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.		Up to 1 lb.	From 1 to 5 lbs.	From 5 to 10 lbs.	Over 10 lbs.	
Total for all Jails ...	40,520	9,824	5,605	10,293	5,460	3,048	24,406	2,481	2,729	834	246	6,290

STATEMENT C.

Showing working of the Mark System in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1	2	3											4										5									
	Number released during the year who came under the mark system, but failed to gain remission.	Number of convicts released during the year who gained remission under the mark system.											Maximum remission in days gained by any convict released during the year.										Average remission gained by the convicts entered in column 3.									
		Sentenced to—											Sentenced to—										Sentenced to—									
		One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.	One year exactly.	Not exceeding 2 years.	Ditto 3 years.	Ditto 4 years.	Ditto 5 years.	Ditto 6 years.	Ditto 7 years.	Ditto 8 years.	Ditto 9 years.	Ditto 10 years.	Exceeding 10 years.
Total of all Jails.	15	2,817	1,587	307	126	160	46	116	22	...	28	7	58	116	154	181	245	250	318	320	...	450	712	27	74	82	109	148	190	212	225	...	306	532
Add for Subsidiary Jails	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total	15	2,819	1,588	307	126	160	46	116	22	...	28	7	58	116	154	181	245	250	318	320	...	450	712	27	74	82	109	148	190	212	225	...	306	532

C.—Prisons—*concluded.*

STATEMENT D.

Showing the nature of the Crimes for which Convicts were imprisoned in the Jails and Subsidiary Jails of Bengal during the year 1898.

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10				11		12		
		Convicts admitted during the year 1898 under sentence not exceeding—																								
		A.		B.		C.		D.		E.		F.		G.		H.		I.				J.		Total.		
	Nature of Offences.	One month.		Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months.		Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months.		Above 6 months and not exceeding 1 year.		Above 1 year and not exceeding 2 years.		Above 2 years and not exceeding 5 years.		Above 5 years and not exceeding 10 years.		Exceeding 10 years.		Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.				Sentenced to death.				
																		A. For life.		B. For a term.						
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice.	2,107	44	1,990	27	1,197	15	576	6	561	2	166	4	23	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6,622	98	6,720
2	Serious offences against the person.	299	57	295	24	326	14	218	19	186	26	223	14	121	6	3	...	112	20	31	2	60	3	1,874	185	2,059
3	Serious offences against the person and property, or against property alone.*	439	59	667	65	1,094	54	2,924	17	487	5	490	6	227	...	3	...	29	...	36	...	...	...	6,396	206	6,602
4	Minor offences against the person.	1,522	31	736	8	279	4	144	4	67	...	34	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,786	48	2,834
5	Minor offences against the property.	4,868	332	3,251	156	2,474	86	1,426	39	1,117	25	344	6	80	...	1	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	13,577	644	14,221
6	Other offences	2,304	129	503	33	265	14	251	5	38	3	13	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,375	185	3,560
	Total ...	11,539	652	7,442	313	5,635	187	5,539	90	2,456	61	1,270	31	456	7	7	...	141	20	85	2	60	3	34,630	1,366	35,996

* Includes offences relating to receiving stolen property under class 5.

D.—Police.

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution and Employment of District Police.*

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribut ion*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Sanctioned Strength of Police Force.											Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments. (6).	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 5, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.			
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Western Districts.												Rs.	Rs.
Bengal.	Burdwan.	1	Burdwan	...	1	4	34	61	...	524	...	624	...	...	9,840	...
		2	Birbhum	...	1	2	22	17	...	230	...	272	...	...	9,186	...
		3	Bankura	...	1	2	24	27	...	313	...	367	...	...	10,518	...
		4	Midnapore	...	2	5	60	59	...	731	4	861	...	...	12,132	...
		5	Hooghly	...	1	3	42	67	...	699	...	812	...	...	7,380	...
		6	Howrah	...	2	5	23	42	...	628	...	700	...	...	17,088	...
			Total ...	...	8	21	205	273	...	3,125	4	3,636	...	...	66,144	...
			Central Districts.													
	Presidency.	7	24-Parganas	...	2	6	63	123	...	1,135	3	1,332	...	...	24,318	...
		8	Nadia	...	1	5	44	48	...	623	...	721	...	...	8,274	...
		9	Murshidabad	...	1	4	40	57	...	666	...	768	...	...	8,124	...
		10	Jessore	...	1	5	41	36	...	413	7	503	...	...	12,606	...
		11	Khulna	...	1	3	31	37	...	340	41	453	...	...	10,698	...
			Total ...	...	6	23	219	301	...	3,177	51	3,777	...	...	64,020	...
	Rajshahi.	12	Rajshahi	...	1	3	30	38	...	402	...	474	...	...	5,724	...
		13	Dinajpur	...	1	3	35	35	...	348	...	422	...	...	6,858	...
		14	Jalpaiguri	...	1	2	20	27	...	286	...	336	...	...	9,162	...
		15	Darjeeling	...	1	3	21	42	...	328	...	395	...	...	11,754	...
		16	Rangpur	...	1	4	38	39	...	383	...	465	...	...	17,520	...
		17	Bogra	...	1	2	14	21	...	192	...	230	...	...	10,296	...
		18	Pabna	...	2	2	20	34	...	330	16	404	...	...	16,602	...
			Total ...	...	8	19	178	236	...	2,269	16	2,726	...	...	77,916	...
			Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca.	19	Dacca	...	2	5	52	30	...	595	14	698	...	...	10,926	...
		20	Mymensingh	...	2	6	69	37	...	580	...	694	...	...	15,222	...
		21	Faridpur	...	1	4	44	29	...	355	...	433	...	...	6,846	...
		22	Backergunge	...	2	8	66	38	...	534	...	648	...	...	9,636	...
			Total ...	...	7	23	231	134	...	2,064	14	2,473	...	...	42,630	...
	Chittagong.	23	Tippera	...	1	3	30	25	...	318	...	377	...	...	12,960	...
		24	Noakhali	...	1	3	19	22	...	236	...	281	...	...	7,240	...
		25	Chittagong	...	1	3	29	43	...	421	...	497	...	...	9,210	...
			Total ...	...	3	9	78	90	...	975	...	1,155	...	...	29,430	...
			Total for Bengal ...	...	32	95	911	1,034	...	11,610	85	13,767	...	...	2,80,140	...
Bihar.	Patna.	26	Patna	...	3	5	38	94	...	1,186	...	1,326	...	...	17,646	...
		27	Gaya	...	2	5	36	66	...	659	...	768	...	...	9,796	...
		28	Shahabad	...	2	4	31	54	...	524	...	615	...	...	14,868	...
		29	Saran	...	2	4	28	47	...	485	...	566	...	...	14,226	...
		30	Champaran	...	1	2	23	36	...	323	...	385	...	...	10,548	...
		31	Muzaffarpur	...	2	3	19	54	...	431	...	509	...	...	16,788	...
		32	Darbhanga	...	2	3	25	38	...	403	...	471	...	...	18,696	...
			Total ...	...	14	26	200	389	...	4,011	...	4,640	...	...	1,02,568	...
	Bhagalpur.	33	Monghyr	...	1	3	22	45	...	415	...	486	...	...	8,196	...
		34	Bhagalpur	...	2	4	23	46	...	390	...	474	...	...	17,196	...
		35	Purnea	...	2	4	27	51	...	485	...	569	...	...	14,124	...
		36	Malda	...	1	2	17	27	...	231	...	278	...	...	10,104	...
		37	Sonthal Parganas ...	...	2	4	22	40	...	320	...	388	...	...	14,178	...
			Total ...	...	8	17	111	209	...	1,850	...	2,195	...	...	63,798	...
			Total for Bihar ...	...	22	43	311	598	...	5,861	...	6,835	...	...	1,66,366	...

Cost of Police.									Distribution of force.	
			Average pay of—						District force.	
Total pay of Subordinate officers (columns 7 to 9).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 10 to 12).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 16 and 17.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 16 to 20.	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources	Guards at District, Central and Subsidiary Jails.	
									Officers.	Men.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
39,072	42,888	3,200	...	6·8	20,804	1,15,804	1,15,834	...	...	...
18,132	19,560	1,860	...	7·0	11,006	59,744	59,744	...	...	...
23,700	24,264	2,420	...	6·4	11,146	72,048	72,048	...	...	...
54,876	61,596	4,000	...	6·9	19,981	1,52,585	1,52,585	...	...	...
45,756	59,508	2,460	...	7·1	19,943	1,35,367	1,35,367	...	...	...
34,200	55,164	1,200	...	7·3	22,310	1,29,962	1,29,962	...	...	...
2,15,736	2,63,280	15,160	...	7·0	1,05,190	6,65,510	6,65,510	...	...	...
71,496	96,500	3,900	...	7·0	57,775	2,53,969	2,49,562	4,427	...	...
42,732	52,068	4,500	...	6·9	21,117	1,28,691	1,28,691	...	...	...
43,463	55,884	1,840	...	6·9	22,848	1,32,148	1,32,148	...	...	...
43,848	35,724	3,769	...	7·0	21,192	1,17,130	1,17,130	...	...	...
29,220	32,232	2,240	...	7·0	29,061	1,03,451	1,03,451	...	...	..
2,39,748	2,72,408	16,210	...	7·0	1,51,993	7,35,409	7,30,982	4,427	...	...
29,076	31,284	2,160	...	7·1	17,649	88,393	88,393	...	...	...
34,248	29,796	1,650	...	7·1	15,866	88,428	88,428	...	...	...
21,984	26,520	1,520	...	7·7	14,907	74,093	74,093	...	...	..
28,080	32,616	2,720	...	8·2	21,461	96,631	96,631	...	...	...
37,452	32,568	1,680	..	7·0	16,287	1,05,607	1,05,607	...	...	...
17,208	16,164	1,420	...	7·0	8,836	53,924	53,924	...	...	...
20,736	29,364	1,800	...	7·0	13,163	81,665	81,665	...	...	...
1,88,784	2,01,312	12,960	...	7·3	1,08,169	5,89,141	5,89,141	...	...	...
45,336	52,416	1,980	...	7·1	33,729	1,43,387	1,43,387	...	...	...
59,124	48,540	3,440	...	6·9	30,642	1,56,768	1,56,968	...	...	...
36,036	30,264	3,040	...	7·1	24,224	1,00,410	1,00,410	...	...	...
59,448	45,096	3,700	...	7·0	48,987	1,66,867	1,66,867	...	...	...
1,99,944	1,76,316	12,160	...	7·0	1,36,582	5,67,632	5,67,632	...	...	...
26,556	26,892	1,720	...	7·0	21,537	89,685	89,685	...	...	...
22,632	20,100	1,680	...	7·0	13,486	65,158	65,158	...	...	...
30,924	36,204	2,000	...	7·1	22,128	1,00,466	1,00,460	66	...	...
80,112	83,196	5,400	...	7·1	57,151	2,55,289	2,55,223	66	...	...
9,15,324	9,96,512	61,020	...	7·1	5,59,085	28,12,981	28,08,483	4,493	...	...
52,432	92,304	2,800	...	6·4	36,966	2,02,148	2,02,148	...	...	...
43,956	51,228	2,340	...	6·4	19,853	1,27,173	1,27,173	...	...	...
31,896	38,748	2,860	...	6·1	18,418	1,06,820	1,06,820	...	...	...
31,500	37,242	2,800	...	6·3	19,328	1,05,096	1,05,096	...	...	...
22,512	24,192	1,520	...	6·2	13,842	72,914	72,914	...	...	...
25,404	31,812	2,060	...	6·1	16,362	92,406	92,406	...	...	...
24,180	28,596	1,280	...	5·9	13,204	85,956	85,956	...	...	...
2,32,180	3,04,122	15,660	...	6·3	1,37,073	7,02,513	7,02,513	...	...	...
25,860	32,340	2,370	...	6·4	14,472	83,258	83,258	...	...	...
31,308	30,492	3,060	...	6·3	16,151	98,207	98,207	...	...	..
28,920	37,296	1,880	...	6·4	18,550	1,00,770	1,00,770	...	...	...
18,816	17,736	1,320	...	6·3	9,292	57,268	57,268	...	...	...
23,944	25,080	4,400	...	6·5	13,772	86,374	86,374	...	...	..
1,33,868	1,42,944	13,030	...	6·4	72,237	4,25,877	4,25,877	...	...	
3,66,048	4,47,006	28,709	...	6·3	2,10,210	12,18,390	12,18,390		...	...

Distribution of Force—*concld.*

District Force—*concld.*												
Reserve.		Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 29 and 30); also policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Court.		Engaged in prevention and detection of crime.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In Cantonments.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
15	79	8	50	7	22	55	199	85	350	14	174	...
7	47	5	43	4	12	24	108	40	210	1	20	...
9	51	5	32	4	12	30	116	48	211	5	102	...
21	124	10	81	11	28	72	337	114	570	10	165	...
21	148	8	50	6	19	52	192	87	409	25	290	...
11	82	6	52	6	14	27	111	50	259	20	369	...
84	531	42	308	38	107	260	1,063	424	2,009	75	1,120	...
32	197	12	97	13	36	79	319	136	649	56	489	31
14	87	9	65	7	24	54	219	84	395	13	228	...
17	119	6	47	7	20	61	276	91	462	10	204	...
12	67	9	56	8	27	50	217	79	367	3	53	...
11	56	6	47	5	18	46	211	68	332	3	49	...
86	526	42	312	40	125	290	1,242	458	2,205	85	1,023	31
13	92	8	56	7	19	40	176	68	343	3	59	...
7	66	5	43	7	16	53	197	72	322	1	26	...
8	58	5	33	4	8	31	170	48	269	1	17	...
11	72	8	56	4	9	36	129	59	266	7	62	...
13	70	9	64	7	22	49	198	78	354	3	29	...
6	40	5	38	2	8	21	80	34	166	3	26	...
9	61	6	58	5	14	33	159	53	292	3	54	...
67	459	46	348	36	96	263	1,109	412	2,012	21	273	...
13	100	8	56	8	20	49	202	78	378	9	231	...
17	85	10	75	9	26	67	281	103	467	9	113	...
13	69	6	42	7	20	49	184	75	315	2	40	...
17	107	8	61	9	24	73	266	107	458	5	76	...
60	361	32	234	33	90	238	933	363	1,618	25	460	...
9	60	7	57	7	18	32	140	55	275	3	43	...
7	52	5	42	4	12	27	113	43	219	1	17	...
12	98	6	46	6	17	45	193	69	354	6	67	...
28	210	18	145	17	47	104	446	167	848	10	127	...
325	2,087	180	1,347	164	465	1,155	4,793	1,824	8,692	216	3,003	31
21	172	16	145	8	28	43	197	88	542	49	644	41
18	128	12	86	8	22	54	239	92	475	15	184	...
14	75	8	59	10	26	49	208	81	368	8	156	...
12	75	9	64	7	18	41	167	69	324	10	161	...
11	57	8	58	5	12	34	148	58	275	3	48	...
15	91	8	62	6	16	34	135	63	304	13	127	...
10	61	6	46	4	12	37	130	57	249	9	154	...
101	659	67	520	48	134	292	1,224	508	2,537	107	1,474	41
11	74	6	51	5	20	39	150	61	295	9	120	...
11	68	9	71	9	17	38	152	67	308	6	91	...
15	101	6	46	5	19	50	222	76	388	6	97	...
8	45	4	29	3	10	29	115	44	199	2	32	...
11	60	9	67	7	44	37	122	64	293	2	27	...
56	348	34	264	29	110	193	761	312	1,483	25	367	...
157	7	101	784	77	244	485	1,985	820	4,020	132	1,841	41

POLICE.

and Employment of District Police.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts	Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men). To area. (2). Of the whole Province (district).	To area. (2). Of Province (or district) exclusive both of the area and the force in towns. (3).	To area. (2). Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	To population. (4). Of the whole Province (or district).	To population. (4). Of Province (or district) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	To population. (4). Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 35 and 36).	REMARKS.
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
2,697	1,331,880	17	3	1 to 6·1	1 to 10·5	1 to ·1	1 to 3,149	1 to 5,163	1 to 427	4,992	19 to 1	
1,753	797,333	8	5	1 to 11·4	1 to 13·2	1 to ·1	1 to 5,214	1 to 5,987	1 to 356	2,418	18 to 1	
2,021	1,069,668	9	7	1 to 10·3	1 to 17·8	1 to ·1	1 to 4,227	1 to 6,981	1 to 470	2,249	15 to 1	
5,186	2,631,516	26	12	1 to 8·8	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,506	1 to 6,214	1 to 513	6,516	15 to 1	
1,189	1,034,206	13	6	1 to 2·1	1 to 4·7	1 to ·09	1 to 1,850	1 to 3,731	1 to 392	3,523	14 to 1	
510	763,625	10	18	1 to ·9	1 to 3·6	1 to ·02	1 to 1,449	1 to 4,567	1 to 342	6,233	45 to 1	
13,956	7,688,818	83	51	1 to 5·5	1 to 10·4	1 to ·08	1 to 3,053	1 to 5,444	1 to 405	25,931	19 to 1	
2,108	1,892,033	26	50	1 to 2·1	1 to 4·9	1 to ·2	1 to 1,942	1 to 3,890	1 to 596	6,275	15 to 1	
2,794	1,644,108	19	4	1 to 5·4	1 to 10·0	1 to ·1	1 to 3,198	1 to 5,631	1 to 442	4,965	18 to 1	
2,144	1,250,946	24	8	1 to 3·8	1 to 6·3	1 to ·07	1 to 2,276	1 to 3,475	1 to 372	3,357	9 to 1	
2,925	1,888,827	20	4	1 to 9·0	1 to 10·9	1 to ·2	1 to 5,547	1 to 6,990	1 to 397	4,288	15 to 1	
2,077	1,177,652	13	6	1 to 6·7	1 to 8·0	1 to ·2	1 to 3,811	1 to 4,494	1 to 434	2,878	11 to 1	
12,048	7,853,566	102	72	1 to 4·5	1 to 7·7	1 to ·2	1 to 2,940	1 to 4,751	1 to 504	21,693	14 to 1	
2,330	1,313,336	14	6	1 to 8·3	1 to 10·7	1 to ·1	1 to 4,724	1 to 5,938	1 to 493	3,530	16 to 1	
4,118	1,555,835	15	7	1 to 14·8	1 to 16·4	1 to ·2	1 to 5,616	1 to 6,174	1 to 452	2,510	10 to 1	
2,962	681,352	8	9	1 to 13·5	1 to 14·7	1 to ·1	1 to 3,111	1 to 3,341	1 to 537	1,532	7 to 1	
1,164	223,314	5	18	1 to 4·9	1 to 7·0	1 to ·1	1 to 954	1 to 1,246	1 to 256	1,544	9 to 1	
3,486	2,065,464	16	4	1 to 12·4	1 to 14·0	1 to ·2	1 to 7,402	1 to 8,304	1 to 444	3,644	14 to 1	
1,452	817,494	8	1	1 to 11·1	1 to 14·3	1 to ·03	1 to 6,288	1 to 7,969	1 to 364	1,963	19 to 1	
1,839	1,361,223	9	7	1 to 7·3	1 to 9·5	1 to ·07	1 to 5,466	1 to 6,883	1 to 696	2,602	13 to 1	
17,351	8,018,018	75	52	1 to 10·4	1 to 12·6	1 to ·1	1 to 4,812	1 to 5,745	1 to 457	17,325	12 to 1	
2,782	2,395,602	13	5	1 to 5·6	1 to 11·0	1 to ·05	1 to 4,879	1 to 9,145	1 to 416	5,874	28 to 1	
6,332	3,472,186	19	11	1 to 13·4	1 to 18·1	1 to ·2	1 to 7,387	1 to 9,708	1 to 768	8,246	23 to 1	
2,282	1,823,543	13	6	1 to 8·2	1 to 9·7	1 to ·3	1 to 6,631	1 to 7,719	1 to 591	4,351	18 to 1	
3,649	2,153,965	16	11	1 to 8·6	1 to 10·6	1 to ·3	1 to 5,128	1 to 6,435	1 to 452	5,115	15 to 1	
15,045	9,845,296	61	33	1 to 9·0	1 to 12·7	1 to ·1	1 to 5,945	1 to 8,218	1 to 526	23,586	20 to 1	
2,491	1,782,935	12	2	1 to 11·4	1 to 14·4	1 to ·2	1 to 8,178	1 to 10,340	1 to 467	4,336	25 to 1	
1,645	1,009,603	8	6	1 to 10·4	1 to 11·7	1 to ·1	1 to 6,390	1 to 7,173	1 to 301	2,109	15 to 1	
2,563	1,290,167	13	9	1 to 8·2	1 to 10·7	1 to ·8	1 to 4,146	1 to 5,301	1 to 389	3,490	14 to 1	
6,699	4,082,795	33	17	1 to 9·7	1 to 12·1	1 to ·1	1 to 5,942	1 to 7,322	1 to 403	9,935	18 to 1	
65,099	37,488,493	354	225	1 to 7·0	1 to 10·8	1 to ·1	1 to 4,075	1 to 6,049	1 to 463	98,470	16 to 1	
2,076	1,769,004	16	39	1 to 2·1	1 to 8·5	1 to ·03	1 to 1,816	1 to 6,302	1 to 349	5,856	24 to 1	
4,712	2,138,331	14	18	1 to 9·5	1 to 16·0	1 to ·01	1 to 4,346	1 to 6,950	1 to 512	5,730	19 to 1	
4,365	2,063,927	11	18	1 to 10·3	1 to 16·9	1 to ·07	1 to 4,902	1 to 7,556	1 to 743	2,797	10 to 1	
2,653	2,466,065	10	16	1 to 7·0	1 to 12·6	1 to ·08	1 to 6,506	1 to 11,450	1 to 517	4,109	19 to 1	
3,531	1,889,465	9	12	1 to 15·1	1 to 19·3	1 to ·3	1 to 7,980	1 to 10,004	1 to 757	3,225	17 to 1	
3,003	2,712,857	10	12	1 to 9·7	1 to 17·6	1 to ·1	1 to 8,779	1 to 15,508	1 to 656	4,242	25 to 1	
3,335	2,801,955	10	10	1 to 10·1	1 to 19·8	1 to ·1	1 to 8,490	1 to 16,118	1 to 676	4,106	24 to 1	
23,675	15,611,604	80	125	1 to 7·5	1 to 15·5	1 to ·07	1 to 5,038	1 to 9,895	1 to 449	30,065	19 to 1	
3,221	2,036,021	11	7	1 to 12·3	1 to 20·6	1 to ·09	1 to 6,402	1 to 10,374	1 to 582	5,496	29 to 1	
4,226	2,132,086	12	9	1 to 14·7	1 to 22·1	1 to ·09	1 to 7,430	1 to 10,570	1 to 765	3,550	18 to 1	
4 993	1,944,658	13	17	1 to 13·3	1 to 18·2	1 to ·1	1 to 5,185	1 to 7,084	1 to 223	3,235	12 to 1	
1,902	814,919	11	1	1 to 10·6	1 to 13·1	1 to ·1	1 to 4,578	1 to 5,534	1 to 529	1,457	10 to 1	
5,469	1,754,196	6	8	1 to 25·0	1 o 24·3	1 to 6	1 to 9,330	1 to 10,922	1 to 602	5,336	33 to 1	
20,511	8,682,490	53	42	1 to 15·2	1 to 21·4	1 to ·11	1 to 6,450	1 to 8,383	1 to 530	19,164	20 to 1	
44,186	24,494,094	133	167	1 to 9·8	1 to 17·8	1 to ·07	1 to 5,462	1 to 9,504	1 to 505	49,229	19 to 1	

D.—

1.—*Statement showing Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District	Sanctioned strength of Police Force.											Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments (6).	Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling Officers, column 5, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.
				Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.								Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police, paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.			
					Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Inspectors.	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	Number of Head Constables or Sergeants (mounted and unmounted).	Number of Mounted Constables.	Number of Foot Constables.	Number of Water Constables.	Total.	Officers.	Men.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
															Rs.	Rs.
Orissa.	Orissa.	38	Cuttack	...	2	4	19	58	...	489	...	572	...	...	...	7,902
		39	Balasore	...	1	2	14	39	...	334	6	395	...	...	...	10,248
		40	Puri	...	1	2	12	43	...	330	...	388	...	...	...	10,398
			Total ...	...	4	8	45	140	...	1,153	6	1,356	...	...	...	28,548
Chota Nagpur.			South-West Frontier Agency.													
	Chota Nagpur.	41	Hazaribagh	...	1	3	26	57	2	404	...	493	...	...	...	11,436
		42	Ranchi	...	1	3	23	47	2	343	...	419	...	...	...	14,196
		43	Palamau	...	1	2	13	29	...	211	...	256	...	...	...	8,418
		44	Manbhum	...	1	3	21	34	...	294	...	353	...	...	...	8,088
		45	Singhbhum	...	1	1	9	18	...	155	...	184	...	...	...	8,760
			Total ...	...	5	12	92	185	4	1,407	...	1,705	...	...	...	50,898
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve and Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases.	...	...	5	2	...	...	30	...	37	...	...	...	...
		47	Office of the Inspector-General of Police.	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,41,970	...
			Total ...	5	...	5	2	...	...	30	...	37	...	...	1,41,970	...
			Total of Regular Police	5	63	163	1,361	1,937	4	20,061	91	23,700	...	...	1,41,970	5,25,952
			Railway Police.													
			1. East Indian Railway, including Tarakeswar, Naihati and Bengal Railways	1	...	5	12	51	...	201	...	269	...	...	12,773	...
			2. Tirhut and Bengal Northern Railway.	...	...	1		17	...	58	...	78	...	...	1,224	...
			3. Eastern Bengal Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Behar and Duars Railway.	1	...	5	14	53	...	235	...	307	...	...	16,770	...
			4. East Coast Railway Police.	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	...	19	...	...	...	...
			Total Railway Police	2	...	11	29	122	...	511	...	673	...	...	30,767	...
			Grand Total ...	7	63	174	1,390	2,079	4	20,572	91	24,373	...	...	1,72,737	5,25,952

Cost of Police.									Distribution of force.	
			Average pay of—						District force.	
Total pay of Subordinate Officers (columns 7 to 9).	Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 10 to 13).	Horse and travelling allowances, permanent or otherwise, not included in columns 16 and 17.	Mounted Constables.	Foot and Water Constables.	Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 16 to 20.	Total cost.	Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial revenues.	Payable from other sources.	Guards at District, Central or Subsidiary Jails.	
									Officers.	Men.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
28,908	36,600	1,500	...	6·2	17,639	92,749	92,749	...	...	...
21,048	26,112	1,590	...	6·4	11,362	79,350	79,350	...	...	...
17,976	25,824	1,420	...	6·5	13,934	66,562	66,562	...	...	...
67,932	88,536	4,510	...	6·3	42,135	2,31,661	2,31,661	...	...	...
30,372	30,816	2,040	25	6·3	17,375	92,039	92,039	...	...	...
27,480	26,424	2,040	25	6·4	14,649	84,782	84,782	...	...	...
15,720	16,140	1,450	...	6·3	10,844	52,572	52,572	...	...	...
21,552	22,608	2,280	...	6·4	13,935	68,463	68,463	...	...	...
11,100	12,084	1,620	...	6·4	7,787	41,351	41,351	...	...	...
1,06,224	1,08,072	9,430	25	6·4	64,583	3,39,207	3,39,207	...	...	...
12,120	2,580	...	...	7·1	682	15,382	15,382	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16,530	1,58,500	1,58,500	...	...	...
12,120	2,580	...	...	7·1	17,212	1,73,882	1,73,882	...	...	...
14,67,648	16,42,766	1,04,560	25	6·7	8,93,225	47,76,121	47,71,628	4,493	...	...
33,900	19,212	...	...	7·9	34,927	1,00,512	30,243	70,269	...	...
7,740	5,412	...	...	7·7	5,463	19,779	19,779	...	...	...
31,560	28,404	...	...	10·0	16,069	92,803	27,741	65,062	...	...
960	1,632	...	...	8	1,140	3,732	3,732	...	...	...
74,160	54,660	...	...	8·8	57,539	2,17,126	81,495	1,35,631	...	...
15,41,808	16,97,426	1,04,560	25	6·8	9,50,764	49,93,247	48,53,123	1,40,124	...	...

DISTRIBUTION OF FORCE—*concld.*

District Force—*concld.*												
Reserve.		Guards over Lock-ups and treasuries, or escort to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 29 and 30); also policemen on orderly duty.		Police employed in Court.		Engaged in preventive and detection of crime.		Total.		On Town, Municipal, or Harbour duty.		
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	In Cantonments.
29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
14	104	10	74	8	17	40	189	72	384	9	105	9
9	64	8	62	4	12	32	168	53	306	2	34	...
10	65	6	51	6	12	32	148	54	276	3	54	...
33	233	24	187	18	41	104	505	179	966	14	193	9
13	74	7	52	5	14	59	213	84	353	2	53	...
14	89	5	43	4	8	46	172	69	312	4	33	...
8	48	4	39	2	4	29	111	43	202	1	9	...
13	76	5	35	5	16	35	146	55	253	3	41	...
9	64	5	38	2	6	12	40	28	148	...	7	...
54	351	26	207	18	48	181	682	279	1,268	10	143	...
7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...
576	3,688	331	2,525	277	798	1,925	7,965	3,109	14,976	372	5,180	81
10	54	...	...	...	...	58	147	68	201	...	...	...
2	10	...	...	...	...	18	48	20	58	...	...	...
13	50	...	...	...	...	60	185	72	235	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	2	17	...	...	...
24	114	...	...	...	...	138	397	162	511	...	...	...
609	3,802	331	2,525	277	798	2,063	8,362	3,271	15,487	372	5,180	81

POLICE—*continued.*

and Employment of District Police—concluded.

Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	Population of whole Province (or district).	Number of Police stations.	Number of outposts.	PROPORTION OF THE POLICE ENGAGED ON PREVENTION AND DETECTION OF CRIME (OFFICERS AND MEN).						Total amount of cognizable crime reported (columns 5 of Part I and column 8 to 10 of Part III of statement A).	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 35 and 36).	REMARKS.
				To area.			To population.					
				Of the whole Province (or district).	Of province (or district) exclusive both of the area and the force in towns.	Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	Of the whole province (or district).	Of province (or district) exclusive both of the population and the force in town.	Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.			
42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
3,633	1,937,671	11	14	1 to 10·3	1 to 15·8	1 to ·09	1 to 5,504	1 to 8,125	1 to 624	4,811	21 to 1	
2,066	994,625	9	11	1 to 8·7	1 to 10·3	1 to ·1	1 to 4,214	1 to 4,369	1 to 577	3,250	16 to 1	
2,473	944,998	7	18	1 to 10·4	1 to 13·7	1 to ·05	1 to 3,987	1 to 5,090	1 to 505	4,660	25 to 1	
8,172	3,877,294	27	43	1 to 9·9	1 to 13·3	1 to ·09	1 to 4,699	1 to 6,159	1 to 585	12,721	20 to 1	
7,021	1,164,321	18	18	1 to 21·4	1 to 25·7	1 to ·07	1 to 3,569	1 to 4,179	1 to 499	2,617	9 to 1	
7,140	1,128,685	17	8	1 to 28·0	1 to 32·7	1 to ·2	1 to 4,427	1 to 5,053	1 to 740	2,625	12 to 1	
4,905	596,770	9	11	1 to 32·7	1 to 35·0	1 to ·2	1 to 3,978	1 to 4,225	1 to 519	1,354	9 to 1	
4,147	1,193,328	15	8	1 to 18·4	1 to 22·8	1 to ·2	1 to 5,303	1 to 6,478	1 to 468	3,228	17 to 1	
3,753	545,488	4	3	1 to 63·6	1 to 72·1	1 to ·1	1 to 9,245	1 to 10,338	1 to 978	1,749	33 to 1	
26,966	4,628,792	63	48	1 to 26·5	1 to 31·2	1 to ·1	1 to 4,555	1 to 5,282	1 to 572	11,573	13 to 1	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1,44,423	70,488,673	577	483	1 to 9·3	1 to 14·5	1 to ·1	1 to 4,543	1 to 6,850	1 to 485	1,71,993	17 to 1	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	37	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	.....	50	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
144,423	70,488,673	627	489	1 to 9·3	1 to 14·5	1 to ·1	1 to 4,543	1 to 6,850	1 to 485	1,71,993	17 to 1	

D.—Police—*continued.*

1(*a*).—*Statement showing the strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Military Police in the Lower Provinces in the year 1898.*

District.	Actual Strength of Police Force paid from Provincial Revenues.									Cost of Police.							Distribution of Police.														Area of whole district, in square miles.	Population of whole district.	Proportion of the whole force (officers and men).		Remarks.
																	In district.										Out of district.		Grand Total.					
																	Guards over prisons, treasuries, or other public buildings.		On miscellaneous duties at head-quarters and sub-divisions.		Escort to prisoners and treasure.		In frontier outposts.		Reserve at head-quarters.		Total.		For any purpose whatever.							
	Number of Commandants.	Number of Sub-Commandants.	Number of Subadars.	Number of Jamadars.	Number of Havildars.	Number of Naiks.	Number of Sipahis.	Number of Buglers.	Total.	Total pay of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Travelling allowance of Commandants and Sub-Commandants.	Pay and travelling allowances of their establishments.	Total pay of Native Officers (columns 4 and 5).	Total pay of Non-Commissioned Officers and men (columns 6 to 9).	Contingencies and all other expenses not included in the preceding columns.	Total cost payable from Provincial Revenues.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			To area.	To population.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
A Company, Dacca.	...	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	...	...	...	1,800	10,452	4,092	16,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	98	4	98	...	...	4	98	...	...	...	...	The Superintendent of the District Police is the Commandant.
B Company, Dumka.	...	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	...	...	...	1,800	10,452	4,091	16,343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	83	13	83	1	3	14	86	...	...	...	...	Ditto.
C Company, Bhagalpur.	...	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	...	...	...	2,400	10,452	4,091	16,943	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	86	14	86	...	...	14	86	...	...	...	...	The Superintendent of the Bhagalpur Training School is the Commandant.
D Company, Champdani.	1	...	1	1	4	8	84	2	100	300	...	...	1,800	10,452	7,260	19,812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	80	15	80	...	1	15	81	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	1	...	4	4	16	32	336	8	400	300	...	...	7,800	41,808	19,534	69,442	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	347	46	347	1	4	47	351	144,423	70,388,673	1 to 361	1 to 175,971	

D.—Police—*continued.*

1(b).—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of the Calcutta Police in the year 1898.*

Province. (District.)		1
Calcutta Police.		
	Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails. Officers.	24
	Guards at District, Central, and Subsidiary Jails. Men.	25
	Reserve. Officers.	26
	Reserve. Men.	27
	District force. Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27): also policemen on orderly duty. Officers.	28
	District force. Guards over lock-ups and treasuries, or escorts to prisoners and treasure (if not included in columns 26 and 27): also policemen on orderly duty. Men.	29
	District force. Police employed in Court. Officers.	30
	District force. Police employed in Court. Men.	31
	District force. Engaged in prevention and detection of crime. Officers.	32
	District force. Engaged in prevention and detection of crime. Men.	33
	District force. Total. Officers.	34
	District force. Total. Men.	35
	Out own, municipal, or harbour duty. Officers.	36
	Out own, municipal, or harbour duty. Men.	37
	In cantonments.	38
	Area of whole Province (or district) in square miles.	39
	Population of whole Province (or district).	40
	Number of police-stations.	41
	Number of outposts.	42
Proportion of the Police engaged on prevention and detection of crime (officers and men).	To area. Of the whole Province (district).	43
	To area. Of Province (district) exclusive of the area and the force in towns.	44
	To area. Of towns, exclusive of the force outside towns.	45
	To population. Of the whole Province (district).	46
	To population. Of Province (district) exclusive both of the population and the force in towns.	47
	To population. Of towns exclusive of the force outside towns.	48
	Total amount of cognizable crime reported (column 5 of Part I and columns 8 and 10 of Part III of Statement A).	49
	Proportion of cognizable crime to the Police force engaged in the prevention and detection of crime (columns 35 and 33).	50
	Remarks.	51
Calcutta Police.		
	.....	24
	.....	25
	278	26
	130	27
	60	28
	263	29
	9	30
	6	31
	243	32
	1,944	33
	384	34
	2,343	35
	3	36
	43	37
	NIL.	38
	30·8 square miles.	39
	726,383	40
	36	41
	17	42
	73·01	43
	.....	44
	.....	45
	240·26	46
	.....	47
	.....	48
	26·490	49
	1 Police man to 16·3 cases.	50
		51

Province. (District.)		1
Calcutta Police.		
	Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	2
Strength of District, Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid for wholly or in part from Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Number of District and Assistant Districts Superintendents.	3
	Number of Inspectors.	4
	Number of Deputy Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, or Chief or European Constables.	5
	Number of Head Constables or Serjeants (mounted and unmounted).	6
	Number of Mounted Constables.	7
	Number of Foot Constables.	8
	Number of Water Constables.	9
	Total.	10
Strength of Cantonment, Town or Municipal and Water Police paid wholly from other than Imperial or Provincial revenues.	Officers.	11
	Men.	12
Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of controlling officers, column 3, and pay and travelling or other allowances of their establishments.		13
Pay and travelling or other allowances (of all kinds) of District and Assistant District Superintendents and their office and personal establishments.		14
Total pay of subordinate officers (columns 4 to 6).		15
Total pay of Constables of all classes (columns 7 to 9).		16
Horse and travelling allowances, pavement or otherwise, not included in columns 13 and 14.		17
Average pay of—	Mounted Constables.	18
	Foot and Water Constables.	19
Contingencies and all expenses other than those included in columns 13 to 17).		20
Total cost.		21
Payable from (a) Imperial, (b) Provincial revenues.		22
Payable from other sources.		23
Calcutta Police.		
....., (Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner.)		
	8	
	61	
	61	
	281	
	6	
	2,360	
	159	
	2,928	
	9	
	67	
Rs. 55,091.		
Rs. 47,930.		
Rs. 3,36,549.		
Rs. 2,60,280.		
.....		
Rs. 120 per year or Rs. 10 per month.		
Rs. 94·64 per year or Rs. 7·88 per month.		
Rs. 1,71,979.		
Rs. 7,61,829.		
Rs. 7,52,276.		
Rs. 8,253.		

D.—

2.—*Statement of the Strength and Cost of the Village Watch in the several districts of the Lower*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of district.	Number of inhabitants according to last census.	Number of chaukidars under Act VI of 1870 (B.C.) or its amending Acts.	Number of chaukidars under Regulation XX of 1817.	Number of chakran chaukidars, including ghat police, under various denominations.	Total number of chaukidars.	Estimated value of annual emoluments of all chaukidars in column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Western Districts.						Rs. A. P.
Bengal.	Burdwan Division	1	Burdwan	1,322,108	2,699	3,945	891	7,535	4,36,128 0 0
		2	Birbhum	790,352	1,408	3,811	165	5,384	2,31,576 0 0
		3	Bankura	1,019,273	2,511	17	4,204	6,732	2,00,867 0 0
		4	Midnapore	2,541,021	5,079	140	4,045	9,264	3,05,133 0 0
		5	Hooghly	952,917	2,570	1,280	120	3,970	1,90,560 0 0
		6	Howrah	587,905	1,415	...	50	1,465	94,313 0 0
			Total	7,214,176	15,682	9,193	9,475	34,350	14,58,577 0 0
			Central Districts.						
	Presidency Division	7	24-Parganas	1,548,403	3,359	...	...	3,359	1,63,522 0 0
		8	Nadia	1,531,108	3,503	...	...	3,503	1,70,038 0 0
		9	Murshidabad	1,170,930	2,670	...	771	3,441	1,66,516 0 0
		10	Jessore	1,866,572	3,704	...	...	3,704	1,83,581 0 0
		11	Khulna	1,152,458	2,390	...	...	2,390	1,31,268 0 0
			Total	7,269,471	15,626	...	771	16,397	8,14,925 0 0
	Rajshahi Division	12	Rajshahi	1,282,744	3,435	...	...	3,435	1,63,388 0 0
		13	Dinajpur	1,543,631	3,262	1	...	3,263	1,82,643 0 0
		14	Jalpaiguri	671,670	1,352	...	...	1,352	85,158 0 0
		15	Darjeeling	205,647	146	...	...	146	10,510 0 0
		16	Rangpur	2,051,248	4,649	...	...	4,649	2,80,056 0 0
		17	Bogra	806,973	1,662	...	...	1,662	98,093 0 0
		18	Pabna	1,322,639	2,313	4	...	2,317	1,39,020 0 0
			Total	7,884,552	16,819	5	...	16,824	9,78,868 0 0
			Eastern Districts.						
	Dacca Division	19	Dacca	2,326,620	3,813	...	...	3,813	2,28,976 0 0
		20	Mymensingh	3,378,395	7,228	...	..	7,228	3,81,144 0 0
		21	Faridpur	1,772,774	3,682	...	...	3,682	...
		22	Backergunge	2,122,197	5,205	...	...	5,205	3,13,207 0 0
			Total	9,598,986	19,928	...	...	19,928	9,23,327 0 0
	Chittagong Division	23	Tippera	1,750,249	2,910	...	...	2,910	1,76,742 0 0
		24	Noakhali	1,004,214	2,009	...	...	2,009	1,00,042 0 0
		25	Chittagong	1,261,751	2,366	11	...	2,377	1,54,236 0 0
			Total	4,016,214	7,285	11	...	7,296	4,31,020 0 0
			Total for Bengal	35,976,399	75,340	9,209	10,246	94,795	46,06,717 0 0
Bihar.	Patna Division	26	Patna	1,409,307	2,787	282	249	3,318	1,04,860 0 0
		27	Gaya	2,036,565	3,971	...	112	4,083	1,46,796 0 0
		28	Shahabad	1,937,138	3,867	146	...	4,013	1,43,544 0 0
		29	Saran	2,378,943	4,682	3	16	4,701	1,84,367 0 0
		30	Champaran	1,823,577	2,181	262	...	2,443	85,308 0 0
		31	Muzaffarpur	2,619,558	4,724	1	2	4,727	1,70,815 0 0
		32	Darbhanga	2,699,963	4,257	105	...	4,362	1,56,330 0 0
			Total	14,995,051	26,469	799	379	27,647	9,72,020 0 0
	Bhagalpur Division	33	Monghyr	1,951,536	3,419	243	62	3,724	1,43,104 1 0
		34	Bhagalpur	1,958,445	3,606	25	...	3,631	1,74,994 4 0
		35	Purnea	1,921,637	4,476	...	...	4,476	2,14,704 0 0
		36	Malda	796,923	1,790	...	...	1,790	87,857 0 0
		37	Sonthal Parganas	1,734,232	...	...	4,450	4,450	1,12,995 3 8
			Total	8,362,773	13,291	268	4,512	18,071	7,33,714 8 8
			Total for Bihar	23,357,824	39,760	1,067	4,891	45,718	17,05,734 8 8
Orissa.	Orissa Division	38	Cuttack	1,860,846	...	5,176	...	5,176	1,60,608 3 3
		39	Balasore	973,350	...	2,061	...	2,061	44,428 12 5
		40	Puri	916,204	...	1,879	42	1,921	49,451 14 10
			Total	3,750,900	...	9,116	42	9,158	2,54,489 8 6
			South-West Frontier Agency.						
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur Division	41	Hazaribagh	1,136,866	1,836	697	420	2,803	98,901 0 0
		42	Ranchi	1,101,469	2,186	62	105	2,353	80,658 0 0
		43	Palamau	591,577	1,102	205	58	1,365	37,020 0 0
		44	Manbhum	1,170,094	1,448	1,276	1,720	4,444	51 0 0
		45	Singhbhum	538,638	523	96	652	1,271	35,928 4 4
			Total	4,538,644	*7,095	2,246	2,955	12,296	2,52,558 4 4
			Grand Total	67,625,767	†122,195	21,638	18,134	161,967	68,19,499 5 6

*Entertained under Act V (B. C.) of 1887.
† Including 7,095 chaukidars entertained under Act V (B. C.) of 1887.

POLICE—*continued.*

Provinces with figures of the Rewards and Punishments given during the year 1898.

Total number of police-stations and outposts at which muster parades are held.	Total number of chaukidari shelter in existence.	Total number of dafadar chaukidars freed from watch and ward and used as peripatetic supervisor, &c.	NUMBER JUDICIALLY PUNISHED		Number dismissed, including departmental dismissals.	Number fined departmentally.	Percentage of chaukidars punished (columns 14, 15, 16 and 17 to column 9).	Number rewarded by judicial officers, *i.e.*, in Arms Act, Excise, etc., cases.	Number departmentally rewarded.	Percentage of chaukidars rewarded (columns 19 and 20 to column 9).	Total amount distributed in rewards from all sources.	REMARKS.
			For neglect of duty, sections 166 and 176, I. P. C.	For substantive offences, such as theft, &c.								
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
											Rs. A. P.	
20	19	134	17	7	236	235	6·5	11	114	1·6	444 0 0	
13	10	51	11	5	119	1,556	31·4	58	74	2·4	667 7 0	
17	17	154	42	5	113	884	15·5	4	394	5·9	551 8 0	
37	34	...	34	9	121	1,118	13·8	52	190	2·6	900 13 0	
19	12	...	5	3	16	895	23·1	4	49	1·3	262 0 0	
11	11	71	31	5	42	173	17·1	21	13	2·3	769 12 6	
117	103	410	140	34	647	4,861	16·5	150	834	2·8	3,595 8 6	
32	17	28	23	13	129	1,076	36·9	67	72	4·1	497 0 0	
23	18	...	31	9	146	1,155	38·3	...	986	28·1	2,481 0 0	
32	30	189	10	1	22	507	15·6	23	28	1·4	246 0 0	
25	25	267	20	3	66	1,070	31·2	3	498	13·5	3,367 0 0	
20	20	240	34	8	114	1,063	51·0	15	265	11·7	2,561 0 0	
132	110	724	118	34	477	4,871	33·5	108	1,849	11·9	9,152 0 0	
20	4	...	66	4	30	1,912	58·5	9	782	23·0	1,140 0 0	
23	7	147	5	6	24	502	16·4	7	115	3·7	583 0 0	
16	15	...	4	...	8	106	8·7	2	19	1·5	114 0 0	
4	4	...	2	...	6	74	56·1	...	24	16·4	91 0 0	
22	22	93	22	12	85	1,221	28·8	5	144	3·2	906 0 0	
9	9	79	8	11	68	999	65·3	11	607	37·1	1,643 8 0	
16	13	20	9	1	133	735	38·1	189	631	35·3	2,680 0 0	
110	74	339	116	34	359	5,549	35·4	223	2,322	15·1	7,157 8 0	
20	20	361	48	8	111	857	26·8	26	240	6·9	1,742 4 0	
30	29	714	35	5	142	2,206	33·8	11	803	11·2	3,500 12 0	
19	17	366	5	2	79	1,213	35·2	11	353	9·8	1,327 0 0	
27	27	489	7	6	40	1,236	24·7	13	636	12·4	8,017 8 0	
96	93	1,930	95	21	372	5,572	30·4	61	2,032	10·5	14,587 8 0	
14	14	294	8	6	11	819	29·0	...	30	1·0	166 0 0	
15	15	102	...	...	27	340	18·2	51	211	13·0	621 0 0	
26	26	241	9	1	28	699	31·0	39	41	3·3	296 1 0	
55	55	637	17	7	66	1,858	26·7	90	282	5·0	1,083 1 0	
510	435	4,040	486	130	1,921	22,711	26·6	632	7,319	8·3	35,575 9 6	
29	23	16	27	2	13	484	15·8	...	46	1·3	247 0 0	
35	35	391	119	9	100	1,655	46·1	46	127	4·2	1,023 3 0	
29	26	99	11	3	39	1,243	32·2	6	892	22·3	1,409 0 0	
26	23	341	30	18	72	225	7·3	3	346	7·4	1,115 8 0	
21	...	133	15	8	147	403	23·4	11	90	4·1	306 0 0	
22	22	238	26	2	87	230	7·2	14	134	3·1	895 0 0	
20	18	87	19	1	42	562	14·3	...	112	2·5	419 0 0	
182	147	1,305	247	43	500	4,802	20·2	80	1,747	6·6	5,414 11 0	
18	18	2	21	4	25	1,054	29·6	10	108	3·1	287 12 0	
21	21	127	28	11	53	519	16·8	8	58	1·8	450 0 0	
30	30	142	67	...	102	2,318	55·5	10	164	3·8	469 12 0	
14	14	176	3	2	23	194	12·4	2	101	5·7	299 0 0	
14	11	19	7	13	62	571	14·6	22	374	8·8	295 13 0	
97	94	466	126	30	265	4,656	28·0	52	805	4·6	1,802 5 0	
279	241	1,771	373	73	765	9,458	38·5	132	2,552	5·8	7,217 0 0	
24	24	...	34	8	18	103	3·1	25	52	1·4	193 8 0	
20	17	...	15	7	54	3	3·8	12	30	2·0	166 0 0	
21	17	...	8	19	34	83	7·4	22	46	3·5	284 8 0	
65	58	...	57	34	106	189	4·2	59	128	2·0	644 0 0	
36	36	...	4	7	125	682	28·5	18	346	12·7	1,307 0 0	
25	22	...	3	9	19	574	25·7	6	3	·3	24 8 0	
20	20	40	11	1	49	213	20·0	13	19	2·3	118 12 0	
23	23	...	4	3	11	48	1·4	175	66	5·4	448 0 0	
6	...	...	1	11	14	83	8·8	23	25	3·7	447 8 0	
110	101	40	23	33	218	1,600	15·2	235	459	5·6	2,345 12 0	
964	835	5,851	939	270	3,010	33,958	23·5	1,058	10,458	7·1	45,782 5 6	

D.—

3.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total strength. Actual. Officers.	Total strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.)	With fire-arms. Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally, or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Western Districts.													
Bengal	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	99	524	98	524	...	88	...	36	287	...	2	16	24
		2	Birbhum	41	230	41	230	...	40	...	2	176	...	5	24	70
		3	Bankura	53	313	53	313	...	54	...	13	273	...	7	6	12
		4	Midnapore	124	731	119	720	...	125	...	67	620	1	9	9	56
		5	Hooghly	112	699	112	681	...	130	...	15	571	1	9	25	49
		6	Howrah	70	628	68	620	...	71	...	17	557	1	48	3	173
			Total	499	3,125	491	3,088	...	508	...	150	2,484	3	80	83	378
			Central Districts													
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	191	1,136	192	1,136	...	161	...	30	1,129	1	43	9	63
		8	Nadia	97	623	95	621	...	103	...	...	513	...	20	40	103
		9	Murshidabad	101	666	98	662	...	143	...	44	602	...	6	22	10
		10	Jessore	82	413	81	410	...	57	...	16	413	...	4	203	168
		11	Khulna	71	340	71	322	...	67	...	44	282	2	17	5	43
			Total	542	3,178	537	3,151	...	530	...	134	2,938	3	90	283	387
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	71	402	70	399	...	109	...	71	293	...	4	25	20
		13	Dinajpur	73	348	69	347	...	64	...	56	286	...	9	27	59
		14	Jalpaiguri	49	286	46	282	...	97	...	16	196	...	6	4	21
		15	Darjeeling	66	328	66	328	...	125	...	21	191	...	3	21	7
		16	Rangpur	81	383	76	379	...	90	...	53	321	1	2	21	49
		17	Bogra	37	192	29	190	...	32	...	24	173	...	9	29	42
		18	Pabna	56	330	53	329	25	56	...	27	272	1	6	7	13
			Total	433	2,269	409	2,254	25	573	...	267	1,731	2	39	134	211
			Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	19	Dacca	87	595	87	567	...	87	...	73	522	...	12	24	29
		20	Mymensingh	112	590	112	580	...	97	...	87	502	...	22	42	28
		21	Faridpur	77	355	77	356	...	88	...	16	271	1	3	18	21
		22	Backergunge	112	534	110	534	...	109	...	15	425	...	12	8	64
			Total	388	2,064	386	2,036	...	381	...	191	1,720	1	49	93	142
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	58	318	58	315	...	77	...	15	215	...	3	4	6
		24	Noakhali	44	236	44	235	...	70	...	34	176	...	4	4	8
		25	Chittagong	73	423	72	421	...	113	...	45	343	1	10	17	98
			Total	175	977	174	971	...	260	...	94	734	1	17	25	112
			Total for Bengal	2,037	11,613	1,997	11,500	25	2,252	...	836	9,607	10	275	616	1,230
Bihar	Patna	26	Patna	137	1,186	135	1,161	...	255	...	60	1,135	...	12	45	75
		27	Gaya	107	659	107	640	...	104	...	8	622	...	6	30	50
		28	Shahabad	89	534	89	511	...	84	...	51	332	...	6	30	41
		29	Saran	79	485	79	480	...	110	...	6	411	...	9	33	126
		30	Champaran	61	323	59	322	...	90	...	38	240	...	6	12	37
		31	Muzaffarpur	76	431	76	431	10	115	...	18	316	1	9	3	17
		32	Darbhanga	66	403	66	403	...	69	...	57	343	...	8	4	47
			Total	615	4,011	611	3,948	10	827	...	236	3,399	1	56	157	393
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	70	415	70	414	...	73	...	41	371	...	3	9	21
		34	Bhagalpur	73	399	72	411	...	69	...	30	408	...	4	35	108
		35	Purnea	82	485	81	484	...	97	...	3	358	1	14	33	33
		36	Malda	46	231	29	231	...	45	...	12	186	...	5	1	48
		37	Sonthal Parganas	66	320	66	319	...	96	...	66	224	...	3	18	27
			Total	337	1,850	318	1,859	...	380	...	152	1,577	1	29	96	237
			Total for Bihar	952	5,861	929	5,807	10	1,207	...	388	4,976	2	85	253	630
Orissa	Orissa	38	Cuttack	81	489	80	483	...	114	...	51	393	1	21	30	130
		39	Balasore	55	334	52	332	...	67	...	23	267	...	10	19	80
		40	Puri	57	330	55	329	...	44	...	27	332	1	13	26	35
			Total	193	1,153	187	1,144	...	225	...	101	997	2	44	75	245
			South-West Frontier Agency.													
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	86	406	81	406	...	76	...	53	358	3	18	12	38
		42	Ranchi	73	345	73	341	103	103	...	12	277	2	8	9	18
		43	Palamau	44	211	42	205	...	55	...	8	141	...	8	18	20
		44	Manbhum	58	294	53	294	...	54	...	43	294	3	12	41	23
		45	Singhbhum	28	155	28	153	...	98	...	10	55	...	4	8	32
			Total	289	1,411	277	1,399	103	386	...	126	1,125	8	50	88	131
		46	Inspector-General's Reserve and Special Sub-Inspectors for drugging cases.	7	30	7	30	...	...	...	7	30	...	...	...	...
			Total for District Police	3,478	20,068	3,397	19,880	138	4,070	...	1,458	16,735	22	454	1,032	2,236

POLICE—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1898.

PUNISHMENTS. Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	REWARDS. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewarded during the year. By khilats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	EDUCATION. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	REMARKS.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	29	74	69	103	326	194	8	11	2	2	2	18	29·9	·9	2·8	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	39	41	65	33	168	88	2	9	2	2	...	3	27·3	·2	...	
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	33	12	261	93	2	9	2	...	...	3	22·6	·6	·8	
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	79	117	125	82	441	316	17	27	10	...	10	17	27·4	1·0	2·0	
...	5	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	45	72	69	161	339	273	3	31	9	22	5	18	46·0	1·2	2·2	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	126	61	58	162	334	192	6	34	29	6	...	16	74·2	3·1	2·3	
...	28	1	...	1	4	...	16	2	389	406	410	572	1,859	1,148	38	121	50	39	17	72	40·4	1·3	2·01	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	177	200	152	733	443	12	51	38	2	6	55	43·9	2·2	4·1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	30	60	140	64	402	259	11	24	20	14	...	17	35·4	1·1	2·3	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	30	75	70	56	471	333	10	20	6	19	4	15	36·3	1·3	1·9	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	109	70	75	32	234	225	8	17	4	3	...	10	47·4	2·7	2·0	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	46	58	62	36	184	173	2	3	19	...	...	5	53·9	1·6	1·2	
...	7	...	...	...	...	...	38	5	215	460	547	340	2,024	1,324	43	115	87	38	10	103	43·6	1·7	2·7	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	44	137	21	275	173	...	7	4	4	...	8	43·9	1·3	1·7	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15	67	180	29	247	140	1	6	4	1	5	11	95·1	3·6	2·6	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	31	55	14	223	93	2	7	8	...	...	6	26·8	·05	1·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23	44	29	39	245	110	...	19	3	4	5	9	35·2	1·4	2·2	
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	10	67	129	28	253	175	1	7	3	3	...	10	66·8	1·3	2·1	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	37	70	9	115	95	1	4	9	...	1	4	32·6	2·6	1·8	
...	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	32	46	84	22	176	154	...	7	7	...	...	5	56·0	1·8	1·3	
...	20	...	...	...	...	2	18	...	134	336	675	162	1,532	969	5	57	38	17	11	53	37·3	1·7	1·9	
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	59	79	84	62	371	231	3	24	12	13	6	7	31·00	2·6	1·07	
...	14	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	83	114	245	22	394	276	6	10	22	28	...	16	21·2	5·7	2·3	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	68	83	24	254	154	5	3	4	3	...	9	56·9	2·5	2·06	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	114	106	498	27	328	289	10	5	13	4	...	13	30·7	1·0	2·01	
...	24	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	313	389	910	135	1,347	940	24	42	50	48	6	45	32·7	1·6	1·8	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	56	124	37	162	154	12	4	3	2	1	5	22·7	·7	1·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	23	35	60	15	130	124	5	7	4	...	...	2	19·3	1·0	·7	
...	3	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	26	56	154	27	223	243	7	20	11	2	...	8	23·1	·7	1·6	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	49	147	338	79	535	531	25	31	18	4	1	15	23·09	·8	1·3	
...	83	1	...	1	4	3	114	11	1,019	1,715	2,880	1,288	7,297	4,912	135	366	243	146	45	287	41·4	1·6	2·1	
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	106	120	252	77	619	606	19	26	12	15	6	26	31·6	·9	2·06	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	69	85	173	23	394	325	9	4	6	3	...	14	21·3	·7	1·3	
...	2	...	...	...	...	21	45	...	...	68	99	33	343	224	15	7	6	...	...	6	56·5	1·0	1·	
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	145	61	87	32	243	234	9	10	9	1	...	12	26·2	1·0	2·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	36	51	171	25	166	190	4	...	6	...	...	5	12·5	·9	1·3	
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	45	51	121	43	169	275	13	4	2	...	...	5	31·5	·9	·9	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	44	47	70	24	201	244	10	2	8	1	...	8	23·1	·8	1·7	
...	14	...	...	...	...	24	65	1	445	483	964	262	2,155	2,142	79	53	56	20	6	76	30·2	1·1	1·6	
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	31	51	195	17	181	286	2	4	3	...	...	8	22·3	·2	1·6	
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	72	49	73	33	176	274	10	6	4	1	...	8	25·2	·9	1·6	
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	5	62	75	54	334	177	6	10	15	3	3	25	42·1	2·2	4·4	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	29	39	14	133	113	2	5	5	2	...	1	75·3	1·5	·3	
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	29	64	131	19	166	200	1	5	3	...	...	2	13·3	·6	·5	
...	7	...	...	...	2	3	19	...	139	255	513	137	990	1,050	21	30	30	6	3	44	33·6	1·1	2·02	
...	21	...	...	...	2	27	84	1	584	738	1,477	399	3,145	3,192	100	83	86	26	9	120	31·04	1·1	1·7	
...	11	...	...	...	4	...	2	13	43	68	93	66	222	275	13	15	22	10	...	9	37·3	1·3	1·5	
...	2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	93	49	49	35	200	149	9	21	10	1	...	4	29·1	1·6	1·04	
...	4	...	...	...	...	2	11	...	134	48	100	49	149	186	9	6	14	2	...	2	19·5	·6	·5	
...	17	...	...	...	6	2	14	13	210	156	241	150	571	610	31	42	46	13	...	15	29·8	1·3	1·1	
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	86	75	157	35	201	251	4	7	21	1	...	3	37·3	1·2	·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	12	73	150	27	253	134	2	5	10	...	...	2	63·5	2·6	·4	
...	8	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	15	33	56	13	127	107	1	5	8	1	...	2	43·7	2·2	·8	
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	36	44	43	23	196	128	6	4	13	...	2	1	41·4	1·0	·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	28	54	1	104	76	7	4	4	1	...	2	45·3	2·8	1·1	
1	11	...	...	...	...	2	9	2	149	253	460	99	881	696	20	25	56	3	2	10	46·4	1·7	·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	133	1	...	1	12	34	221	27	1,962	2,865	5,058	1,936	11,910	9,431	286	516	431	188	56	433	38·0	1·1	1·8	

D.—

3.—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and General*

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Name of District.	Total strength.				Armament of the force.					Dismissed.		Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act.	
				Sanctioned.		Actual.		With fire-arms.			Not with fire-arms.					
				Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Number provided with rifles (special reserves, etc.)	Number provided with breech-loading smooth-bores or carbines.	Number provided with muzzle-loading smooth-bores.	Number provided with swords.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
			Railway Police.													
		1	East Indian Railway, including Tarkessur, Nalhati and Bengal-Nagpur Railways.	62	207	61	204	...	...	...	5	252	2	1	10	34
		2	Tirhut and Bengal North-Western Railway.	20	58	20	58	...	...	...	1	75	...	2	3	3
		3	Eastern Bengal Railway system, including Assam, Cooch Bihar and Duars Railways.	71	236	70	232	...	...	...	5	282	1	14	11	6
		4	East Coast Railway Police.	2	17	2	17	...	...	...	1	17	...	1	1	2
			Total Railway Police ...	155	518	153	511	...	...	...	12	626	3	...	25	45
			Military Police.													
			Dacca	14	86	13	84	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
			Bhagalpur	14	86	13	84	98	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	9
			Champdani	14	86	14	80	98	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	3
			Dumka	14	86	14	82	98	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7
			Total, Military Police ...	56	344	54	330	392	...	...	10	...	...	1	1	19
			Grand total ...	3,689	20,930	3,604	20,721	530	4,070	...	1,480	17,361	25	473	1,058	2,300

POLICE—*continued.*

Internal Management of the Force for 1898—concluded.

PUNISHMENTS.								REWARDS.		EDUCATION.					NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.						PERCENTAGE TO TOTAL ACTUAL STRENGTH OF			
Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court.																								
Under Police Act.		Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX of Penal Code.		Other offences.		Rewarded during the year.		Number of Police who can read and write.														
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Officers.	Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	REMARKS.
18	19	20	21	23	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	40	67	48	19	118	128	5	6		4	...	5	77·3	2·1	1·8	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	17	20	13	3	40	35	...	2	2	...	...	1			1·2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	...	77	69	83	52	164	86	...	11	15	5	2	8	...	...	2·6	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	9	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	121·0	·1	...	
...	1	...	...	...	...	3	12	...	134	158	145	74	331	259	5	19	21	9	2	14	34·3	·3	2·1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	12	30	31	53	13	...	6	...	24	...	1	98·9	2·1	1·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	67	6	71	29	1	3	1	6	...	2	49·4	·9	2·0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	89	52	33	9	...	...	10	...	2	...	62·7	·9	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	78	17	56	23	...	1	...	1	...	...	14·5	·5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	51	255	106	213	65	1	10	11	31	2	3	66·5	1·6	·7	
1	133	1	...	1	12	37	233	27	2,103	3,074	5,458	2,116	12,454	9,755	292	545	463	228	60	449	38·2	1·	1·8	

D.—Police—*continued.*

3(*a*).—*Return showing Equipment, Discipline, and general Internal Management of the Calcutta Police Force for 1898.*

Province. (District.)	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Officers.	Total Strength. Sanctioned. Men.	Total Strength. Actual. Officers.	Total Strength. Actual. Men.	Armament of the force. With fire-arms. Number provided with (special reserves, rifles, &c).	With fire-arms. Number provided with smooth bores or carbines.	With fire-arms. Number provided with muzzle-loading bores.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with swords.	Not with fire-arms. Number provided with batons only.	Punishments. Dismissed. Officers.	Dismissed. Men.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Officers.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally or departmentally punished in any other way provided in section 7 of the Police Act. Men.	Punished judicially by a Magistrate or Sessions Court. Under Police Act. Officers.	Under Police Act. Men.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Officers.	Under sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code. Men.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Officers.	Under Chapter IX of Penal Code. Men.	Other offences. Officers.	Other offences. Men.	Rewarded. Rewarded during the year. By promotion.	Rewarded. Rewarded during the year. By khillats, presents, good-conduct stripes, or money rewards.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Officers.	Education. Number of Police who can read and write. Men.	Number enlisted during the year.	Of one year's service and under ten years.	Of ten years' service and upwards.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension or gratuity.	By resignation without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal.	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage to total actual strength of. Admission into hospital.	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	3	38	39
Calcutta, and Suburban Police, Government Guards, Salt Police, Port Police, Dock Police, Bridge Police, Mounted and Fort, Europeans, &c.	416(*a*)	2,686(*b*)	390	2,490	...	103(*c*)	...	48	2,333	9	50	59	442	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	354*	263	910	242	1,438	836	55	80	59	31	20	29	96·3	112·08	·96	* Rs. 3,634-4 paid in rewards.

(*a*) Includes the establishment for the steam launch.
(*b*) Includes dandies and manjhis of the River Police as well as River patrol boats.
(*c*) Includes 69 carbines and 33 revolvers.

D.—Police—*continued.*

4.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and man employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1998.

D.—

4.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Province (District).	Race.														
				Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.				
				District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
			Western Districts.															
Bengal.	Burdwan	1	Burdwan	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	94	524
		2	Birbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	39	230
		3	Bankura	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	313
		4	Midnapore	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	114	720
		5	Hooghly	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	109	681
		6	Howrah	1	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	61	620
			Total	6	2	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	468	3,088
			Central Districts.															
	Presidency	7	24-Parganas	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	185	1,135
		8	Nadia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	90	621
		9	Murshidabad	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	94	662
		10	Jessore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	76	410
		11	Khulna	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	68	322
			Total	5	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	513	3,150
	Rajshahi	12	Rajshahi	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	399
		13	Dinajpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	66	347
		14	Jalpaiguri	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	44	282
		15	Darjeeling	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	63	328
		16	Rangpur	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	73	379
		17	Bogra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	27	190
		18	Pabna	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	329
			Total	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	16	391	2,254
			Eastern Districts.															
	Dacca	19	Dacca	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	82	567
		20	Mymensingh	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	106	580
		21	Faridpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	73	355
		22	Backergunge	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	102	534
			Total	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	23	363	2,036
	Chittagong	23	Tippera	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	55	315
		24	Noakhali	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	41	235
		25	Chittagong	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	69	419
			Total	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	165	969
			Total for Bengal	21	7	4	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	2	89	1,900	11,497
Bihar.	Patna	26	Patna	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	130	1,161
		27	Gaya	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	101	640
		28	Shahabad	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	83	511
		29	Saran	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	75	480
		30	Champaran	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	57	322
		31	Muzaffarpur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	73	451
		32	Darbhanga	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	63	403
			Total	7	6	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	582	3,948
	Bhagalpur	33	Monghyr	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	67	414
		34	Bhagalpur	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	68	411
		35	Purnea	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	77	484
		36	Malda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	27	231
		37	Southal Parganas	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	62	319
			Total	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17	301	1,859
			Total for Bihar	11	9	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	41	883	5,807
Orissa.	Orissa	38	Cuttack	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	76	483
		39	Balasore	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	50	332
		40	Puri	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	53	329
			Total	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	179	1,144
			South-West Frontier Agency.															
Chota Nagpur.	Chota Nagpur	41	Hazaribagh	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	79	406
		42	Lohardaga	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		70	341
		43	Palamau	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	40	265
		44	Manbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	50	294
		45	Singhbhum	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	27	153
			Tota	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	2 6	1,399

POLICE—*continued.*

employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1898.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																								
OFFICERS.												MEN.												
		Hindus.												Hindus.										
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	High-caste Soodras.	Baidyas.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	High-caste Soodras.	Baidyas.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes	Other religions. Hillmen.	Grand total, officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	5	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
2	16	37	10	...	...	...	24	2	...	8	...	3	63	174	119	...	...	...	61	...	...	104	...	623
1	5	10	...	...	1	1	17	...	...	7	...	1	103	58	...	...	1	27	21	...	...	15	4	272
1	6	23	3	...	...	2	14	2	...	3	...	...	54	66	49	...	...	13	19	1	5	106	...	367
3	18	33	12	...	...	...	35	...	13	7	...	...	151	149	234	...	1	...	26	...	77	81	1	841
2	25	43	8	...	...	...	17	3	...	16	...	1	106	199	182	...	...	...	33	3	...	152	...	795
6	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	187	198	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	234	...	690
15	83	173	33	...	1	3	107	7	13	65	...	5	664	844	585	...	2	40	165	4	82	692	5	3,588
4	37	63	13	...	...	12	35	9	20	2	...	...	281	367	175	1	...	107	57	3	49	95	...	1,330
1	15	33	14	...	...	...	27	...	...	6	...	1	148	142	144	...	...	...	55	...	86	45	...	717
2	13	32	15	...	...	...	30	...	...	7	...	4	156	196	141	...	...	...	41	1	...	121	...	761
3	10	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	...	2	147	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213	1	492
1	6	21	4	...	...	...	18	6	7	9	...	1	107	52	31	...	...	2	32	4	57	36	...	394
10	81	178	46	...	...	12	110	15	27	65	...	8	841	804	491	1	...	109	185	8	192	510	1	3,694
1	13	14	2	2	...	...	14	1	5	19	...	1	104	63	113	...	...	...	67	2	39	10	...	470
...	6	26	2	1	...	...	25	...	7	3	...	...	75	68	50	...	...	...	92	...	33	22	...	417
1	11	11	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	15	1	...	38	60	64	...	1	...	...	...	...	88	31	329
3	4	7	...	39	...	...	8	...	...	6	...	5	9	22	27	218	...	...	7	...	...	40	...	395
1	16	23	2	...	...	...	...	...	35	...	...	...	123	73	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	141	...	456
...	9	8	4	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	95	21	9	...	...	25	22	...	...	18	...	220
2	8	26	3	...	...	...	10	2	4	...	...	...	133	73	33	...	1	...	52	1	14	22	...	384
8	67	115	18	45	...	...	64	5	51	43	1	6	577	380	334	218	2	25	240	3	86	352	31	2,671
2	9	23	6	...	...	...	36	...	...	13	...	1	93	87	156	...	...	...	16	...	89	...	125	686
2	7	34	7	...	...	...	45	12	...	7	...	...	184	101	81	...	2	...	129	...	...	82	1	694
...	3	19	...	...	...	7	29	8	...	12	...	...	152	46	...	...	...	44	60	4	...	43	1	433
2	13	37	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	54	1	1	138	98	87	...	...	34	...	...	...	175	1	646
6	32	113	13	...	...	12	110	20	...	86	1	2	567	332	324	...	2	78	205	4	89	305	128	2,429
2	9	8	9	...	...	1	26	1	...	3	...	...	130	48	38	...	...	28	42	4	...	24	1	374
2	5	15	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	...	18	98	31	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	1	280
3	13	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	4	1	80	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	156	494
7	27	33	13	...	...	1	26	1	...	67	4	19	308	129	55	...	...	28	42	4	...	226	158	1,148
46	290	612	123	45	1	28	417	48	91	326	6	40	2,957	2,489	1,789	219	6	280	837	23	449	2,085	323	13,530
5	57	7	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	252	203	535	...	...	...	...	...	...	171	...	1,299
3	37	6	14	...	...	...	36	...	5	8	...	...	230	131	173	...	...	...	38	...	58	10	...	749
4	30	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	...	...	143	89	191	...	...	...	50	...	...	38	...	602
4	33	8	13	...	...	...	17	...	2	4	...	...	104	89	209	...	...	...	23	...	13	42	...	561
1	27	4	8	...	...	...	18	...	...	2	...	...	99	40	84	...	2	...	76	...	16	3	2	382
2	23	6	16	...	...	...	21	...	7	3	...	...	105	45	136	...	...	...	33	...	84	28	...	509
1	21	4	12	...	1	...	22	...	1	6	...	...	100	28	150	...	...	...	18	...	...	107	...	471
20	228	40	99	...	1	...	114	...	15	108	...	...	1,033	625	1,478	...	2	...	238	...	171	399	2	4,573
1	23	11	15	...	1	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	98	48	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	65	...	435
2	27	8	8	...	...	1	20	...	1	7	...	...	116	47	164	...	...	...	13	...	15	56	...	485
2	28	12	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	5	...	117	67	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	86	567
...	7	9	3	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	...	...	37	42	85	...	...	...	41	...	16	10	...	261
2	11	20	10	...	...	...	20	2	1	...	2	...	31	88	123	...	...	...	17	...	26	...	34	357
7	96	60	45	...	1	1	49	2	4	54	7	...	339	292	695	...	...	...	71	...	57	225	120	2,185
27	324	100	144	...	2	1	163	2	19	162	7	...	1,432	917	2,173	...	2	...	309	...	228	624	122	6,758
5	25	16	4	...	2	...	18	...	1	11	...	8	268	22	35	...	...	...	28	...	18	104	...	565
5	8	13	5	...	...	...	12	1	6	3	...	5	131	47	45	...	...	...	7	...	33	64	...	385
3	9	12	6	...	1	2	2	...	14	7	...	2	123	20	23	...	1	11	4	...	52	88	...	385
13	42	41	15	...	3	2	32	1	21	21	...	15	527	89	103	...	1	11	39	...	103	256	...	1,335
1	36	6	6	...	...	...	31	...	...	2	...	...	159	31	88	...	...	...	47	...	26	47	8	483
4	32	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	3	17	98	36	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	65	415
1	18	2	7	...	...	...	14	...	...	1	...	...	76	42	49	...	...	...	21	...	...	17	...	248
2	6	15	3	1	...	...	26	...	...	1	...	8	28	53	125	...	...	...	47	...	33	...	...	348
1	4	7	5	...	...	...	6	...	1	3	2	1	9	12	5	...	...	...	5	...	8	13	100	182
9	96	34	28	1	...	...	77	...	1	31	5	26	370	174	331	...	...	...	120	...	67	133	173	1,681

D.—

4.—Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of Officers and men

Province.	Commissioner's Division.	Serial number.	Province (District).	Race.														
				Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.				
				District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.	District Superintendents.	Assistant District Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Deputy or Sub-Inspectors or Chief Constables and Head Constables or Sergeants.	Constables.
1	2	3	4		6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		46	Government Railway Police, Howrah	1	...	1	4	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	56	198
		47	Government Railway Police, Tirhut System ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	58
		48	Government Railway Police, Eastern System ...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	64	232
		49	Government Railway Police, East Coast Railway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17
			Total ...	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	5	141	505
			Military Police.															
		50	Dacca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	84
		51	Dumka	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	82
		52	Bhagalpur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	84
		53	Champdani ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	13	80
			Total ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	51	330
		54	Inspector-General's Reserve, with Special Sub-Inspectors of drugging cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	30
			Grand Total ...	42	18	11	14	...	...	1	5	3	...	3	3	158	3,423	20,712

POLICE—*continued.*

employed in the Police of the Lower Provinces during the year 1898—concluded.

RELIGION OR CASTE.																							
OFFICERS.												MEN.											
		Hindus.												Hindus.									
Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	High-caste Soodras.	Baidyas.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Chhatris.	High-caste Soodras.	Baidyas.	Low-caste Soodras.	Hindus of all other castes.	Other religions. Hillmen.	Grand total, officers and men.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
11	13	14	...	...	1	6	16	1	...	6	...	...	36	43	33	...	1	42	10	...	14	20	...	266
1	7	5	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	3	...	...	11	14	14	...	...	4	2	...	8	5	...	78
3	8	29	1	...	...	...	22	7	...	1	...	...	77	46	53	...	...	...	8	9	...	39	...	303
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	19
15	28	49	1	...	1	7	41	8	1	10	...	...	134	104	101	...	1	46	20	9	24	66	...	606
...	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	10	14	50	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	97
...	2	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	7	25	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	...	96
1	3	2	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	17	...	42	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	97
1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	13	37	...	6	...	...	...	18	...	...	95
2	11	11	17	1	...	4	...	...	6	3	...	8	58	80	87	42	6	...	...	...	46	3	...	385
...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	37
112	794	851	328	47	7	42	730	59	139	553	18	100	5,484	3,858	4,584	261	16	337	1,325	33	917	3,160	618	24,393

D.—Police—*continued.*

4(a).—*Return showing the Race and Religion or Caste of officers and men employed in the Calcutta Police.*

Province (District.)	Race.																	Religion or Caste.																		
	Europeans.					Eurasians.					Natives.							Officers.									Men.										
																				Hindus.					Other religions.				Hindus.					Other religions.		Grand total. Officers and men.
	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Darogas.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.	Brahmos.		Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Goorkhas.	Sikhs.	Hindus of all other castes.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
Town Police, including Reserve Force and Detective Department.	3	17	...	...	57	1	2	...	...	...	1	14	3	9	43	131	1,538	80	77	56	29	...	2	37	...	...	...	521	465	325	...	...	227	....	...	1,819
Suburban Police, including Sealdah and Alipur Courts.	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	4	2	24	29	727	7	19	16	5	...	...	28	1	...	...	212	183	117	...	...	215	...	...	803
River Police, including Hooghly Bridge guard and Kidderpore Docks.	1	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	3	...	5	16	225	6	17	5	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	126	49	...	...	...	50	...	...	356
Total ...	6	24	...	...	59	1	3	...	...	...	1	25	10	11	72	176	2,490	93	113	77	34	...	2	68	1	...	...	859	697	442	...	...	492	...	...	2,978

D.—Police—*continued.*

5.—Return showing the Number of Persons Convicted in Cognizable and Non-cognizable Cases during the year 1898 in the several districts in Bengal.

Province.	Commissioners' Divisions.	Names of Districts.	Population.	Number of cognizable cases reported.	Number of persons convicted in cognizable cases.	Number of persons convicted in non-cognizable cases.	Total number of persons convicted in cognizable and non-cognizable cases.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bengal ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	4,992	2,866	1,227	4,093
		Birbhum ...	797,833	2,418	1,134	409	1,543
		Bankura ...	1,069,668	2,249	1,084	753	1,837
		Midnapore ...	2,631,516	6,516	2,888	1,649	4,537
		Hooghly ...	1,034,296	3,523	1,963	961	2,924
		Howrah ...	763,625	6,233	6,008	3,998	10,006
		Total ...	7,688,818	25,931	15,943	8,997	24,940
	Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	6,275	3,451	3,297	6,748
		Nadia ...	1,644,108	4,965	2,424	1,210	3,634
		Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	3,337	1,921	579	2,500
		Jessore ...	1,888,827	4,238	1,353	1,540	2,893
		Khulna ...	1,177,652	2,878	1,401	1,797	3,198
		Total ...	7,853,566	21,693	10,550	8,423	18,973
	Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,313,336	3,530	1,143	637	1,780
		Dinajpur ...	1,555,835	2,510	672	553	1,225
		Jalpaiguri ...	681,352	1,532	593	194	787
		Darjeeling ...	223,314	1,544	1,105	629	1,734
		Rangpur ...	2,065,464	3,644	1,123	451	1,574
		Bogra ...	817,494	1,963	793	349	1,142
		Pabna ...	1,361,223	2,602	768	508	1,276
		Total ...	8,018,018	17,325	6,197	3,321	9,518
	Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	5,874	3,130	1,841	4,971
		Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	8,246	2,799	2,127	4,926
		Faridpur ...	1,823,543	4,351	2,352	817	3,169
		Backergunge ...	2,153,965	5,115	1,740	883	2,623
		Total ...	9,845,296	23,586	10,021	5,668	15,689
	Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	4,336	1,469	1,666	3,135
		Noakhali ...	1,009,693	2,109	609	489	1,098
		Chittagong ...	1,290,167	3,490	2,191	799	2,990
		Total ...	4,082,795	9,935	4,269	2,954	7,223
Bihar ...	Patna ...	Patna ...	1,769,004	5,856	3,229	1,409	4,638
		Gaya ...	2,138,331	5,730	3,303	1,366	4,669
		Shahabad ...	2,063,927	2,797	1,339	786	2,125
		Saran ...	2,466,065	4,109	1,573	1,649	3,222
		Champaran ...	1,859,465	3,225	1,220	298	1,518
		Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	4,242	1,946	1,033	2,979
		Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	4,106	1,831	568	2,399
		Total ...	15,811,604	30,065	14,441	7,109	21,550
	Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	5,486	2,160	923	3,083
		Bhagalpur ...	2,132,696	3,550	1,341	951	2,292
		Purnea ...	1,944,658	3,265	1,263	668	1,931
		Malda ...	814,919	1,467	712	342	1,054
		Sonthal Parganas ...	1,754,196	5,396	2,184	1,860	4,044
		Total ...	8,682,490	19,164	7,660	4,744	12,404
Orissa ...	Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	4,811	2,956	925	3,881
		Balasore ...	994,625	3,250	1,150	590	1,740
		Puri ...	944,998	4,660	2,736	533	3,269
		Total ...	3,877,294	12,721	6,842	2,048	8,890
Chota Nagpur	Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	2,617	1,389	194	1,583
		Ranchi ...	1,128,885	2,625	1,043	422	1,465
		Palamau ...	596,770	1,354	607	167	774
		Manbhum ...	1,193,328	3,228	1,728	397	2,125
		Singhbhum ...	545,488	1,749	1,192	600	1,792
		Total ...	4,628,792	11,573	5,959	1,780	7,739
		Grand Total ...	70,488,673	171,993	81,882	45,044	126,926

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the Police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*					
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	3	6	.....	1	.....
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	.....	8	.....	1	.....
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	2	68	3	8	5
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	160	1,487	351	420	200
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	2	8	.....	1	.....
		Total ...	167	1,577	354	431	205
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9		Murder ... ... „ dacoits	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10		Murder ... ... „ robbers	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
11		Murder ... ... „ *poison*	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
12		Other murders	2	2	.....	2	.....
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	1	.....	.....	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	.....	8	.....	6	1
15	376	Rape	2	57	11	33	5
16	377	Unnatural offences	.....	11	1	3	3
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants o concealment of birth	.....	11	4	3	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	1	3	.....	3	.....
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	.....	5	2	.....	.....
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	19	238	18	56	23
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	5	14	3	4	6
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	49	626	69	71	59
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	32	543	165	154	114
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	6	86	5	34	13
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	1	18	4	8	4
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	30	474	56	104	64
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	.....	8	.....	2	.....
		Total ...	148	2,107	338	483	294
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	2	11	2	5	.....
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
32	394 397 398	Robbery with hurt by poisonous or stupefying drugs...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Robbery with hurt by other means	.....	6	3	2	.....
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling-house	.....	5	.....	4	.....
		Robbery ... ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	.....	12	2	6	1
		Robbery ... ... other robberies	3	30	2	22	1
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 43 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	5	214	23	70	43
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal...	16	261	56	66	43
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	11	110	16	66	9
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	3	48	11	7	10
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	40	698	115	248	107
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	187	2,530	486	455	550
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	.....	10	.....	1	5
42	374	Compulsory labour	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total ...	187	2,540	486	456	555

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1898.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898.

Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED(d).					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.				
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, withdrawn, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	9	.....	.....	3	5	1	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	8	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
2	65	3	1	15	39	.....	3	100	8	.....
358	908	75	67	219	271	66	98	59·07	111	113
1	9	1	.....	5	3	1	.....	.....	...	.....
391	999	79	68	278	318	69	101	59·4	120	113
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....
1	7	1	.....	1	1	3	1	25	1	.....
22	26	4	.....	8	2	4	2	33·3	10	 1
4	6	.....	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	...	
3	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	100	...	 1
.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	
23	216	9	14	45	75	14	21	60	22	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
9	7	1	1	2	2	1	1	50	1	.....
69	537	25	17	119	99	18	11	57·9	35	255
212	198	25	10	73	19	24	11	31·4	55	16
30	57	7	4	28	9	3	2	40	10	5
8	7	.....	2	1	1	2	1	33·3	...	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
100	348	32	14	135	104	17	31	64·5	33	28
1	7	.....	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
485	1,432	105	63	421	319	90	83	47·9	172	347
4	7	1	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	...	.....
2	8	1	4	2	.....	3	.....	.....	1	2
17	14	2	5	5	1	3	.....	.....	5	.....
85	111	7	6	43	20	15	10	40·	11	12
73	148	15	3	76	28	9	15	62·5	10	10
60	45	7	4	8	10	12	2	14·2	4	9
10	30	1	1	16	8	2	.....	.....	2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
258	365	34	24	154	69	46	27	36·9	34	35
761	1,470	100	35	429	184	42	26	38·2	183	606
5	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	100	1	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
766	1,475	100	35	429	186	42	27	39·1	184	607

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	13	74	8	22	15
44	379 to 382	Theft { of cattle	11	262	23	105	11
		{ ordinary	1,544	10,587	2,700	2,491	2,187
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	136	1,946	564	272	440
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	8	77	17	24	10
46A	419, 420	Cheating	.....	7	.....	2	1
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	893	13,457	3,151	726	2,931
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	.....	49	1	6	5
		Total ...	2,604	26,399	6,464	3,648	5,609
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	3	24	1	3	4
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	69	443	4	86	5
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	.....	6	.....	.....	.....
52		——— Excise Laws	15	1,609	.....	3	346
53		——— Opium Act	2	206	1	1	7
54		——— Railway Laws	1	44	.....	1	.....
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	.....	109	.....	.....	.....
56		——— Arms Act	8	503	23	6	5
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9	1,107	26	54	45
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	19	726	35	52	81
		Total ...	116	4,777	89	206	493
		GRAND TOTAL ...	3,262	38,098	7,846	5,472	7,254

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1898—continued.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898—*concluded.*

Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number of cognizable offences committed that were tried.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		
				Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in acquittal or discharge.	Ending in conviction.			Cases of death, escape, lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
24	55	3	9	17	18	5	4	40·4	7	4
69	121	15	11	50	23	14	21	60·	12	1
3,391	6,049	333	305	2,033	1,008	307	207	40·3	1,476	409
515	1,003	113	57	535	170	43	28	39·4	164	63
18	50	6	2	16	12	8	4	33·3	7	3
1	6	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	50·	3	.....
3,396	7,802	264	102	1,921	1,287	78	84	51·8	909	3,523
22	26	1	3	16	5	.....	2	100·	3	.....
7,436	15,103	1,335	469	5,189	2,523	456	351	43·4	2,581	4,003
6	20	.....	.....	7	11	1	.....	.....	1	.....
3	455	.....	.....	101	256	22	73	76·8	40	3
.....	6	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
.....	1,624	6	1	100	1,494	.....	2	100	28	.....
.....	207	.....	1	28	171	.....	1	100	7	.....
1	44	1	.....	5	36	.....	.....	.....	2	1
.....	109	.....	.....	8	88	.....	.....	.....	13	1
4	485	12	.....	71	385	2	4	66·6	12	11
25	1,065	25	6	91	873	6	38	86·3	15	43
76	634	28	3	143	361	2	10	83·3	42	76
115	4,659	73	11	555	3,679	33	126	79·5	160	134
9,451	24,063	1,725	670	7,026	7,094	736	717	49·2	3,251	5,239

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons (*a*).	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Number acquitted on compromise, withdrawn, absconded, died, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138...	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	8	...	...	8	5	13	7	6	46·1	...	...
4	212 to 216 ...	Harbouring an offender... ...	5	6	2	...	9	...	9	6	3	33·3	...	...
5	224 to 226 ...	Other offences against public justice.	30	47	7	...	76	1	77	19	50	72·4	8	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158.	Rioting or unlawful assembly...	435	1,539	31	81	2,170	201	2,371	901	1,173	56·5	171	126
7	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier.	7	26	...	4	30	12	42	20	22	52·3	...	...
		Total ...	477	1,626	40	85	2,293	219	2,512	953	1,254	56·8	179	126
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
8	302, 303, 396... Murder ...	by thugs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	6	1	...	...	19	...	19	12	5	29·4	2	...
15	376	Rape	22	...	...	...	24	1	25	11	11	50·	3	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	1	5	...	...	6	...	6	3	2	40·	...	1
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	2	2	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	3	...	...	4	...	4	2	2	50·	...	...
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	1	...	...	1	1
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	89	176	1	11	284	21	305	97	148	60·4	27	33
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	9	8	...	...	17	4	21	13	5	27·7	3	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	109	474	11	75	507	29	536	168	139	45·2	35	194
24	363 to 369 ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	135	63	10	10	202	16	218	143	47	24·7	24	4
25	346 to 348 ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	30	54	...	1	88	1	89	57	24	29·1	7	1
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	4	3	...	...	9	1	10	4	6	60·	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	153	306	14	31	431	23	454	232	195	45·6	17	10
	304A, 338 ...	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	9	58	...	6	53	3	56	25	23	47·9	8	...
		Total ...	570	1,158	37	134	1,653	102	1,755	777	607	43·8	127	244
		Class III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dacoity	33	10	...	...	43	7	50	29	9	23·6	12	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100·	...	...
32	394, 397, 398 ...	Robbery with hurt. by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		by other means.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...
		on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	9	3	...	...	12	...	12	12	...	...	...	...
		other robberies...	2	10	...	...	15	4	19	16	3	15·7	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	36	145	1	24	174	3	177	106	45	29·8	17	9
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal.	34	110	1	17	141	8	149	85	53	38·4	6	5
36	454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	22	20	1	1	50	6	56	35	19	35·1	...	2
37	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	17	20	1	1	38	...	38	21	16	43·2	1	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	153	319	4	43	477	28	505	307	146	32·2	36	16

D.—Police—*continued.*

6.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898*—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*—*concluded*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons		Number appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								Number acquitted on compromise, withdrawn, absconded, died, &c.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
40	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	181	1,454	18	151	1,462	121	1,583	575	338	34·8	70	630
41	336, 337 ...	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	...	6	...	1	6	...	6	2	3	60·	1	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	181	1,460	18	152	1,468	121	1,589	577	341	35·02	71	630
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	33	21	5	3	46	9	55	32	20	38·4	3	...
44	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... {of cattle	58	123	...	1	209	4	213	130	73	35·9	9	1
		{ordinary	1,430	4,580	75	277	5,861	838	6,699	4,076	1,537	31·07	628	158
45	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust... ...	504	473	39	57	888	54	942	666	217	24·5	51	8
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	15	27	...	3	48	5	53	33	17	34·6	2	2
46A	419, 420	Cheating	13	255	...	24	250	17	267	106	45	29·8	15	101
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass ...	573	3,188	70	1,291	7,113	360	7,473	2,521	1,815	41·1	438	2,699
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle ...	12	30	...	...	44	...	44	29	13	29·2	3	...
		Total ...	2,638	13,697	189	1,655	14,459	1,287	15,746	7,592	4,036	34·7	1,149	2,969
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
49	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion ...	6	27	...	1	37	1	38	16	22	57·8	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C.P.C. and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	236	295	2	5	536	56	592	158	403	71·8	27	4
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	2	17	...	...	19	...	19	6	11	64·7	2	...
52		——— Excise Laws	227	877	...	...	1,740	7	1,756	144	1,590	91·6	21	11
53		——— Opium Act	16	149	...	...	236	1	237	46	186	80·1	5	...
54		——— Railway Laws	5	34	...	...	41	...	41	4	36	90·	...	1
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	70	...	...	86	...	86	5	75	93·7	6	...
56		——— Arms Act	56	450	...	25	482	3	485	77	393	82·6	7	8
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	94	1,013	23	27	1,235	9	1,244	138	1,046	88·3	13	47
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police. [Detail].	.....	209	780	4	54	961	13	974	271	588	68·4	30	85
		Total ...	842	3,712	29	112	5,382	99	5,473	865	4,310	83·3	111	156
		Grand Total ...	4,961	21,972	317	2,181	25,732	1,847	27,579	11,071	10,694	49·1	1,678	4,141

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a Police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	Reported during the year.						
				Investigated by the Police.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 6, and 10.
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*								
2	121 to 126, 128	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467, and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	4	243	...	...	243	100	15	262
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	15	...	...	15	100	3	18
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	17	386	...	...	386	100	21	424
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	94	3,695	2	5	3,702	99·8	12	3,803
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	1	63	...	...	63	100	2	66
		Total ...	116	4,402	2	5	4,409	99·8	53	4,573
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*								
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ,, dacoits	2	13	...	...	13	100	...	15
10		Murder ... ,, robbers	2	14	...	...	14	100	...	16
11		Murder ... ,, poison	3	43	...	...	43	100	...	46
12		Other murders	17	427	...	...	427	100	9	453
13	307	Attempts at murder	3	66	...	...	66	100	...	69
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	14	387	...	...	387	100	7	408
15	376	Rape	4	180	...	1	181	99·4	...	184
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	47	...	...	47	100	...	47
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	4	130	...	...	130	100	2	136
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	6	394	...	1	395	99·7	4	404
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	52	2,085	...	1	2,086	99·6	2	2,139
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	5	65	...	...	65	100	1	71
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	14	...	...	14	100	...	14
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	24	1,636	4	11	1,681	99·1	2	1,696
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	322	3	...	325	99·07	4	338
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	1	120	...	1	121	99·1	1	122
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	22	...	...	22	100	4	26
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	19	912	2	3	917	99·4	9	942
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	6	154	1	...	155	99·3	1	162
		Total ...	171	7,064	10	18	7,092	99·6	46	7,291
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	39	355	...	...	355	100	...	394
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5
		Robbery with hurt ... ,, other means	...	34	...	...	34	100	...	34
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling house	4	82	...	...	82	100	1	87
		Robbery ... ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	1	58	...	...	58	100	...	59
		Robbery ... ... other robberies	7	186	...	...	186	100	...	193
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	27	1,011	2	3	1,016	99·5	8	1,043
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal	27	851	...	17	868	98·04	...	878
		Ditto ditto (attempt)	2	67	...	...	67	100	...	69
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	759	28,332	559	3,326	32,217	87·9	5	29,655
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	11	1,053	81	668	1,802	58·4	...	1,145
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	7	385	2	4	391	98·4	...	394
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	1	8	...	...	8	100	1	10
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	1	4	...	...	4	100	1	6
		Total ...	886	32,432	644	4,018	37,094	87·4	16	33,978
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	34	1,423	1	6	1,430	99·5	...	1,458
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	1	53	...	...	53	100	...	54
42	374	Compulsory labour	1	1	...	...	1	100	...	2
		Total ...	36	1,477	1	6	1,484	99·5	...	1,514

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1898—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898.

NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).																REMARKS.
In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.			Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
		Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	1	1	8	...	31	5	171	14	185	70	105	60	40	1	9	1
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	14	2	16	8	6	42·8	2	...	1	1
27	3	11	9	1	63	2	300	15	315	82	216	72·4	31	9	16	1
1,168	6	94	112	21	169	120	2,131	231	2,362	855	1,222	58·8	340	199	247	38
2	...	...	...	...	4	3	60	2	62	15	33	71·7	3	2	9	...
1,246	10	106	129	22	269	130	2,676	264	2,940	1,030	1,587	60·6	416	211	282	41
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	8	1	7	...	7	1	3	75·	...	...	3	...
1	2	...	...	...	8	...	5	1	6	...	5	100	...	...	...	1
5	1	...	...	...	10	3	28	5	33	16	11	40·7	2	...	6	...
76	7	...	9	...	104	15	253	59	312	113	107	48·6	5	8	79	13
11	...	...	...	1	20	3	37	15	52	16	22	57·9	1	1	12	2
64	2	2	14	...	58	14	255	35	290	77	159	67·3	14	70	48	6
70	1	3	7	...	24	3	76	12	88	41	35	46·05	17	1	11	1
10	...	...	1	...	13	1	22	3	25	15	10	66·6	5	...	...	...
11	3	...	2	...	49	4	69	8	77	16	52	76·4	5	...	9	...
59	2	2	7	...	106	8	223	11	234	39	176	81·8	20	2	11	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	100	1	...	...	...
951	9	34	64	4	163	43	884	99	983	222	538	70·7	40	158	69	154
22	12	...	...	...	22	...	21	4	25·	11	8	42·1	3	1	6	...
3	...	...	1	...	2	...	8	...	8	5	3	37·5	1	2	...	...
422	10	29	60	7	344	42	785	34	819	135	304	69·2	35	55	47	333
137	1	5	8	2	30	8	147	16	163	68	75	52·4	31	13	15	5
41	...	2	6	1	21	5	48	3	51	33	17	36·5	20	8	1	...
3	...	...	...	...	4	...	18	3	21	8	10	55·5	4	...	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	3	22	31	1	171	22	501	22	523	197	231	59·8	94	57	30	5
40	...	4	2	1	11	1	103	6	109	33	61	64·8	14	14	13	2
2,123	53	103	212	17	1,169	173	3,492	336	3,828	1,047	1,588	64·3	312	290	363	530
42	...	1	6	1	198	23	132	35	167	62	88	58·6	9	...	17	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	...
4	...	...	...	...	13	...	17	...	17	3	12	80·	...	1	2	...
24	...	...	1	...	47	...	13	1	14	4	10	71·4	...	...	...	...
15	1	1	1	...	16	3	25	3	28	5	20	80·	...	1	3	...
66	1	3	4	...	39	7	72	...	72	30	40	57·1	7	5	2	...
269	8	12	33	1	499	13	195	27	222	104	92	46·9	39	19	23	
150	4	19	28	4	361	14	306	19	325	90	199	68·8	35	22	22	4
6	...	...	1	...	9	1	51	6	57	19	44	69·8	1	...	4	...
914	69	38	90	4	26,186	256	2,330	117	2,447	567	1,770	75·7	246	9	110	...
2	...	...	...	...	1,098	...	44	2	46	4	39	90·6	...	...	1	
132	2	12	14	1	74	11	147	6	153	36	104	74·2	26	7	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	11	4	6	60	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	2	6	1	1	100	...	...	2	2
1,626	85	86	178	11	28,544	328	3,348	219	3,567	929	2,427	2·3	363	64	197	14
487	10	19	90	5	297	34	501	27	528	141	158	52·8	46	15	17	212
7	1	...	...	...	10	...	37	...	37	5	29	85·2	2	3	1	2
1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
495	11	19	90	5	308	34	538	27	565	146	187	55·9	48	18	18	214

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence	Cases (originally reported at a Police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	Reported during the year.					Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (i.e., of columns 4, 5, 8 and 10).
				Investigated by the Police,		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 6) to total.		
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	10	588	3	16	606	97·2	3	602
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... of cattle	55	2,723	4	4	2,731	99·7	1	2,783
		ordinary	767	27,858	393	3,313	31,563	88·2	12	29,029
		attempt	3	74	3	13	90	82·3	...	80
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	25	667	...	...	667	100	1	693
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	54	1,877	...		1,879	99·8	...	1,931
46A	419, 420	Cheating	...	41	1	...	42	97·6	1	43
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	49	2,871	13	67	2,951	97·3	158	3,091
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	2	103	2	14	119	86·5	...	107
		Total ...	965	36,802	417	3,429	40,648	90·5	175	38,359
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	13	...	...	13	100	...	13
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character,...	13	793	...	...	793	100	2,986	3,792
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	1	113	...	...	113	100	59	173
53		——— Excise Laws	3	802	...	...	802	100	421	1,226
53		——— Opium Act	1	150	...	...	150	100	57	208
54		——— Railway Laws	3	218	...	...	218	100	23	249
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	27	...	...	27	100	499	526
56		——— Arms Act	10	815	...	...	815	100	508	1,333
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, Section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12	15,061	1	...	15,062	99·9	19,357	34,431
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	6	797	...	6	803	99·2	171	974
		Total ...	54	18,789	1	6	18,796	99·9	24,081	42,925
	Detail.]	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,328	100,967	1,075	7,482	109,524	92·1	24,371	128,641

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 2898—continued.

station, or taten up by the Police, in the year 1898—*concluded.*

Not sent to Magistrate (accused if any released under section 169, Criminal Procedure Code).					Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken, or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.														
		Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of year.												Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, and struck off, &c.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
79	1	10	21	1	164	1	317	7	324	99	221	69·03	44	5	3	1
548	5	44	67	6	764	33	1,323	40	1,363	323	994	75·4	169	44	38	8
6,224	134	298	497	46	12,845	611	8,877	431	9,308	2,031	6,822	77·05	1,200	217	401	54
3	...	1	1	...	27	1	38	2	40	5	33	86·8	9	2	2	...
143	7	8	13	1	157	19	343	20	363	92	247	72·8	39	19	22	2
146	4	33	34	4	72	10	1,642	63	1,705	248	1,392	84·8	77	24	55	10
4	...	...	...	...	6	1	34	...	34	6	24	80·	1	...	4	...
679	22	78	167	6	597	22	1,586	53	1,619	291	834	74·1	101	30	35	459
6	1	...	1	...	81	2	14	...	14	2	12	85·7	...	2	...	...
7,832	174	472	801	64	14,713	700	14,154	616	14,770	3,097	10,579	77·3	1,640	343	569	534
6	...	1	...	...	2	...	4	...	4	1	2	66·6	1	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	3,768	566	4,334	867	2,962	76·9	47	...	431	134
8	...	...	...	...	1	1	162	2	164	17	142	89·3	11	...	4	1
29	1	6	3	...	25	13	1,158	5	1,163	106	1,028	90·6	38	25	26	1
8	...	...	...	...	10	1	186	2	188	36	144	80·	20	...	8	..
20	1	8	3	...	55	1	166	3	169	27	136	83·4	7	1	4	2
...	...	...	...	1	7	...	518	...	518	13	505	97·4	1	1	...	...
24	1	3	3	...	18	10	1,280	9	1,289	117	1,152	90·7	81	2	20	...
74	5	3	5	...	81	15	34,251	98	34,349	1,579	32,527	95·3	121	6	104	
75	...	5	6	...	63	8	830	5	835	78	711	90·1	20	1	20	
244	8	26	20	1	272	49	42,323	690	43,013	2,841	39,249	93·2	347	36	620	303
11,566	341	812	1,430	120	45,275	1,414	60,532	2,152	63,684	9,090	55,018	86·01	3,126	1,062	2,040	1,630

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*					
2	121 to 130, 132	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes ...	8	200	2	1	50
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	21	...	1	...
5	224, to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	551	...	48	15
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	55	9,315	108	769	388
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	88	...	...	2
		Total ...	63	10,235	110	819	455
		CLASS II.—*Serious Offences against the Person.*					
8	302, 303, 396	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ... ,, dacoits	...	81	...	7	15
10		Murder ... ... ,, robbers	...	25	...	...	11
11		Murder ... ... ,, poison	1	53	...	1	7
12		Other murders	5	666	...	56	124
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	52	...	...	3
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	2	549	4	31	40
15	376	Rape	...	135	...	14	22
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	28	...	1	5
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	79	...	3	1
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	245	2	...	12
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	9	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	3	1,479	10	49	79
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	49	...	1	15
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	12	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	8	1,142	19	17	61
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	9	33	1	30	55
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	100	1	4	8
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	39	...	...	2
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	5	956	6	36	76
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	1	120	1	2	11
		Total ...	34	6,149	44	252	546
		CLASS III.—*Serious Offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*					
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	1	1,071	8	26	231
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs	...	5	...	1	...
		Robbery with hurt ... ,, other means	...	37	...	2	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling-house	...	45	...	1	21
		Robbery ... ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	81	...	...	18
		Robbery ... ... other robberies	...	137	3	1	18
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	499	6	20	78
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	5	483	6	12	43
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	35	...	2	1
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	7	3,698	16	73	587
		Ditto ditto (attempt) ...	...	40	...	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	268	6	1	22
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	45	...	...	7
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	45	...	...	...
		Total ...	13	6,689	45	139	1,076
		CLASS IV.—*Minor Offences against the Person.*					
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	7	1,096	28	26	106
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	52	...	...	9
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	1	...	...	...
		Total ...	7	1,149	28	26	115

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1898—continued.

at a Police-station, or in cases taken up the Police.

Percentage of column VIII to column V.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial. (a)	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted. (b)	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour). (c)	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns XV and XVI.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column V).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19·2	8	...	12	21	224	98	126	56·2	106	19	2
...	...	...	...	4	23	14	8	36·3	6	1	2
8·7	3	...	83	36	619	210	409	66·0	333	26	7
4·1	53	72	1,672	1,134	10,520	4,481	6,039	57·4	5,887	1,079	172
2·3	...	...	...	1	74	21	53	71·6	51	11	2
4·4	64	72	1,767	1,196	11,459	4,824	6,635	57·9	6,383	1,136	185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18·5	16	17	1	...	23	6	17	73·2	17	9	2
44·	...	...	...	7	21	9	12	57·1	11	...	...
13·2	2	1	3	5	40	27	13	32·5	9	10	2
18·6	35	...	42	109	517	357	160	30·9	146	131	15
3·8	...	2	5	16	52	30	22	42·3	18	15	2
7·2	10	3	42	101	530	276	254	47·9	206	109	6
16·3	...	...	28	28	152	89	63	41·4	45	16	1
17·8	2	...	1	5	27	17	10	37·0	3	...	...
1·2	...	1	2	10	79	19	60	75·9	59	9	1
4·8	...	...	7	14	234	50	184	78·6	159	13	9
...	...	...	...	...	9	6	3	33·3	3	...	...
5·3	10	4	278	204	1,500	598	902	60·1	740	118	263
30·6	1	...	1	4	30	18	12	40·	12	7	1
...	...	...	10	...	22	13	9	40·9	...	...	...
5·3	10	...	127	81	773	280	493	63·8	413	54	479
16·6	7	...	53	35	325	177	148	45·5	133	39	2
8·	...	...	37	9	132	91	41	31·0	27	4	3
5·1	...	...	...	5	37	21	16	43·2	15	5	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7·9	1	6	128	63	999	461	538	53·8	480	54	2
9·1	...	...	14	7	116	33	83	71·5	73	13	3
8·8	94	34	779	703	5,618	2,578	3,040	54·1	2,574	606	811
16·9	52	...	38	283	925	508	417	45·08	373	125	18
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	50	1	...	...
...	1	...	...	1	5	...	5	100	5	...	...
...	...	...	3	...	35	9	26	74·2	24	5	...
46·6	...	3	5	2	28	14	14	50·	11	1	...
22·2	...	...	4	6	67	27	40	59·7	34	6	...
13·1	1	...	14	1	127	54	73	57·4	65	6	3
15·6	7	4	87	51	486	297	189	38·8	145	58	10
8·9	3	3	63	32	500	192	308	61·6	264	31	12
2·8	1	1	3	2	34	5	29	85·2	27	...	...
15·05	32	15	207	207	3,549	1,147	2,402	67·6	2,294	145	7
...	...	...	1	2	40	5	35	87·5	34	3	...
8·2	...	1	47	18	304	134	170	55·9	132	12	...
15·5	...	...	1	3	39	14	25	64·1	24	2	1
...	...	...	...	41	41	27	14	34·1	13	32	13
14·5	97	26	473	650	6,181	2,433	3,748	60·6	3,416	426	64
9·6	15	2	219	60	753	393	360	47·8	291	35	499
17·3	...	...	1	1	42	8	34	80·9	33	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
9·9	15	2	220	61	795	401	394	49·5	324	36	502

D.—

6.—*Return of Cognizable*

PART IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to or in cases taken up by the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).	Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		CLASS V.—*Minor Offences against Property.*					
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	1	420	6	9	46
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... { of cattle ... ... ordinary	5 29	1,952 13,401	39 201	46 206	136 1,380
		Ditto ... ... ditto (attempts)	...	36	...	1	4
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	...	440	4	41	43
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	3	2,089	7	42	98
46A	419, 420	Cheating	...	49	...	4	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	1	2,773	55	19	137
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	17	...	...	2
		Total ...	39	21,777	303	428	1,826
		CLASS VI.—*Other Offences not specified above.*					
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	20	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B.), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	1	2,584	...	139	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	848	...	4	31
52		——— Excise Laws	...	1,293	2	5	17
53		——— Opium Act	...	219	...	...	4
54		——— Railway Laws	...	235	1	2	7
55		——— Salt and Custom Laws	...	526	...	...	...
56		——— Arms Act	1	1,318	...	4	2
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	9	35,815	1	3	10
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	.....	...	1,233	2	...	29
		Total ...	11	44,091	6	157	100
		GRAND TOTAL ...	167	90,090	536	1,821	4,118

POLICE—*continued.*

Crime for the year 1898—concluded.

at a Police-Station or in cases taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Percentage of column VIII to column V.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns XV and XVI.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column V).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS. Cases of death, escape, transfer, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, struck off, &c.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
10·9	3	1	47	9	425	171	254	59·7	223	6	2
6·9	5	2	197	78	2,052	645	1,407	68·5	1,309	54	13
10·1	71	36	1,393	860	13,643	4,258	9,385	68·7	8,461	695	79
11·1	...	...	1	...	33	4	29	87·8	28	...	...
9·7	5	1	31	22	419	134	285	67·8	266	27	2
3·6	9	2	175	127	2,787	679	2,108	75·5	1,971	88	17
...	...	...	3	...	37	10	27	72·9	27	13	2
4·9	57	...	431	131	2,258	723	1,535	67·9	1,334	58	331
11·7	...	...	1	...	16	2	14	87·5	14	...	...
8·3	150	42	2,279	1,227	21,670	6,626	15,044	69·4	13,633	941	996
...	...	...	11	1	30	3	27	90·	15	2	...
...	2	1	2,026	450	4,478	1,018	3,460	77·2	1,945	461	119
3·6	3	3	19	5	786	113	673	85·6	646	48	1
1·03	3	...	12	5	1,257	128	1,129	89·8	1,113	27	8
1·08	2	1	...	2	201	42	159	79·1	159	11	2
2·09	3	...	8	6	235	46	189	80·4	184	4	1
...	...	...	1	...	526	13	513	97·5	512	1	...
·1	2	1	15	9	1,318	141	1,177	88·8	1,060	20	...
·02	7	9	38	95	35,726	1,735	33,991	95·7	33,943	107	99
2·3	...	3	39	8	1,182	173	1,009	85·3	996	21	47
·2	22	18	2,169	581	45,739	3,412	42,327	92·5	40,573	703	277
4·4	442	194	7,687	4,418	91,462	20,274	71,188	77·3	66,933	3,847	2,835

D.—

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety, and Justice.*						
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 263A, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes.	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	224, 225, 225B and 226	Other offences against public justice ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	...	15	...	12	1	11
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	16	...	12	1	11
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
8		Murder ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	302, 303, 396	Murder ... by robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...
11		Murder ... by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	376	Rape by a person other than husband ...	...	1	1	...	1	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	8	...	...	...	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	31	2	3	5	2
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	1	48	14	17	25	30
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	21	2	8	1	5
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	3	...	...	...
		Total ...	1	109	22	28	32	38
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property, or against Property only.*						
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... by other means ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... other robberies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	...	5	...	...	...	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	5	...	...	...	2

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs).

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898.

Serial number.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.		Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.			
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
6	5	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	...	
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	37	...	...	9	8	6	2	25	...	
24	27	1	...	16	...	5	...	...	...	
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	13	1	...	4	4	5	...	...	...	
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	84	2	...	32	14	17	2	10·5	...	
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	

D.—

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime*

PART I.—Return of cases instituted by complaint to

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	Number remaining for disposal from previous year.	Number of complaints and cases instituted *suo motu* by a Magistrate.	Number of complaints dismissed after examining the complainant (section 203, Criminal Procedure Code).	Number of cases referred for investigation to the police.	Number otherwise investigated before issue of process.	Number dismissed after investigation under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	...	90	84	36	14	45
41	336, 337	Rash act, causing hurt or endangering life	...	5	2	1	1	1
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	95	86	37	15	46
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... { of cattle	...	...	...	...	...	...
		{ ordinary	7	119	49	146	12	129
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	8	391	62	76	28	73
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	1	3	2	1	...	...
46a	419 & 420	Cheating	1	123	40	42	16	30
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	187	37	14	8	15
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	46	7	7	...	...
		Total ...	17	779	217	286	64	247
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	1	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B.), C.P.C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	...	...	...	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	1	...	...	...	...
52		Excise Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...
53		Opium Act	...	...	...	...	...	...
54		Railway Laws	...	1	...	...	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	3	...	...	...	...
56		Arms Act	...	4	...	...	4	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	1	465	...	...	201	...
		Total ...		465	...	...	205	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	...	328	...	...	90	...
		Total ...	...	328	...	...	90	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	19	1,797	325	363	407	344

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—continued.

a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu* in the year 1898—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Number remaining for trial.	Number declared by a Court after trial never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	NUMBER OF COGNIZABLE OFFENCES COMMITTED THAT WERE TRIED.					Number of cognizable offences that were under investigation or trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
				Not referred to the police for investigation.		Referred to the police for investigation.				
				Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Percentage of convictions to total of columns 15 and 16.		
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
40	56	...	...	29	6	1	...	...	1	
41	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	59	...	...	31	8	1	...	...	1	
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	88	1	...	42	4	21	4	16	1	
45	243	...	...	161	25	23	1	4	3	
46	4	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
46a	154	3	...	91	8	8	...	...	8	
47	143	...	1	43	30	11	5	31·3	2	
48	39	...	...	11	...	5	3	37·5	...	
	671	4	1	349	67	70	13	15	14	
49	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
55	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	
56	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	
57	456	...	...	27	395	...	...	...	...	
	467	...	...	28	399	...	5	...	...	
58	317	...	...	11	287	...	...	...	...	
	317	...	...	11	287	...	...	...	...	
	1,697	6	1	457	778	88	29	18·5	15	

D.—Police—*continued.*

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons—		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, Safety and Justice.*												
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	231 to 263, 263A, 467 and 471.	Offences relating to coin, stamps, and Government notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	212 to 216 and 216A	Harbouring an offender	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5	224, 225, 225B, and 226	Other offences against public justice.	...	1	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	...	...	
6	143 to 153, 157, 158	Rioting or unlawful assembly	14	44	1	...	22	...	22	9	13	59	...	
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	14	45	1	...	28	...	28	15	13	46·4	...	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
8	302, 303, 396	Murder... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9		Murder... ,, dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10		Murder... ,, robbers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11		Murder... ,, poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12		Other murders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	376	Rape by a person other than husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	14	...	...	11	...	9	5	2	28·5	...	
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	21	17	6	1	42	...	50	22	13	37	...	
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	18	15	3	2	34	2	36	33	...	...	...	
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	372, 373	Selling, letting or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	353, 354, 356, 357	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	10	17	4	3	17	...	17	12	5	29·4	...	
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	50	64	13	6	105	2	113	73	20	21·5	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against Person and Property or against Property only.*												
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt, by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery with hurt, by other means	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	392, 393	Robbery in dwelling-house.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Robbery other robberies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal.	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	
36	454, 455, 457 to 460	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total	2	1	...	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	

D.—Police—*continued.*

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)*—continued.

Part II.—Return of persons concerned in cases instituted by complaint to a Magistrate or by a Magistrate *suo motu*—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Number of persons against whom process issued.		Number of persons—		Number of persons appearing before Court (either personally or by pleader).	Number concerned in cases pending at beginning of year.	Total before Courts.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 11 and 12.	Number under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
			Warrant.	Summons.	Against whom warrant issued, but could not be executed.	Evading service of summons or not complying therewith, and whose attendance was not eventually obtained.								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	11	12	13	14	15
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement.	6	62	2	...	60	...	60	36	9	20	3	
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life.	1	4	1	...	6	...	6	2	2	50	...	
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	7	66	3	...	66	...	66	38	11	22·4	3	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44	379 to 382	Theft ... ... {of cattle ... ordinary ...	... 46	... 56	... 22	... 1	... 109	... ...	... 109	... 82	... 9	... 9·8	... 2	
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust ...	212	43	90	2	241	12	253	198	30	23	9	
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property ...	3	3	2	...	5	1	6	4	1	20	...	
46a	419 and 420	Cheating	128	48	62	1	183	1	184	144	7	4·6	11	
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	65	316	26	3	273	...	269	102	68	40	3	
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	454	466	202	7	811	14	821	530	115	18	25	
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion ...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51	Cognizable offences under the Acts specified.	Offences against: Gambling Act ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
52		Excise Laws ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53		Opium Act ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54		Railway Laws ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	
56		Arms Act	...	5	...	..	5	...	5	1	4	80	...	
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances ...	59	518	33	5	523	1	524	37	486	92·9	1	
		Total ...	59	529	33	5	535	1	536	38	496	92·8	1	
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	.....	23	395	19	6	371	...	371	28	343	92·4	...	
		Total ...	23	395	19	6	371	...	371	28	343	92·4	...	
		Grand Total ...	609	1,566	271	25	1,917	18	1,937	724	998	57·9	29	

D.—POLICE

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported at a police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						
				INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*								
2	131 to 136, 138	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes	...	17	...	...	17	100	...	17
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	12	...	...	12	100	10	22
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	17	...	...	17	100	2	19
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	5	...	...	5	100	...	5
		Total	...	52	...	...	52	100	12	64
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*								
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9		Murder ... ... by dacoits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10		Murder ... ... by robbers	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
11		Murder ... ... by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
15	376	Rape	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	13	...	...	13	100	...	13
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	1	68	...	...	68	100	...	69
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant.	...	6	...	...	6	100	1	7
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	100	...	...	100	100	...	100
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	6	...	...	6	100	...	6
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	372, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	...	51	...	...	51	100	12	63
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
		Total ...	1	266	...	...	266	100	13	280
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*								
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt ... ... by poisonous or stupefying drugs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery with hurt ... ... by other mean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... in dwelling-house ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Robbery ... ... other robberies	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	3	...	...	3	100	1	4
35	428, 429	Mischief by killing, poisoning or maiming any animal ...	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
36	454, 455, 457 to 460 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	...	204	...	1	205	99·5	...	204
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt.	...	22	...	...	22	100	...	22
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	1	...	...	1	10	...	1
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers and thieves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	236	...	1	237	99·5	1	237

—continued.

year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898.

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					Cases, other than those in columns 12 to 16, in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	IN WHICH MAGISTRATE SENT FOR THE ACCUSED AND TRIED THE CASE.														
			Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of the year.												
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	1	15	5	8	61·5	...	...	2	
4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	4	13	76·4	2	...	...	
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	17	1	18	...	16	100	1	1	...	
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	4	80·	...	...	...	1 convicted under section 505, Indian Penal Code.
	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	57	2	59	11	41	78·8	3	1	2	
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	6	...	4	100	...	...	1	
13	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	1	1	50	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	100	1	...	...	
15	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	33·3	...	...	...	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	...	13	100	...	...	...	
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	65	1	66	10	48	82·7	...	7	...	5 compounded. 1 transferred to serial 23 and 2 convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	5	71·4	...	...	...	
23	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	98	2	100	23	66	74·1	...	18	1	6 compounded and 3 under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	3	100	...	1	...	
25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	55	1	56	10	44	81·4	...	2	...	1 Under section 352, Indian Penal Code.
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	75·	...	...	...	
	9	5	...	...	...	6	...	260	5	265	49	190	79·4	1	28	2	
30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	Withdrawn.
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	1	50	...	1	...	
34	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66	...	...	...	Convicted under section 403, Indian Penal Code.
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	
36	5	41	...	...	...	42	...	116	4	120	5	107	95·5	3	...	3	1 absconded.
37	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	1	22	1	18	94·7	1	1	...	1 accused died.
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	7	42	...	...	...	42	...	146	6	152	9	129	93·4	4	2	3	

D.—POLICE

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

PART III.—Return of cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	Offence.	Cases (originally reported as a police-station or taken up on suspicion by the Police) pending under Police investigation from 189 .	REPORTED DURING THE YEAR.						
				INVESTIGATED BY THE POLICE.		Not investigated.	Total.	Percentage of cases investigated at once on report (column 5) to total.	Cases taken up by Station Officer otherwise than upon report.	Total of cases investigated by the Police (*i.e.* of columns 4, 5, 6 and 10).
				Upon the report.	Under Magistrate's order after investigation had been refused by the Police.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*								
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	39	...	1	40	97·5	...	39
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	29	...	...	29	100	7	36
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	68	...	1	69	98·55	7	75
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*								
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	3	...	...	3	100	...	3
44	379 to 382	Theft of cattle	...	35	...	1	36	97·2	...	35
		Theft ordinary	1	1,481	...	214	1,695	87·4	...	1,482
		Attempt at theft	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
45	406 to 409	Criminal breach of trust	2	195	...	7	202	96·5	...	197
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	128	...	...	128	100	...	128
46A	419, 420	Cheating	...	28	...	...	28	100	...	28
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	69	...	...	69	100	...	69
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		Total	3	1,942	...	222	2,164	89·7	...	1,945
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*								
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	243	...	...	243	100	44	287
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	122	...	...	122	...	84	206
52		,, Excise Laws	...	19	...	...	19	100	17	36
53		,, Opium Act	...	45	...	...	45	100	10	55
54		,, Railway Laws	...	8	...	...	8	100	4	12
55		,, Salt and Custom Laws	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
56		,, Arms Act	...	7	...	...	7	...	5	12
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291, to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	4,000	...	...	4,000	100	164	4,164
		Possessing suspicious property	...	314	...	...	314	100	...	314
		Total	...	4,758	...	...	4,758	100	329	5,087
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Mutiny act	...	4	...	...	4	100	...	4
		Keeping a gaming house	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7
		Loitering	...	19	...	...	19	100	10	29
		Offences by police officers	...	8	...	...	8	100	...	8
		Miscellaneous offences in the streets and other offences under Police Act.	...	12,312	...	...	12,312	100	2,478	14,790
		Port acts	...	784	...	...	784	100	...	784
		Cruelty to Animals	...	8,653	...	...	8,653	100	1,001	9,654
		Shipping act	...	108	...	...	108	100	...	108
		European Vagrancy	...	52	...	...	52	100	...	52
		Explosives act	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		Contagious Diseases Act	...	7	...	...	7	100	...	7
		Tramways Act	...	2	...	...	2	100	...	2
		Fisheries Act	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		Reformatory Act	...	1	...	...	1	100	...	1
		Total	...	21,959	...	...	21,959	100	3,489	25,448
		GRAND TOTAL	4	29,281	...	224	29,505	99·2	3,851	33,136

—continued.

year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—continued.

station, or taken up by the Police, in the year 1898—*continued.*

Serial number.	NOT SENT TO MAGISTRATE (ACCUSED, IF ANY, RELEASED UNDER SECTION 169, CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE).					Cases other than those in columns 12 to 16 in which the offender was not detected or apprehended.	Cases still under investigation by the Police at the end of the year.	Cases sent before the Magistrate.	Cases pending in Court at beginning of year.	Total of cases before the Courts.	Number ending in discharge or acquittal.	Number ending in conviction.	Percentage of cases ending in conviction to total of columns 22 and 23.	Number declared by Court after trial never to have occurred, or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held after trial that a non-cognizable offence only was committed.	Number still under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
	In which the Magistrate ordered case to be struck off as false, mistaken or non-cognizable.	In which no such order was passed, but the case was not tried by Magistrate.	In which Magistrate sent for the accused and tried the case.														
			Convicted.	Not convicted.	Pending at close of the year.												
•	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
40	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	33	4	37	6	28	82·3	1	3	1	1 case received by transfer from serial 37 and 1 convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	3	33	91·6	...	...	...	
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	69	4	73	9	61	87·1	1	3	1	
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	66·	...	...	...	
44	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	30	...	30	1	27	96·4	...	...	...	2 transferred and 1 a lunatic.
	287	23	...	...	...	131	...	1,041	1	1,042	99	913	90·2	16	14	3	2 lunatics and 1 convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	100	...	...	...	
45	51	3	...	...	...	13	...	129	1	130	24	87	78·3	4	2	5	1 transferred.
46	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	127	1	128	13	112	96	...	4	...	
46A	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	...	26	9	15	289·6	1	2	1	
47	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1	67	7	53	62·5	...	3	...	3 compounded and 1 a lunatic.
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	88·3	...	...	...	
	344	26	...	...	...	106	...	1,425	4	1,429	154	1,212	88·7	21	25	9	
49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
50	29	7	...	...	...	...	1	250	1	251	24	220	90·1	...	...	4	1 escaped, 1 abandoned and 1 withdrawn.
51	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	205	1	206	8	195	96	...	...	...	
52	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	...	34	2	32	94·1	...	...	...	
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2	57	5	52	91·2	...	...	...	
54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	1	11	91·6	...	...	...	
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	1	11	91·6	...	...	...	
57	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4,163	...	4,163	143	3,803	96·3	...	...	6	
	314	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	345	8	...	...	...	1	1	4,732	5	4,737	184	4,325	95·9	...	...	10	
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	2	66	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	1	6	85	...	...	...	
	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	25	...	25	1	24	96	...	...	...	124 abandoned.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	3	100	...	...	...	
	180	36	...	...	...	...	6	14,410	...	14,410	251	13,248	98·1	...	...	...	158 abandoned and 1 escaped.
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	784	...	784	10	732	98	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,309	...	9,309	252	8,313	97·	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	108	...	108	8	100	92	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	...	52	4	48	92	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	2	5	71	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	100	...	...	...	
	182	38	...	...	...	...	6	24,719	...	24,719	531	22,485	97·6	...	...	...	
	893	124	...	...	...	196	8	31,408	26	31,434	947	28,443	96·7	30	66	20	

D.—POLICE

6a.—*Return of Cognizable Crime for the*

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail, under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence, &c.	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice.*				
2	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...	...	...	...
3	231 to 263, 467 and 471	Offences relating to coin, stamps and Government notes..	...	19	...	...
4	212 to 216	Harbouring an offender	...	1	...	...
5	224 to 226	Other offences against public justice	...	30	...	...
6	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly	...	88	...	1
7	140, 170, 171	Personating public servant or soldier	...	5	...	...
		Total ...	...	143	...	1
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*				
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder ... ... by thugs	...	...	...	...
9		,, dacoits	...	...	...	...
10		,, robbers	...	...	...	...
11		,, poison	...	...	...	...
12		Other murders	...	7	...	3
13	307	Attempts at murder	...	3	...	1
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	...	6	...	...
15	376	Rape	...	3	...	...
16	377	Unnatural offences	...	...	...	...
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth	...	...	...	...
18	305, 306, 309	Attempt at, and abetment of, suicide	...	13	...	...
19	329, 331, 333	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	...	...	...
20	325, 326, 335	Grievous hurt	...	86	...	1
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt	...	...	...	...
22	327, 330, 332	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession or deterring public servant	...	10	...	...
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon	...	141	...	1
24	363 to 369	Kidnapping or abduction	...	17	...	1
25	346 to 348	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret or for purpose of extortion	...	...	...	...
26	72, 373	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a minor for prostitution	...	...	...	...
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...	...	...	...
28	368, 354, 356, 357 ...	Criminal force to public servant or a woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine ...	...	93	...	2
29	304A, 338	Rash or negligent act causing death or grievous hurt ...	...	4	...	...
		Total ...	...	383	...	9
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property or against property only.*				
30	395, 397, 398	Dacoity	...	3	...	...
31	399, 402	Preparation and assembly for dacoity	...	...	...	...
32	394, 397, 398	Robbery with hurt { by poisonous or stupefying drugs... by other means	...	...	...	...
33	392, 393	Robbery ... ... { in dwelling-house ... ... on the highway between sunset and sunrise ... ... other robberies	...	...	...	...
34	270, 281, 282, 430 to 433	Serious mischief and cognate offences	...	4	...	...
35	435 to 440	Mischief by killing, poisoning, or maiming any animal ...	...	2	...	...
36	428, 429, 454, 455, 457 to 460.	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt	...	167	...	...
37	449 to 452	House-trespass with view to commit an offence or having made preparation for hurt	...	31	...	...
38	412, 413	Receiving stolen property by dacoity or habitually ...	...	5	...	...
39	311, 400, 401	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dacoits, robbers, and thieves	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	215	...	1
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*				
40	341 to 344	Wrongful restraint and confinement	...	58	...	...
41	336, 337	Rash act causing hurt or endangering life	...	45	...	...
42	374	Compulsory labour	...	...	...	...
		Total	...	103	...	...

—continued.

year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—continued.

station, or in cases taken up by the Police—*continued.*

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	...	3	19	8	9	52·9	9	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
...	...	1	...	1	...	28	9	19	67·8	19	...	
2	40	6	5	...	6	81	10	71	87·6	65	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	4	80	4	...	
2	40	10	5	1	9	134	29	103	78·	97	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	7	...	4	100	4	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	50	1	...	
...	...	1	...	...	1	6*	3	3	50	3	...	* 1 an absconder of 1897 since arrested and convicted.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	33	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	100	13	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	3	5	87	19	59	75·6	58	...	8 compromised 1 transferred to serial 23 and 3 convicted under section 323, Indian Penal Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5	50	5	...	
10	7·1	1	...	...	1	134	36	88	70·9	87	1	8 compounded and 1 a lunatic and 4 convicted under non-cognizable section 323, Indian Penal Code.
1	5·8	1	...	...	...	15	4	10	71·4	10	...	1 escaped and 2 convicted under non-cognizable section 323, Indian Penal Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	...	4	2	96	26	70	72·9	65	...	1 convicted under non-cognizable section 352, Indian Penal Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	75	3	...	
11	2·9	9	...	7	9	378	97	257	72·5	229	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 person transferred to other districts and case against 2 persons withdrawn.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	75	4	...	Convicted under non-cognizable section 403, Indian Penal Code.
...	...	1	...	...	1	3	1	2	66	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	...	...	
15	8·9	2	...	...	5	154	18	123	87·2	121	12	1 escaped and 1 acquitted on appeal.
1	3·2	...	...	...	1	31	4	26	86·6	25	...	1 died and 1 convicted under non-cognizable section 506, Indian Penal Code.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16	7·8	3	...	...	7	201	25	155	86·1	151	12	
...	...	4	...	...	7	61	15	45	75	41	1	3 received by transfer from serial 37.
...	...	2	...	...	1	44	4	39	90·6	39	1	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6	...	...	8	105	19	84	81·5	80	2	

D.—POLICE

6a.—Return of Cognizable Crime for the

Part IV.—Return of persons concerned in cases reported at a Police-

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons in Police custody, or on bail under section 170, Criminal Procedure Code, at beginning of year, as concerned in cases reported to, or in cases taken up by, the Police.	Persons arrested by the Police.		Persons not arrested because absconded (in cases occurring during the year).
				Upon the report or other information.	Under Magistrate's orders after investigation had been refused by the Police or the Police had reported the charge to be false.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*				
43	453, 456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	...	4	...	...
44	379 to 382	Theft ... of cattle	...	40	...	3
		Theft ... ordinary	...	1,389	...	40
		Attempt at theft	...	2	...	...
45	406 to 408	Criminal breach of trust	...	207	...	19
46	411, 414	Receiving stolen property	...	200	...	4
46A	419 to 420	Cheating	...	31	...	...
47	447, 448	Criminal or house-trespass	...	98	...	...
48	461, 462	Breaking closed receptacle	...	5	...	...
		Total	...	1,976	...	66
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*				
49	295 to 297	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...
50	Chapter VIII (B), C. P. C., and Act IX of 1874.	Vagrancy and bad character	...	338	...	...
51	Cognizable offences under the Act specified.	Offences against Gambling Act	...	595	...	...
52		Excise Laws	...	39	...	...
53		Opium Act	...	68	...	1
54		Railway Laws	...	12	...	...
55		Salt and Custom Laws	...	1	...	...
56		Arms Act	...	13	...	...
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285, 286, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V of 1861 and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	...	9,184	...	...
		Possessing suspicious property	...	320	...	...
58	Other special and local laws cognizable by Police.	Lurking	...	11	...	...
		Mutiny Act	...	4	...	...
		Keeping a gaming house, &c.	...	67	...	...
		Loitering	...	33	...	...
		Offences by police officers	...	3	...	5
		Miscellaneous offences in the streets and other offences under police act	...	14,528	...	...
		Port Acts	...	1,210	...	...
		Cruelty to animals	...	11,136	...	...
		Fisheries Act	...	2	...	...
		Reformatory Act	...	1	...	...
		Shipping Acts	...	237	...	...
		European Vagrancy	...	58	...	...
		Explosives Act	...	1	...	...
		Contagious Disease Animals Act	...	8	...	...
		Tramways Act	...	2	...	...
		Total	...	37,901	...	6
		GRAND TOTAL	...	40,721	...	83

—continued.

year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—concluded.

station, or taken up by the Police—*concluded.*

Persons released by the Station Officer under section 169, and not required to appear by Magistrate.	Percentage of column 8 to column 5.	Persons released by Magistrate's order before trial.	Persons on bail or still in Police custody at close of year.	Persons appearing under order of the Magistrate.	Persons whose cases were under trial before the Courts at beginning of year.	Total number of persons tried.	Number discharged or acquitted.	Number convicted (including those ordered to give security for good behaviour).	Percentage of number convicted on total of columns 15 and 16.	Number of persons convicted who had been arrested by the Police on report or information (column 5).	Number under trial at close of the year.	REMARKS.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	2	50	2	...	
1	2·5	1	...	...	1	36	1	32	96·9	31	...	4 transferred and 1 a lunatic.
157	11·3	41	...	11	2	1,204	176	1,015	85·2	1,011	4	3 lunatics, 1 transferred.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
54	15·3	3	...	1	2	153	40	103	72	102	7	1 transferred.
...	...	4	...	4	1	201	33	165	83·3	162	...	
...	...	1	...	...	...	30	18	11	37·9	11	1	
1	1·8	...	...	4	3	103	18	78	81·2	78	...	7 compounded and 1 a lunatic.
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	33	1	...	2 transferred.
213	4·8	50	...	20	9	1,738	290	1,409	82·9	1,400	12	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	4·	...	1	...	1	301	34	261	88·4	269	3	1 escaped, 1 abandoned and 1 withdrawn.
...	...	8	...	...	4	591	25	566	95·7	562	...	
1	4·	1	...	...	...	37	2	35	94·5	35	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5	73	10	63	86·3	63	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1	13	1	12	92·3	11	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	12	92·3	12	...	
...	...	44	7	...	...	8,959	304	8,654	96·6	8,654	...	174 abandoned.
320	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	18·1	3	...	...	...	6	...	6	100	6	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	66	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	67	19	48	71	48	...	
12	36·3	...	...	...	...	21	2	19	90	19	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	100	3	...	
201	1·3	...	...	...	...	14,327	277	14,048	98	14,048	...	
20	1·6	...	...	...	...	1,220	16	1,204	98	1,204	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	10,791	353	10,438	96·7	10,438	...	3 escaped and 342 abandoned.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	100	2	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
54	22·7	...	...	...	...	183	12	171	93	171	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	58	4	54	93	54	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	100	1	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	5	62	5	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	50	1	...	
641	·07	62	8	...	11	36,682	1,065	35,607	97·0	35,601	3	
883	2·1	140	13	28	53	39,239	1,525	37,615	96·5	37,558	34	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898.*

Part I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the Police.	Referred to Police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, &c.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate		Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation		Under trial.			
			With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.									With the Police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119 ..	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*																
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	4	1	...	5	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by Master of ship.	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice ...	9	103	265	3,046	4,065	64	7,488	315	1,695	4,734	1	113	300	27	...	303
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants ...	...	4	12	110	80	10	206	26	57	91	...	6	15	9	...	2
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	19	55	145	551	920	31	1,690	105	695	634	...	61	152	22	1	20
7	465 to 477 ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	1	4	37	146	31	4	219	46	78	55	...	11	20	6	...	3
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	15	51	113	4	181	7	43	123	...	2	3	2	...	1
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	...	...	2	11	1	...	14	4	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	...	3	13	52	339	7	407	8	105	280	...	1	4	3	...	6
		Total ...	29	171	489	3,974	5,550	120	10,213	511	2,679	5,929	1	194	494	69	1	335
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*																
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage	...	...	1	10	2	2	13	7	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	1	...	2	1	...	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12A	.....	Rape	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	1	1	13	3	3	18	10	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*																
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	4	40	36	656	8	38	744	400	185	77	4	27	28	11	...	12
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*																
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	72	731	856	41,527	257	356	43,443	20,895	3,722	4,102	37	599	858	299	3	12,928
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	2	7	2	179	2	3	192	105	19	50	...	8	...	...	...	10
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	6	286	493	17,473	251	237	18,509	7,811	1,986	2,259	9	329	503	39	2	5,566
		Total ...	80	1,024	1,351	59,180	512	596	62,147	28,811	5,728	6,413	46	936	1,366	338	5	18,504
		Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*																
18	417 to 420 ...	Cheating	13	37	105	1,594	28	45	1,777	951	422	205	5	35	71	30	1	57
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	14	19	403	43	24	479	210	123	102	...	12	10	4	...	18
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	...	2	8	34	11	1	55	7	15	18	...	2	7	...	...	6
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple)	8	149	239	9,168	58	144	9,622	4,824	1,227	910	3	160	296	64	4	2,134
		Total ...	21	202	371	11,199	140	214	11,933	5,992	1,787	1,235	8	209	384	98	5	2,215

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898*—continued.

PART I.—Return of Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Pending at beginning of year.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	Number tried.		Number of cases pending at close of the year.			Number declared by court never to have occurred or to be mistake of law or fact.	Number in which the court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	Cases of death, escape or lunacy during trial, and charges abandoned, withdrawn, compounded, &c.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate										Under investigation					
			With the police.	Otherwise, under investigation.	Under trial.						Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*																
22	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	4	1	52	2	1	59	26	6	12	...	2	...	1	...	12
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage ...	4	122	146	4,241	15	59	4,588	2,695	583	181	3	153	150	32	...	726
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	...	8	17	786	8	5	819	368	104	54	1	13	25	5	...	230
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	2	53	83	3,149	9	16	3,296	1,530	425	412	...	68	55	20	...	786
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisance ...	...	55	15	535	709	30	1,314	58	150	1,011	...	43	13	3	...	56
28	293A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	12	67	...	...	79	2	23	42	...	...	12	...	...	...
29	Offences under Chap. VIII(A), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	8	23	299	723	100	1,053	102	101	807	4	...	32	1	...	...
30	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	1	8	33	691	296	133	933	355	153	308	...	20	45	...	...	77
31	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	2	34	53	553	229	348	862	81	79	166	17	12	151	94	...	262
32	Cases under Chap. XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	...	7	33	1,212	...	27	1,252	484	333	225	...	11	22	...	...	177
33	Section 107, C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace ...	...	11	44	717	445	444	1,217	330	329	421	39	5	30	...	...	63
34	Section 250, C. P. C.	False and vexatious accusations ...	...	...	...	53	191	...	244	...	3	241	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Section 480, C. P. C.	Contempt of Court	...	...	...	8	3	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Section 514, C. P. C.	Forfeiture of bail bonds	...	1	4	42	382	...	429	10	79	336	...	1	12	...	...	1
37	Section 560, C. P. C.	Compensation for frivolous complaints, &c.	...	...	4	22	11	20	37	7	10	19	...	...	1	...	...	...
38	Section 144 ...	.....	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	22	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
39	Do. 133 ...	.....	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	8	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
40	Do. 551 ...	.....	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other special and local laws		...	486	699	29,532	3,764	42	34,990	6,296	4,187	17,454	27	470	563	565	...	4,338
		Total ...	9	796	1,076	41,909	6,791	1,275	50,581	12,405	6,497	21,693	92	802	1,138	721	...	7,234
		Grand Total ...	143	2,234	3,324	116,931	13,904	2,246	135,636	48,129	16,883	35,347	151	2,169	3,410	1,287	11	23,800

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898*—continued.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading or not complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns V and VI).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c., &c.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119 ...	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Class I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	4	3	...	7	...	3	4	57·14	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 225A, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice.	289	3,831	5,527	465	9,182	136	2,342	6,298	67·3	173	233	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223.	Offences by public servants	14	118	142	20	254	1	110	124	47·69	17	2	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	117	684	913	79	1,635	23	789	669	41·89	134	20	
7	465 to 477, 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	53	221	38	19	293	6	170	81	31·27	36	...	
8	264 to 267 ...	Offences relating to weights and measures.	4	47	127	...	178	4	37	135	77·58	1	1	
9	482 to 489 ...	Making or using false trade marks.	1	21	28	1	49	...	14	35	71·42	...	...	
10	149, 152A, 154 to 156, 160.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray.	12	117	1,075	6	1,198	...	335	841	70·55	12	10	
		Total ...	490	5,043	7,853	590	12,796	170	3,800	8,187	63·46	373	266	
		Class II.—*Serious offences against the person.*												
11	312 to 316 ...	Causing miscarriage ...	1	3	1	...	5	...	5	...	25·	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves.	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	100·	...	...	
12A	376	Rape by husband	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	
		Total ...	1	4	3	...	8	...	7	1	14·8	...	...	
		Class III.—*Serious offences against the property.*												
13	384 to 389 ...	Extortion	33	482	13	33	495	14	307	130	26·26	30	14	
		Total ...	33	482	13	33	495	14	307	130	26·26	30	14	
		Class IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	352, 355, 358 ...	Criminal force	825	32,726	58	11,646	21,963	2,466	4,883	5,445	16·60	481	8,688	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	40	3	2	41	...	7	31	72·09	...	3	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	544	16,720	202	5,410	12,056	1,719	2,773	3,057	18·06	374	4,133	
		Total ...	1,369	49,486	263	17,058	34,060	4,185	7,663	8,533	17·15	855	12,824	
		Class V.—*Minor offences against property.*												
18	417 and 418 ...	Cheating	71	929	30	134	896	62	526	251	26·17	38	19	
19	403, 404 ...	Criminal misappropriation of property.	17	296	29	46	296	3	158	127	39·07	4	4	
20	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.	7	6	10	2	61	2	26	25	44·64	4	4	
21	426, 427, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ...	265	6,896	60	2,184	5,037	437	1,535	1,198	17·20	181	1,666	
		Total ...	360	8,167	129	2,366	6,290	504	2,265	1,601	19·29	227	1,693	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898*—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in Non-cognizable cases—*concluded.*

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (viz., under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded or evading, nor of complying with summons during the year: also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Person discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns V and VI).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Cases of death, escape, or lunacy during trial and charges abandoned, compounded, withdrawn, &c., &c.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the Police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
22	296	Offences against religion...	... 3	2	2	... 3	4	... 3	... 14	2	50·	2	...	
23	490 to 492 ...	Criminal breach of contract of service.		56	2		53			18	31·03	...	18	
24	493 to 498 ...	Offences relating to marriage.	116	2,321	21	505	1,953	224	774	268	11·44	115	572	
25	500 to 502 ...	Defamation	13	485	11	80	429	48	142	57	11·49	13	169	
26	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ...	80	2,279	36	664	1,731	237	454	509	21·98	62	468	
27	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances	16	622	745	61	1,322	6	134	1,173	85·80	2	7	
28	291A	Keeping a lottery office ...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	100·	...	...	
29	Offences under Chap. VIII (*a*), C. P. C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	165	1,628	1,727	1	3,519	65	733	2,584	77·01	120	17	
30	Offences under Chap. X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	58	1,136	395	349	1,240	56	340	717	46·83	54	73	
31	Cases under Chap. XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immovable property.	50	540	218	35	773	48	263	234	30·87	64	164	
32	Cases under Chap XXXVI, C.P.C.	Maintenance of wives and children.	24	1,067	59	160	990	117	410	258	22·91	70	135	
	Proceedings under section 250, C. P. C. ...		...	124	64	...	188	...	1	187	99·46	...	...	
	Ditto ditto 514, C. P. C. ...		1	63	442	1	505	50	79	366	72·47	15	...	
	Ditto ditto 107, C. P. C. ...		102	2,134	1,396	328	3,304	92	1,194	1,903	55·60	39	16	
	Ditto ditto 480, C. P. C. ...		...	2	9	...	11	...	...	11	100·	...	...	
	Ditto ditto 551, C. P. C. ...		...	20	19	...	39	...	2	34	87·17	3	...	
	Ditto ditto 560, C. P. C. ...		...	...	26	...	26	...	...	26	100·	...	...	
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the police.		506	29,766	3,890	7,801	26,351	716	4,080	18,184	54·04	203	3,169	
		Total ...	1,134	42,246	9,052	9,998	42,439	1,662	8,620	26,592	43·38	756	4,809	
		Grand Total ...	3,387	105,428	17,313	30,040	96,088	6,535	22,662	45,044	30·69	2,241	19,605	

D.—

7a.—*Return of Non-cognizable Crime*

PART I.—Return of non-

Serial number.	LAW UNDER WHICH PUNISHABLE.	OFFENCE.	PENDING AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.			Instituted by complaint during the year.	Taken up by the Magistrate of his own motion or upon information from the police.	Referred to police for investigation.
			Under investigation by order of Magistrate.					
			With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.	Under trial.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c....	...	...	...	...	...	...
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*						
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228, 225A.	Offences against public justice	...	...	...	14	4	10
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223	Offences by public servants	...	...	...	1	...	...
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims, and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	...	...	1	29	1	5
7	465 to 477 and 477A	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	...	...	3	17	6	1
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures	...	...	...	2	...	...
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...	...	...	...	8	...	...
10	149, 154 to 156, 160, 160A ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	4	71	11	16
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*						
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves	...	...	...	...	...	...
12a	376	Rape by husband	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		CLASS III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*						
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	...	...	5	...	6
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*						
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	...	9	1,745	3	2
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	1	1,018	4	2
		Total ...	...	...	10	2,768	7	10
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*						
18	417 to 418	Cheating	...	...	2	53	...	...
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...	...	...	...	43	1	32
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	...	...	116	...	4
		Total ...	...	...	2	212	1	36
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*						
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...	...	...	...	4	...	1
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage	...	...	2	207	...	4
24	500 to 502	Defamation	...	...	2	51	...	...
25	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult	...	...	...	768	1	5
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290	Public and local nuisances	...	...	...	9	52	...
27	294A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Offences under Chapter VIII (A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	...	...	1	3	11	...
29	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C.P C.	Disputes as to immoveable property ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children ...	...	...	...	216	...	...
32	Chapter XLII, C. P. C. ...	Forfeiture of recognizance	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	...	...	5	1,259	64	10
	Special Laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police ...		...	...	19	38,317	385	...
		GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	40	42,627	468	72

POLICE—*continued.*

for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs).

cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Total for disposal (*i.e.*, total of columns 4 to 8).	Number dismissed without trial.	NUMBER TRIED.		NUMBER OF CASES PENDING AT CLOSE OF THE YEAR.			Number declared by Court never to have occurred or to be mistakes of law or fact.	Number in which the Court held that a cognizable offence was committed.	REMARKS.
			Ending in discharge or acquittal.	Ending in conviction.	Under investigation.		Under trial.			
					With the police.	Otherwise under investigation.				
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	23	1	2	19	...	...	...	...	...	
5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	43	11	16	6	...	...	2	...	...	
7	27	5	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	
8	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
9	8	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	
10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	104	19	32	36	...	...	3	...	...	
11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12*a*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
13	5	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	
14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15	2,229	583	340	413	...	...	5	...	...	
16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
17	1,150	350	205	150	...	...	4	...	...	
	3,384	935	548	563	...	...	9	...	...	
18	55	24	26	2	...	...	...	...	...	
19	59	19	24	5	...	...	1	1	...	
20	131	64	17	11	...	...	...	...	...	
	245	107	67	18	...	...	1	1	...	
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
23	252	69	99	9	...	...	2	1	...	
24	69	24	19	5	...	...	1	...	...	
25	979	418	152	94	...	...	3	2	1	
26	61	1	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	15	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
31	300	35	109	77	...	...	1	...	...	
32	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	..	...	
	1,688	548	380	267	...	...	8	3	1	
	38,873	136	2,005	8,107	...	...	337	1	...	
	44,294	1,745	3,032	8,991	...	...	358	5	1	

D.—Police—*continued.*

7a.—Return of Non-cognizable Crime for the year 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs)—concluded.

PART II.—Return of persons concerned in non-cognizable cases.

Serial number.	Law under which punishable.	Offence.	Persons concerned in cases pending at beginning of the year (*viz.*, under trial or against whom process had issued).	Persons against whom process issued.		Persons not arrested because absconded, or evading or not complying with summons during the year; also those against whom processes were outstanding at end of the year.	Appeared before the Courts.	Persons discharged after appearance without trial.	Persons tried.		Percentage of number convicted to number against whom process issued (columns 5 and 6).	Persons under trial at close of the year.	Remarks.
				On complaint.	On Magistrate's own motion, or information from the police.				Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	115	Abetment of offence not committed, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	117	Abetting commission of offence by public, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	118, 119	Concealing design to commit offence.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*												
2	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228 and 225A.	Offences against public justice ...	...	13	8	1	27	...	2	25	...	...	
5	161 to 169, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims and fraudulent deeds, and disposition of property.	1	30	1	1	41	3	20	6	19·3	5	
7	465 to 477 and 477A ...	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.	4	31	10	4	38	...	27	11	26·8	...	
8	264 to 267	Offences relating to weights and measures.	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
9	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks	...	12	...	...	9	...	1	6	50	2	
10	149, 154 to 156, 160 and 160A.	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	5	88	19	6	116	3	51	48	44·8	7	
	Class II.—*Serious offences against the Person.*												
11	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
12a	376	Rape by husband	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
		Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Class III.—*Serious offences against the Property.*												
13	384 to 389	Extortion	...	9	...	1	7	...	5	...	...	...	
	Class IV.—*Minor offences against the Person.*												
14	345	Wrongful confinement	...	234	...	...	234	...	94	139	59·4	1	
15	352, 355, 358	Criminal force	...	2,041	6	126	1,091	63	365	390	19·	4	
16	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation.	...	124	...	...	124	...	71	52	41·9	4	
17	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	1	1,221	4	41	437	40	241	127	10·3	...	
		Total ...	1	3,629	10	168	1,943	103	776	708	19·4	9	
	Class V.—*Minor offences against Property.*												
18	417 and 418	Cheating	2	30	...	6	26	1	23	2	6·6	...	
19	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property.	...	43	3	6	45	8	28	4	8·7	1	
20	426, 427, 434	Mischief (simple)	...	161	...	...	44	4	21	13	8·	...	
		Total ...	2	234	3	12	115	13	72	19	8·	1	
	Class VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*												
21	298	Offences against religion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service.	...	14	...	2	1	...	...	1	7	...	
23	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ...	4	196	...	39	172	27	120	10	5	4	
24	500 to 502	Defamation	4	50	...	...	43	6	21	7	14	1	
25	504, 506 to 510 ...	Intimidation and insult	...	1,224	1	18	598	58	191	125	10·2	3	
26	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290.	Public and local nuisances ...	...	11	83	...	94	...	22	102	...	1	
27	291A	Keeping a lottery office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28	Offences under Chapter VIII(A), C.P.C.	Security for keeping the peace on conviction.	3	3	16	...	22	...	3	19	100	...	
29	Offences under Chapter X, C. P. C.	Public nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
30	Cases under Chapter XII, C. P. C.	Disputes as to immoveable property.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
31	Cases under Chapter XXXVI, C. P. C.	Maintenance of wives and children	...	216	...	24	199	5	109	76	35·	...	
32	Chapter XLII, C.P.C.	Forfeiture of recognizance ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	
		Total ...	11	1,714	100	83	1,136	96	466	347	19	9	
	Special laws, offences under which are not cognizable by the Police.		19	38,608	487	17,027	19,580	2	2,061	8,345	21·3	339	
		Grand Total ...	38	44,273	619	17,276	12,890	217	3,426	9,467	21	365	

D.—POLICE—*continued.*

8.—*Property stolen and recovered—(exclusive of Calcutta and Suburbs).*

OFFENCE.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
(A).—Cognizable.				Rs.	Rs.		
1. Theft ... *a.* In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	20,305	3,501	17·2	7,90,263	66,845	8·4	
1. Theft ... *b.* In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	1,671	1,618	96·8	84,196	44,326	52·6	
1. Theft ... *c.* Other thefts	26,809	10,213	38·	5,34,185	1,42,735	26·7	
2. Robbery .. *a.* Dacoity	323	130	40·2	2,06,367	21,862	10·5	
2. Robbery .. *b.* Other robbery	220	73	33·1	25,830	2,149	8·3	
3. Criminal breach of trust	552	173	31·3	63,668	21,782	34·2	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	55	16	29·09	30,034	918	13·04	
Total ...	49,935	15,724	31·4	17,34,543	3,00,607	17·3	
(B).—Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	141	13	9·2	2,873	247	8·5	
6. Criminal misappropriation	131	44	33·5	4,323	713	16·4	
Total ...	272	57	20·9	7,196	960	13·3	

8(*a*).—*Property stolen and recovered during 1898 (Calcutta and the Suburbs).*

OFFENCES.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Percentage of cases in which property was recovered to cases in which property was stolen.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Percentage of value of property recovered to value of property stolen.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Cognizable.				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
1. Theft ... In conjunction with lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	174	137	78·7	13,431 0 9	7,927 4 9	59·02	
1. Theft ... In conjunction with receiving of stolen property.	130	121	9·3	24,821 11 3	22,165 9 3	89·29	
1. Theft ... Other thefts	1,371	1,025	74·7	1,57,084 1 3	1,16,389 1 0	74·09	
2. Robbery ... Dacoity	1	1	100·0	97 0 0	4 0 0	4·12	
2. Robbery ... Other robbery	1	1	100·0	17 0 0	10 0 0	58·8	
3. Criminal breach of trust	147	80	54·4	72,270 0 9	33,623 3 6	46·5	
4. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by a banker, merchant, or agent.	5	2	40·0	8,740 0 0	1,231 0 0	14·08	
Non-cognizable.							
5. Extortion	3	...	...	62 0 0	...	...	
6. Criminal misappropriation ...	45	2	4·4	18,723 10 6	14 0 0	·07	

D.—POLICE—*concluded.*

9.—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1898—(exclusive of Calcutta and Suburbs).*

Offences.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.													
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.		
			Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.				1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1896.	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.	1896. Rs. A. P.	1897. Rs. A. P.	1898. Rs. A. P.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12		
Thuggee (*a*) By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thuggee (*b*) By poisoning ...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	...	151 3 3	...	...	7 2 3	...
Other professional crime—																			
Dacoity	330	211	26	49	6,812	403	93	565	850	749	231	317	325	1,25,226	2,17,847 1 0	95,168 5 0	27,834 11 0	8,036 12 0	7,472 2 0
Robbery	26	29	...	11	155	17	...	36	59	28	30	33	16	3,687	3,332 0 0	4,779 0 0	436 0 0	635 0 0	146 0 0
Cattle theft, &c., &c. ...	17	157	1	43	244	69	5	106	158	71	75	123	48	3,112	3,037 0 0	2,139 0 0	1,112 0 0	1,053 0 0	1,071 0 0

9(*a*).—*Return of Professional Crime for the year 1898—(Calcutta and Suburbs).*

Offence.	Cases.				Persons.			Return of Police work for three years.														Remarks.
	Committed during the previous two years, and in which no conviction nor acquittal or discharge had taken place up to beginning of the year.	Occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which conviction was obtained.		Number concerned in cases in columns 2 and 3.	Convicted.	Under trial or arrest at close of the year.	Persons brought to trial after being arrested by the Police.			Persons convicted.			Value of property stolen.			Value of property recovered.				
			Of those in column 2.	Of those in column 3.				1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1898.	1897.	1896.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10			11			12				13
Thuggee By strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Thuggee By poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Other Professional crime—																					
Dacoity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Robbery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Cattle theft, etc., etc. ...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	1	4	4	1	2	4	14	34	31	14	34	31		

PART III.

STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—FINANCE.

I.—Account of Gross Revenue in the Province of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

Sources of Income.	Gross receipts.	Charges against Income.				Net receipts.
		Refunds and drawbacks.	Salaries, establishments, etc.	Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land revenue ...	4,04,45,094	52,540	47,68,753	...	48,21,293	3,56,23,801
II.—Opium—						
Cost of abkari opium	7,40,602	...	...	...	...	...
Government sales ...	4,16,38,185	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	51,696	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,24,30,483	14,902	2,36,67,656	...	2,36,82,558	1,87,47,925
III.—Salt—						
Duty on imported salt	2,48,05,042	...	...	...	...	...
Rent of warehouses ...	1,07,473	...	...	...	...	...
Proceeds of sale of Government salt ...	6,915	...	...	...	...	...
Excise duty on salt ...	1,59,074	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	44,984	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,51,23,488	2,38,670	1,63,260	...	4,01,930	2,47,21,558
IV.—Stamps	1,73,81,080	1,56,298	6,38,225	...	7,94,523	1,65,86,557
V.—Excise on spirits and drugs	1,34,27,055	11,138	6,74,232	...	6,85,370	1,27,41,685
VI.—Provincial rates ...	47,09,235	34,548	43,762	...	78,310	46,30,925
VII.—Customs	1,58,18,706	2,65,613	7,85,745	...	10,51,358	1,47,67,348
VIII.—Assessed taxes ...	50,90,897	23,125	1,91,996	...	2,15,121	48,75,776
IX.—Forest	9,72,313	977	4,86,319	...	4,87,296	4,85,017
X.—Registration ...	14,75,009	6,036	...	...	6,036	14,68,973
XII.—Interest	20,33,257	...	...	...	...	20,33,257
XIII.—Post office	...	...	...	...	...	...
XVIA.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law ...	8,26,777	74,697	...	...	74,697	7,52,080
XVIB.—Law and Justice—Jails ...	9,87,359	1,146	...	...	1,146	9,86,213
XVII.—Police	2,19,026	1,072	...	...	1,072	2,17,954
XVIII.—Marine	11,21,808	1,035	...	...	1,035	11,20,773
XIX.—Education	6,65,622	1,011	...	...	1,011	6,64,611
XX.—Medical	1,61,754	1,215	...	...	1,215	1,60,539
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments ...	2,00,964	569	...	...	569	2,00,395
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation ...	2,03,285	4,709	...	...	4,709	1,98,576
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing...	2,29,704	784	...	...	784	2,28,920
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	9,88,882	3,879	...	...	3,879	9,85,003
XXIX.—Irrigation—Major Works	18,53,877	...	...	...	...	18,53,877
XXX.—Irrigation—Minor Works	7,53,094	...	...	...	...	7,53,094
XXXII.—Civil Works ...	4,94,625	...	...	...	...	4,94,625
Allowances and Assignments	...	...	...	14,61,519	14,61,519	—14,61,519
Total ...	6,96,14,329	5,87,852	28,20,279	14,61,519	48,69,650	6,47,44,679
Municipalities ...	24,36,991	...	...	...	...	24,36,991
Local Funds.						
Incorporated Local Funds ...	67,10,431	...	...	...	...	67,10,431
Excluded Local Funds ...	6,21,202	...	...	...	...	6,21,202
Total ...	73,31,633	...	...	...	...	73,31,633
Grand Total ...	18,73,82,018	8,93,964	3,14,19,948	14,61,519	3,37,75,431	15,36,06,587

A.—Finance—continued.

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1898-99.

Major Heads.	Amount.		Explanatory Remarks.
	Past year, 1897-98.	Present year, 1898-99.	
1	2	3	4
Civil and Political.	Rs.	Rs.	
Details.			
Salaries and establishment.			
1897-98. 1898-99.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration... 8,73,643 8,65,725	...	...	Decrease due to larger payments in 1897-98 on account of commission to Rural Sub-Registrars due to the famine, which led to the registration of a larger number of bonds, deeds, etc.
18. General Administration. 18,83,792 18,46,981	...	...	Decrease due partly to payments in 1897-98 on account of privilege leave allowances of officers and partly to the fact that appointments were held in 1898-99 by officers drawing a lower rate of pay.
23. Ecclesiastical 1,76,389 1,80,339	...	...	Increase due to the appointments of senior officers in place of junior officers transferred.
24. Medical ... 14,40,318 13,82,159	...	...	The increased charge in 1897-98 was due to the larger payments in that year on account of district medical establishments and of reserve medical officers and subordinates.
25. Political ... 19,156 19,567	...	...	No remarks.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,39,379 2,50,009	...	...	The increase is due chiefly to the charge for establishment for the registration of foreign, frontier, and internal road-borne traffic.
Total ... 46,32,677 45,44,780	46,32,677	45,44,780	
Civil and Political.			
Details.			
Contingencies.			
1897-98. 1898-99.			
Rs. Rs.			
12. Registration... 34,689 33,812	...	...	No remarks.
18. General Administration. 1,50,098 1,90,224	...	...	Increase due chiefly to the charge of Rs. 40,000 incurred in the year for the construction of a vessel.
23. Ecclesiastical 8,254 6,640	...	...	No remarks.
24. Medical ... 6,07,530 5,75,523	...	...	The excess in 1897-98 is due chiefly to increased plague charges in that year.
25. Political ... 39,855 49,541	...	...	The excess is due chiefly to payments on account of Darbar presents.
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments. 2,25,381 1,83,163	...	...	The larger outlay in 1897-98 for the purchase of cinchona bark explains the variation under this head.
Total ... 10,65,907 10,38,903	10,65,907	10,38,903	
13. Interest on ordinary debt ...	2,26,631	2,44,773	Increase due to the larger balance outstanding in 1897-98 on account of Provincial loans and advances.
14. Interest on other obligations ...	42,196	52,413	Larger payments on account of interest on land revenue collections refunded were made in the year.
15. Post Office	4,657	2,648	The decrease is due to smaller payments on account of establishment and for purchase of stationery.
19A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law	90,34,437	88,58,809	The decrease is due partly to savings under salaries of High Court Judges, but mainly to the payments of grain allowance in 1897-98.

A.—FINANCE—*concluded.*

II.—Account of Expenditure from the Net Income of the Revenue of Bengal for the year 1898-99—concld.

MAJOR HEADS.	AMOUNT. Past year, 1897-98.	AMOUNT. Present year, 1898-99.	EXPLANATORY REMARKS.
1	2	3	
	Rs.	Rs.	
19B. Law and Justice—Jails ...	25,16,727	23,58,016	The savings under the head arise from the smaller expenditure on account of machinery, tools and plant, and for the purchase of raw materials.
20. Police	64,10,460	60,21,558	Decrease due to larger payments in 1897-98 on account of grain allowance, and also to the fact that the charges of the same year include those of the South Lushai Hills Police, which have been transferred to the Assam Administration with effect from 1898-99.
21. Marine	9,44,907	9,20,782	Decrease due to smaller outlay on account of marine stores and for the hire of ships and vessels.
22. Education	27,65,690	27,94,589	Increase occurs chiefly under salaries of professors and teachers for the Government colleges and district schools, and of the Eden Hostel charges.
28. Civil, furlough and absentee allowances.	...	863	No remarks.
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions.	21,40,057	21,93,969	The charges under this head continue to increase yearly.
30. Stationery and printing ...	33,24,754	33,13,007	Decrease due chiefly to larger payments in 1897-98 on account of purchase of stationery.
32. Miscellaneous	2,54,535	2,27,197	Decrease due to the transfer of charges on account of staging bungalows to the head "45—Civil Works."
33. Famine Relief	65,71,945	22,927	The considerable outlay in 1897-98 was necessitated by the famine.
42. Irrigation—Major works—Interest on debt.	24,60,946	24,56,969	No remarks, as the charges are adjusted in the books of the Public Works Department.
43. Irrigation—Minor works and Navigation.	17,10,798	13,94,271	
45. Civil works	32,19,511	33,79,233	
42. Irrigation—Major works, Working expenses.	13,51,858	13,43,316	
Total ...	4,86,78,693	4,11,69,023	
Municipalities	24,54,092	23,50,230	
Local Funds.			
Incorporated Local Funds	75,66,816	75,31,056	
Excluded Local Funds	6,13,967	5,93,788	
Total ...	81,80,783	81,24,844	
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,93,13,568	5,16,44,097	
Surplus	8,95,09,441	10,19,62,490	

B.—Public Works.

1.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works during the year 1898-99.*

Class of Works.	Total expenditure, including establishment.					Cost of establishment.
	Capital spent on works yielding income.	Maintenance of works yielding income.	Capital spent on works not yielding income.	Maintenance of works not yielding income.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Imperial.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
33.—Famine Relief—						
Civil works	...	...	2,290	...	2,290	4,446
Irrigation	...	...	—750	184	—566	422
Railways	...	...	1,478	...	1,478	...
Total Famine Relief ...	...	...	3,018	184	3,202	4,868
44.—Military Works	...	...	1,73,843	35,435	2,09,278	35,329
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	4,93,891	1,57,113	6,53,004	68,769
Communications	...	...	...	15,614	15,614	1,645
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	1,303	...	1,303	137
Total ...	...	...	4,97,194	1,72,727	6,69,921	70,551
49.—Irrigation Works—						
Capital expenditure on irrigation works not charged to Revenue.	—69,241	...	...	...	—69,241	...
50.—Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	—41,053	...	—41,053	...
Total Imperial ...	—69,241	...	6,33,002	2,08,346	7,72,107	1,10,748
Provincial.						
42.—Irrigation—						
Major Works—Working expenses.	...	13,43,316	...	...	13,43,316	7,00,314
43.—Minor Works and Navigation—						
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept—						
Capital	1,84,162	...	...	...	1,84,162	29,237
Revenue	33,888	3,14,823	...	...	3,48,711	1,23,516
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	93,987	...	...	93,987	41,976
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	32,240	35,197	67,437	12,637
Agricultural works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	1,44,592	5,49,961	6,94,553	2,08,095
Total ...	2,18,050	17,52,126	1,76,832	5,85,158	27,32,166	11,15,775
45.—Civil Works—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	18,29,588	2,54,220	20,83,808	5,27,861
Communications	...	...	2,47,595	8,59,931	11,07,526	2,80,556
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	6,304	91,153	97,457	24,586
Total ...	...	...	20,83,487	12,05,304	32,88,791	8,33,003
Total Provincial ...	2,18,050	17,52,126	22,60,319	17,90,462	60,20,957	19,48,778
Local.						
Excluded Local Funds—						
Civil Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Incorporated Local Funds—						
Communications	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Local ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.—Public Works.

2.—*General abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Major and Minor Irrigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the revenue derived therefrom, the working expenses, and the interest on the debt incurred in respect of those Works for the year 1898-99.*

Name of Project.	Cost of Construction as now Estimated.			Capital Outlay						Revenue Receipts during 1898-99.			Working Expenses during 1898-99.			Net Result, excluding Interest (difference between Revenue and Working Expenses).				Simple interest during 1898-99.	Net Result, including Interest.			
				During 1898-99.			To end of 1898-99.											Rate per cent.—				Rate per cent.—	
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with land revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.		Excess revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Of excess revenue.	Of excess expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
Major Irrigation Works.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Orissa Project ...	2,59,98,574	5,85,046	2,65,83,620	67,748	2,332	70,070	2,57,88,378	5,84,773	2,63,73,151	4,69,554	...	4,69,554	4,65,598	33,677	4,99,275	...	29,721	...	·11	10,30,180	...	10,59,901	...	4·02
Midnapore Canal...	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427	...	...	...	82,80,766	1,84,661	84,65,427	2,33,722	...	2,33,772	2,69,703	9,317	2,79,020	...	45,248	...	·53	3,31,230	...	3,76,478	...	4·45
Tidal Canal ...	25,51,729	63,551	26,15,242	...	...	...	25,51,729	63,513	26,15,242	75,286	...	75,286	48,535	2,474	51,009	24,277	...	·93	...	1,02,069	...	77,792	...	2·97
Sone Project ...	2,58,52,437	9,17,643	2,67,70,085	—31,444	393	—31,051	2,58,43,002	9,17,496	2,67,60,498	10,75,265	...	10,75,265	5,59,480	52,618	6,12,098	4,63,167	...	1·73	...	10,34,349	...	5,71,182	...	2·13
Total ...	6,26,83,506	17,50,863	6,44,34,374	36,304	2,715	39,019	6,24,63,875	17,50,443	6,42,14,318	18,53,877	...	18,53,877	13,43,316	98,086	14,41,402	4,12,475	...	·64	...	24,97,828	...	20,85,353	...	3·25
Minor Works and Navigation.																								
Tirhut Project ...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	5,31,425	74,650	6,06,075	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damodar Project...	1,39,141	16,239	1,55,380	—1,200	...	—1,200	1,39,141	16,239	1,55,380	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta and Eastern Canals ...	63,38,402	89,553	64,27,955	64,998	1,293	66,256	63,69,011	92,241	64,61,252	4,09,774	...	4,09,774	3,67,366	13,804	2,81,170	1,28,604	...	1·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Coast Canals	43,73,238	1,06,639	44,79,877	14,838	98	14,936	44,25,796	1,06,616	45,32,412	75,036	...	75,036	80,766	3,464	84,230	...	9,194	...	·20	...	...	...	...	...
Saran Project ...	6,63,570	27,183	6,96,753	15,001	13	15,014	6,94,392	27,196	7,21,588	4,992	...	4,992	1,233	24	1,257	3,735	...	·52	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia rivers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	89,426	...	89,426	93,570	5,862	99,432	...	10,006	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaighatta and Buxi khals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	...	4,500	417	14	431	4,069	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,20,51,776	3,14,264	1,23,66,040	93,632	1,404	95,036	1,21,59,765	3,16,942	1,24,76,707	5,83,728	...	5,83,728	4,43,352	23,168	4,66,520	1,17,208	...	·99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	7,47,35,282	20,65,132	7,68,00,414	1,29,936	4,119	1,34,055	7,46,23,640	20,67,385	7,66,91,025	24,37,605	...	24,37,605	17,86,668	1,21,254	19,07,922	5,29,683	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

C.—Railways, 1898.

Railway.	Miles opened during the year.	Miles opened on 31st December 1898 (a).	Number of passengers carried during 1898 (b).					Receipts for 1898 (c).				Working expenses (d).	Net receipts (e).	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts (f).	Number of passengers carried one mile (unit: miles) (g).	Number of tons of goods carried one mile (ton miles) (h).	Persons employed (k).				Capital outlay (l).
			First class.	Second class.	Third or Intermediate class.	Fourth class.	Total.	Coaching.	Goods.	Miscellaneous, including steamboat.	Total.						Europeans.	East Indians.	Natives.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	7	18		20	21	22
								Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.								Rs.
East Indian	...	1,712·25	65,005	198,589	1,325,725	16,351,541	17,940,860	1,78,28,076	4,09,57,631	10,10,353	5,97,96,060	1,89,88,790	4,08,07,270	31·76	1,115,016,358	1,716,627,350	1,158	703	49,109	51,030	39,35,67,728
Eastern Bengal ...	...	827·37	62,245	142,847	9,00,784	9,754,578	10,910,454	50,35,178	87,20,394	9,62,308	1,47,17,880	63,82,814	83,35,066	43·36	323,391,477	199,465,057	224	286	17,251	17,761	11,70,70,694
Tirhut ... ... / Bengal and North-Western.	...	928·05	16,495	24,559	62,240	6,143,734	6,247,028	24,57,896	32,49,165	7,68,969	64,76,030	28,08,558	36,67,472	43·37	210,922,586	112,442,040	151	110	14,119	14,380	6,70,55,693
Bengal-Nagpur ...	...	1.067·41	5,980	18,704	42,602	2,179,209	2,246,495	13,62,462	48,04,497	7,12,234	68,79,193	35,15,339	33,63,854	51·10	108,876,360	147,997,782	197	359	10,553	11,109	9,98,60,495
Bengal Central ...	...	25·01	3,241	39,144	56,125	1,614,475	1,712,985	6,80,706	2,53,870	90,081	10,24,657	6,56,650	3,68,007	64·08	38,665,093	7,939,075	8	28	1,348	1,384	1,23,58,300
Darjeeling-Himalayan	...	51·00	4,217	12,587	44,382	...	61,186	3,11,911	4,32,142	10,527	7,54,580	4,13,572	3,41,008	54·81	1,918,457	1,285,500	19	10	720	749	33,65,993
Deoghur	...	4·79	950	...	...	188,917	189,867	26,559	5,450	90	32,099	25,498	6,601	78·93	910,463	61,757	...	...	56	5	2,88,453
Tarkessur	...	22·23	374	3,886	152,380	1,002,610	1,219,250	2,35,788	27,490	779	3,14,057	1,55,505	1,58,462	49·56	18,074,543	530,560	Included with East Indian Railway.				17,77,085
Tarkessur-Mugra ...	...	31·12	175	625	3,234	3,67,108	371,142	67,493	6,028	554	74,075	53,072	21,003	71·64	...	...	...	1	202	203	9,44,628
Howrah-Amta ...	...	28·62	723	...	23,980	6,04,854	629,557	1,84,733	4,528	259	1,89,520	1,10,609	78,911	58·36	...	...	3	1	307	311	11,30,475
Howrah-Sheakhalla ...	...	21·62	915	...	13,018	2,71,013	284,946	67,979	3,600	119	71,698	54,930	16,768	76·61	...	...	1	...	163	164	6,09,398

(a) Administration Report on Railways in India for 1898-99 by the Director of Railway Traffic and Statistics, Part I, pages 116—119, and Appendix D, page xx.
(b) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 144—147.
(c) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 156—159.
(d) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 156—159.
(e) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 156—159.
(f) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 160—163.
(g) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 152—155.
(h) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 152—155.
(k) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 192—195.
(l) Ditto ditto ditto ditto 102 and 105.

D.—Marine I.

Statement showing the various Government Ships and Vessels employed under the Government of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

Details of Vessels.	Tonnage of each vessel.	Horse-power.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sea-going Vessels.					Rs.	Rs.	
Steamer "Guide" ...	817·88	400	5	47	52,912	Nil	Used as a despatch vessel.
"Alice," P. V. ...	319·31	...	3	38	30,959	,,	Duty at the Sandheads.
"Fame," P. V. ...	320	...	3	38	26,562	,,	Ditto ditto
"Sarsuti," P. V. ...	375	...	3	38	32,914	,,	Ditto ditto.
Inland Vessels.							
"Enchantress," S. L. ...	24	14·3	...	5	2,476	,,	Used by the Port Officer as required.
"Florence," S. L. ...	14	5	...	5	2,391	,,	Used by the Surveyors of the Port of Calcutta.
"Clytie," S. L. ...	18·2	20	...	5	3,755	,,	Used by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor as required.
Yacht "Rhotas" ...	90¾	...	...	10	6,460	,,	
Bholio*	...	...	...	16			* Sold in June 1895, but crew retained under order of the Government of Bengal letter No. 65T.—Marine, dated the 24th May 1895.

D.—Marine II.

Statement showing the number of Officers and Men employed otherwise than in Government Vessels under the Government of Bengal during the year 1898-99.

Description of Establishment.	Number of—		Total annual cost.	Total annual earnings.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.			
1	2	3	4	5	6
Superintending Establishment.			Rs.	Rs.	
Port Officer and establishment ...	1	26*	27,267	Nil	* Including wreck chart and banking clerks.
Pilot Establishment.					
Government salaried	3(*a*)	...	36,000	,,	(*a*) Three Licensed Branch Pilots in command.
Ditto free	44(*b*)	...	4,38,398	,,	(*b*) One resigned on the 6th November 1898; one retired on the 21st December 1898.
Ditto licensed ...	5	...	73,985	,,	
Leadsmen Apprentices ...	12(*c*)	...	5,222	,,	(*c*) One resigned on the 1st July 1898.
Any other Establishment.					
Marine Court	2	...	181	,,	Contingencies.
Examiners of Masters, Mates, and Engineers.	6				
Examiners for Inland Masters and Serangs.		...	2,156	,,	Employed as required.
Examiners for 1st-class Master's certificate.	3				
Examiners for 2nd-class Masters and Serangs.	2				
Surgeon at the Sandheads ...	1	...	5,018	,,	
Leadsmen's quarters	...	8	1,020	,,	
Postmaster, Diamond Harbour ...	...	1	240	,,	
Clerk, Dockyard	...	1	60	,,	
Marine Surgeon's establishment ...	...	1	84	,,	
Engineer-Surveyors and establishment.	2	4	20,457	,,	Including pay of the banking clerk at Rs. 18 per mensem.

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	100	15,116	172	23,462
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	214	4,596	1	55
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	5,583	...	5,112
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	14,578	60,388	206	2,344
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	545,171	9,81,840	697,458	10,98,802
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	247,229	20,02,537	261,532	19,96,096
Wines	,,	68,071	8,03,751	69,336	8,33,959
Other sorts	,,	1,645	12,388	2,138	14,946
Provisions	Value	...	22,98,397	...	21,79,646
Salt	Tons	268,759	49,20,352	237,309	37,57,066
Spices	lbs.	14,079	1,602	824	91
Sugar	Cwt.	3,031	1,58,404	3,036	1,70,179
Tea	lbs.	523	313	13,181	5,880
Other articles	Value	...	43,079	...	66,612
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	52,18,742	...	43,12,557
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	3,180	1,72,352	1,869	1,10,526
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	3,633	1,53,280	9,805	4,31,203
Wrought ...	,,	48,005	20,16,690	32,511	13,70,750
Other sorts ...	,,	6	199	5	225
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	1,367,478	1,12,71,768	956,428	80,75,572
Other sorts ...	,,	160,998	4,70,922	142,508	3,80,948
Lead	,,	87,989	12,14,992	72,321	10,02,652
Steel	,,	358,027	24,33,543	357,864	23,80,655
Tin—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	626	35,916	663	41,539
Other sorts	,,	2	141	9	364
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	21,918	3,07,728	33,472	4,78,163
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	105,094	3,07,074	2,891	2,76,276
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	1,35,90,659	...	98,95,074
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	1,50,51,077	...	1,03,30,656
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	14,91,698	...	16,28,919
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	13,70,742	...	12,65,517
Opium	Chests	...	4,087	...	2,380
	Cwt.	3		2	
Tobacco	lbs.	491,154	6,77,856	525,563	7,08,146
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	941	1,09,788	1,358	1,40,512
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	124	277	50	30
Other kinds	,,	1,943,320	10,12,982	1,781,156	9,19,746
	Cwt.	24		27	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	336,624	4,19,414	300,565	3,39,031
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	3,969	1,10,752	3,126	74,497
Coke	,,	3,347	1,25,995	2,374	79,603
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	1	275
Cotton	Cwt.	2,994	62,737	2,685	57,650
Gums and Resins	,,	11,110	63,760	16,707	87,179
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	506	16,140
	No.	...		2,690	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	8,060	8,060	...	16,790
Seeds	Cwt.	449	36,355	578	34,584
Shells and Cowries	,,	180	2,455	...	...

TRADE.

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	420	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	3,993	120	6,092	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
320	4,068	277	3,662	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	14	3,007	7,782	2,140	7,336
112	3,328	1,712	6,500	2,887	21,398	4,437	11,980
1,031	5,892	411	3,233	4,374	77,337	2,823	53,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,074	...	5,442	...	3,899	...	5,363
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31,726	3,42,061	303,174	31,21,906	3,365	39,730	4,756	49,124
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,227	...	32,020	...	325	...	1,580
...	2,61,810	...	2,43,312	...	1,06,661	...	2,01,494
136	14,689	107	11,267	85	4,567	169	14,089
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,171	1,93,764	1,613	2,15,298	10,045	4,63,376	9,281	4,42,360
845	7,987	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3,240	30,352	393,977	23,04,477	367,037	20,66,751
75	1,218	...	...	174	2,062	42	99
...	...	...	...	389,698	21,14,398	212	2,835
...	...	...	...	...	...	385,435	20,10,979
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,441	1,04,198	4,488	86,855
55,046	3,31,503	5,829	5,29,448	1,862	1,59,074	2,594	2,20,214
...	3,258	...	464	...	42,942	...	19,237
...	...	...	...	...	300	...	10,846
...	17,990	...	22,523	...	31,998	...	31,358
...	4,334	...	1,175	...	16,643	...	16,580
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,312	5,621	7,379	8,312	7,267	26,183	6,292	21,557
8	731	28	3,897	3,048	4,09,232	3,853	3,93,081
...	...	...	...	...	...	60	200
38,577	24,915	2,579	2,579	414	340	1,926	1,224
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	600	98	2,334	250	375	7	121
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	432	2,600	3	16
...	...	258	6,878	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,288	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,200	...	53,050	...	...	...	...
4	1,624	2	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		France.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ...	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	6,147	56,301	10,436	91,452
Wines	,,	28,438	1,37,838	23,186	1,17,426
Other sorts	,,	8	36	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	37,050	...	32,980
Salt	Tons	...	3	1	73
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	2	460	1	155
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	4,405	...	6,318
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	1	38
Copper—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	265	43,044	294	43,815
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	569	3,150
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	445	6,792	562	9,845
Steel	,,	...	...	21	890
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	28	8,230	8	2,263
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	673	...	957
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	3,793	...	972
Opium	Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	14	150	176	481
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	13	1,895	1	2,200
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,, / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	301	1,466	75	485
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	950	...	1,600
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	1	185
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	16	137	...	...	...	...
72,530	1,94,361	74,286	2,10,186	...	...	...	...
91,181	2,05,504	84,478	2,08,562	...	...	118	525
477	2,084	2,398	14,414	56	860	64	882
2	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	15,342	...	15,339	...	2,332	...	754
82,219	6,19,377	18,300	3,07,323	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
511,517	55,38,066	201,509	21,16,990	...	...	...	...
...	...	100	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,35,399	...	4,18,770	...	...	...	...
97	7,771	74	6,201	...	...	...	...
400	16,800	200	9,262	...	...	...	...
154	7,115	18	802	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...		...	...
...	...	11,763	94,612	...	...	...	...
5,647	49,163	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,310	68,621	2,855	29,693	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,297	49,787	4	335	...	...	...	...
3,297	61,762	1,629	33,653	...	...	...	...
...	...	374	31,459	...	...	...	...
...	65,886	...	24,865	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	77,086	...	45,441	...	...	...	53
...	37,909	...	40,673	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	11	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
10,187	35,303	5,269	16,589	120	810	312	1,049
211	24,367	221	17,653	1,110	50,842	1,670	84,597
350	715	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	170	...	...	...	...	...	...
5		...		...		...	
275	3,275	1,402	4,670	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16,972	1,00,626	25,872	1,26,210	...	...	...	...
22	940	285	7,908	...	...	...	...
406		1,594		...		...	
...	...	56	260	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	700	...	...	...	...
1	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		Italy.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	1	12	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	1	5	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	169	1,410	64	731
Wines	,,	2,814	23,363	2,891	16,399
Other sorts	,,	3	22	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	98,348	...	1,01,617
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	17	1,815	27	2,399
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	6,441	...	356
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	299	...	1,420
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	19	3,810	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	733
C—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	1,770	...	2,083
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	64,630	...	81,839
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	211
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	760	1,08,500	1,004	1,30,304
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils ...	Gals.	14	420	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	1,652	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	5
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	34	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1897-98.		1893-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ... Value	...	5,482	...	...
Grain and pulse ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Wines ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Salt ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices ... ... lbs.	244,423	45,612	265,399	67,797
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—				
Brass ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—				
Wrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	19	20	...	...
Lead ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Steel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—				
Unwrought ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ... ,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemical Products and Preparations ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Mineral—				
Kerosine ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ... ... Gals.	45	34	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Coal—				
Coal ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ... ... ,,	...	...	18	1,362
Hides and Skins ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ... ... No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ... ... ,,	3,145	11,953	831	2,332

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	116	6,937	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6	25	393	...	...	...	...
170	670	265	1,458	...	...	18	115
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	429	...	1,076	...	756	...	167
21,785	2,98,532	30,464	4,14,647	...	...	...	...
..	...	...	...	...	...	2,464	660
21,310	2,02,818	500	4,943	566,620	30,82,147	553,343	33,82,949
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	605	15,672	470	11,408
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	154	4,985	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	89	2,831
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	5,691	14,767	246	614
...	...	...	...	396	2,942	324	2,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	58	464	25	193
...	...	...	...	12	518	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	52	...	...
...	38	...	...	...	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23,502	1,43,806	24,211	1,50,595	82	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	65	33	39	45	33	8	6
...	...	...	...	15	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,068	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		South America.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	lbs.	657	25	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	51	38
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	4	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	1	150	...	...
...	22	...	...	49	3,631	52	3,418
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22,397	99,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	22	63	...	...	...	...
2,327	36,549	2,831	54,953	17	270	2	29
...	...	1	11	352	600	...	4
...	4	2	40	...	...	...	...
...	5,704	...	4,662	...	68	...	880
...	39	...	51	46,209	6,34,125	29,321	3,95,975
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	193	2,257	...	...
30	22	...	...	...	...	31	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	40,969	...	1,00,253	...	40	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	143	4,100	28,112	4	20	...	...
3,000	7,050	3,000	7,700	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	305	10,829	49,738	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...
...	80,797	...	47,105	...	...	...	...
...	1,83,362	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,023	...	7,646	...	...	...	...
...	9,387	...	14,222	...	...	...	27
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...	...	...	
228,958	2,59,796	356,285	3,79,037	699	2,761	922	2,865
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14,891,094	56,40,220	15,647,661	57,96,802	...	...	80	48
1,227,823	5,00,220	1,944,526	7,37,448	...	...	192	170
...		...		...	...	...	
814	1,060	707	680	58	43	309	597
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
368	2,291	2,247	11,961	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	5	440
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	10	...	4
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	60	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	3	9	85
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	1	17	1	19
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	2,11,685	...	1,18,813
Salt	Tons	42,405	5,74,051	32,761	4,39,562
Spices	lbs.	3,915	932	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	7	52
Tea	lbs.	42	21	236	128
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	243	...	50
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	2	46	107	3,780
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wrought ...	,,	83	1,992	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought ...	Cwt.	87	337	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	5	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	40
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	200	...	25
Opium	Chests	...	3	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	16	480	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	15	9
Other kinds	,,	...	...	175	89
	Cwt.	...	...	...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	73	55	27	32
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	5	42
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
4	5,535	6	4,700	...	...	3	590
45	3,686	74	4,519	...	...	...	...
...	2,12,831	...	1,51,674	...	25	...	105
34	164	77	414	3,135	30,943	2,399	25,037
1	3	24	44	...	...	181	403
158	2,000	803	7,899	228	1,130	285	2,217
1,562	5,403	2,348	7,401	134	485	101	653
1	4	7	30	...	...	...	...
...	18,081	...	17,055	...	33,467	...	32,492
...	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
2,238,201	2,66,122	1,745,983	1,89,042	44,769	1,700	214,143	6,313
48,746	5,51,155	1,341	14,973	72,559	7,46,753	53,814	5,65,084
99,618	46,336	87,846	40,930	1,489	1,037	3,774	2,158
...	...	...	...	...	11,905	...	69,997
...	2,542	...	3,889	...	3,066	...	1,371
...	...	83	3,040	...	...	1	63
18,721	8,19,654	...	...	2,477	1,08,114	6,445	2,81,455
...	...	...	...	1	68	...	36
...	...	27	880	...	...	...	...
1	5	2	219	...	...	...	...
5,000	11,250	...	...	46	115	...	...
20	279	85	697	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	19	199	...	...	...	...
...	472	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2,187	...	2,167	...	...	...	...
...	396	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24	...	116	...	5,291	...	5,420
...	189	...	122	...	4,04,534	...	3,93,553
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
3,107	7,536	2,103	4,521	12,729	29,852	23,323	51,043
84	1,550	1	150	3,126	21,540	6,257	52,402
...	...	171	71	...	...	...	...
...	...	46	23	6,721	4,490	10	5
...	...	...		...		...	
1,733,974	25,44,790	1,165,857	16,71,804	229	940	14,346	13,846
23	275	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	20	751	...	...	...	...
...	...	...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	185	3	257	...	...	...	...
10,647	93,033	8,680	91,367	1	65	2	5
							30

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Japan.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Liquors—					
Ale, beer, and porter ...	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Wines	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	278	...	...
Salt	Tons	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	12,284	1,660	10,818	1,446
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	1,789	...	2,303
B.—Metals—					
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Copper—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	8,947	3,64,385	13,015	5,46,111
Wrought	,,	57	2,692	...	15
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Iron—					
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Lead	,,	...	...	...	...
Steel	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	1,901	...	926
Drugs and Medicines ...	,,	...	4,803	...	233
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	9
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	1,218	406
	Cwt.	...		...	
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	4	3
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Coal—					
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...
Coke	,,	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	,,	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	1	30	...	...
Gums and Resins	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	17	1,637	3	1,500
...	...	...	...	549	34,495	600	29,255
...	...	...	...	...	43,913	...	26,730
...	...	...	...	250,906	15,24,206	758	6,220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	92	...	...	14,529	23,370	19,909	30,778
67	810	156	845	70	822	130	455
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...
...	2,921	...	3,082	...	3,65,131	...	3,29,715
21,116	3,15,545	11,875	1,50,266	...	16	...	10
...	...	...	...	50,213,184	27,59,681	44,005,387	30,81,597
1	10	...	18	31,312	3,19,611	14,668	1,50,661
...	...	...	...	13,425	8,520	7,729	3,982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	144	...	2,316	...	2,842
...	...	...	...	4	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	1,950
...	...	...	...	27	1,108	1	147
76	2,508	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	122	235	...	...	...	...
30	45	6	15	2	3	...	...
...	...	...	...	4	20	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	325	...	...
...	...	...	...	21,549	12,29,841	17,538	9,82,876
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	...	...	...	1,754	...	2,515
...	60	...	...	...	1,93,076	...	1,47,847
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16,561	19,596	11,558	14,096
...	...	...	...	25,490	4,76,016	19,531	3,08,219
...	...	...	...	...	...	350	128
...	...	...	...	16,507	8,516	617	344
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45	33	40	30	2,424	20,494	3,059	27,594
...	...	...	...	5	15	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47	368	...	...	2,060	40,046	1,825	34,497
...	...	...	...	1,239	85,568	28	1,850
38	19	...	...	4,628		100	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,750	...	1,400	...	11,675	...	...
...	...	...	...	65	693	4	153
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	15

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	2,238	11,01,625
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and vegetables	Value	...	...	...	...	...	291
Grain and pulse	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	13,142	56,326
Liquors—							
Ale, beer, and porter	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spirits and liqueurs	"	...	...	65	250	800	10,594
Wines	"	58	404	140	410	...	...
Other sorts	"	111	320	...	...	3,649	13,805
Provisions	Value	...	559	...	145	...	29,648
Salt	Tons	...	2	...	...	...	24
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,004	311
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	2,663	489
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,477
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	...	...	...	1	600
B.—Metals—							
Brass	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	21,281	9,36,358
Copper—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrought	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—							
Wrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead	"	...	...	...	...	5	52
Steel	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin—							
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc or spelter	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other kinds, unenumerated	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
D.—Railway Plant and Rolling-Stock	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemical Products and Preparations	Value	...	...	...	50	...	1,526
Drugs and Medicines	"	...	85	...	20	...	865
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...		...	
Tobacco	lbs.	...	...	99	406	195	311
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	13	36
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	Gals.	...	...	...	...	147	392
VI—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Coal—							
Coal	Tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coke	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patent Fuel	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins	"	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—							
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds	Cwt.	...	...	1	19	16	419
Shells and Cowries	"	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3,683	13,82,760	...	...	...	...	2,362	11,24,483	3,872	14,13,452
...	14	...	5	1	67	915	50,438	964	50,361
...	...	...	65,167	...	54,631	...	3,53,382	...	2,38,252
51	367	3,216	7,817	...	...	307,729	17,83,427	3,793	38,266
...	...	...	...	...	...	620,710	11,83,991	774,118	13,16,848
1,085	13,202	71	1,240	...	...	365,929	23,66,150	387,783	24,25,586
4,153	12,424	2,328	13,600	1,294	8,626	115,706	10,87,640	109,715	10,72,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,660	12,466	2,147	16,017
...	26,323	...	1,173	...	1,383	...	31,31,342	...	28,76,934
...	10	1,100	14,994	1,753	23,851	433,595	73,77,062	361,784	54,88,842
...	...	465	11	...	...	52,763,324	30,77,631	46,245,018	33,46,946
2	19	140,489	17,55,077	162,500	17,02,398	1,430,888	1,27,40,384	1,298,678	1,12,81,850
150	75	...	...	...	...	117,790	56,738	113,047	53,218
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,977	...	1,70,565
...	1,723	...	235	...	12,281	...	58,80,287	...	53,08,754
...	...	79	2,078	10	275	4,189	2,17,835	2,891	1,60,687
...	...	...	...	...	...	55,459	23,98,591	29,515	12,69,981
...	...	153	4,215	...	...	59,930	27,37,374	43,718	20,73,223
...	...	22	730	106	2,942	258	8,422	227	6,878
...	...	1,721	13,718	1,345	11,666	1,769,876	1,36,47,696	1,344,606	1,03,10,669
...	...	5,900	13,275	1,600	3,200	180,661	5,17,383	147,402	3,92,576
...	...	...	...	209	2,214	89,108	12,28,357	73,713	10,20,669
...	...	...	...	375	3,947	757,069	46,17,192	757,379	44,75,902
...	...	...	...	...	...	22,166	12,65,757	18,201	10,24,415
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	141	13	699
...	...	...	...	...	...	30,714	4,74,152	39,633	5,99,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	163,349	8,56,658	11,706	10,60,847
...	...	...	1,425	...	254	...	1,37,88,929	...	99,91,249
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,35,185	...	1,03,41,502
...	1,110	...	76	...	...	...	16,97,727	...	18,28,913
...	1,112	...	6,613	...	107	...	20,53,791	...	18,82,396
{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} 50	{ ...	} ...	{ ... 3	} 4,167	{ ... 2	} 2,391
40	80	5,585	10,195	3,108	4,955	805,129	12,19,816	966,640	13,63,732
...	...	...	...	...	...	34,760	12,04,977	33,924	11,33,024
16	7	5,332,703	23,74,670	3,495,349	9,97,818	39,584,615	1,56,66,301	39,513,032	1,47,21,645
{ 136	} 94	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 3,233,362 29	} 15,51,633	{ 3,732,581 27	} 16,62,128
... 138	137	755	565	310	255	2,076,124	29,94,074	1,487,056	20,61,717
100	1,000	150	3,000	210	4,090	4,162	1,14,162	3,436	79,587
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,347	1,25,995	2,374	79,603
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	275
...	...	268	1,607	...	...	3,263	64,374	2,685	57,650
20	60	...	...	...	...	30,989	2,69,691	46,712	2,62,036
{ 3	} 147	{ ...	} ...	{ ...	} ...	{ 1,261	} 56,527	{ 1,080	} 32,923
50		...	...	...		5,072		5,722	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	260
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,355	...	73,540
3	280	2	2	...	...	538	39,521	597	36,740
...	...	89	825	582	3,229	14,063	1,08,339	10,095	96,973

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	6	472	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	91,143	...	1,47,592
Wool	lbs.	76,233	37,775	35,263	22,655
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	3,07,612	...	3,45,932
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	14,853,214	87,68,218	12,522,973	68,13,200
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	765,236,055	8,52,69,305	920,425,498	9,83,04,928
White ...	„	151,495,004	1,88,64,567	158,744,135	1,91,49,025
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	76,167,157	1,01,16,737	121,856,403	1,57,69,187
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	„	...	3,00,093	...	5,06,039
	No.	1,982,736		3,260,522	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	327,963	5,99,377	362,506	6,55,193
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	7,56,332	...	8,55,061
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	212,061	99,459	228,702	92,398
Canvas	„	974,391	6,09,142	715,321	4,65,502
Other sorts	lbs.	102,701	78,067	93,493	71,102
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	394,828	3,74,227	368,904	3,98,972
Other sorts	lbs.	1,924	13,638	1,896	13,337
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,336,395	20,74,794	2,688,514	23,68,463
Other sorts	lbs.	496,407	9,99,852	438,069	12,00,128
	No.	168,362		286,223	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	1,53,088	...	83,666
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c).—					
Apparel	Value	...	24,66,105	...	23,78,634
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	177,726	4,70,265	237,825	5,87,249
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	6,85,645	...	6,41,378
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	4,679	6,58,028	5,064	7,12,445
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	250,268	5,31,827	261,747	6,00,212
Other sorts ...	Value	...	1,25,036	...	1,61,153
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	„	...	1,06,867	...	96,402
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	505,892	1,29,718	454,897	1,23,484
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	8,93,321	...	8,40,995
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	17,682	1,48,340	21,236	1,42,277
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	3,26,697	...	3,20,054
Fireworks	„	...	710	...	590
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	177	35,840	430	56,912
Other ware ...	Value	...	7,94,978	...	6,84,949
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	9,50,139	...	10,32,950
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	16	...	333
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	3,58,793	...	2,83,886

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,285	...	12,235	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	648	...	235	...	41,064	...	37,352
187,040	1,16,607	310,110	1,90,081	268,939	1,90,709	602,476	3,84,998
252,600	47,909	...	...	37,080	5,640	30,315	4,253
174,239	40,953	149,971	35,027	170,212	31,087	41,901	6,334
308,934	1,33,360	491,304	1,68,416	32,115	10,728	106,217	27,538
{ ...	}	{ ...	}	{ ...	}	{ ...	}
{ 2,907	4,315	{ 22,490	27,858	{ 26,442	18,311	{ 17,929	13,963
39,433	46,101	42,822	66,429	688	1,157	...	...
...	5,18,996	...	7,45,148	...	29,133	...	1,07,870
...	...	...	...	26,530	14,892	1,639	1,012
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
425	262	850	385	252	232	1,775	1,410
27,126	26,885	23,308	19,802	35,937	33,849	47,806	38,436
463	2,123	40	295	...	...	...	...
198,366	88,587	510,559	2,61,542	83,824	42,700	67,896	69,581
{ 228,735	}	{ 205,793	}	{ 1,208	}	{ 5,971	}
{ 22,751	4,38,003	{ 93,187	5,74,895	{ 2,994	14,017	{ 1,368	10,751
...	...	...	...	...	965	...	1,113
...	4,96,738	...	5,58,736	...	32,143	...	36,710
1,015	1,470	2,414	3,115	351	580	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21	...	1,136	...	1,239	...	6,405
9	1,809	10	2,055	6	1,148	28	1,285
72	140	911	1,912	163,909	2,75,582	120,131	1,88,336
...	...	...	...	...	940	...	10
...	20,901	...	22,916	...	4,331	...	4,537
...	...	40	20	84,138	21,085	117,967	29,318
...	765	...	4,323	...	43,838	...	39,096
8,615	19,289	10,390	22,621	4	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,814	...	1,086	...	1,84,215	...	1,75,426
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,304	2,33,183	508	1,23,561	241	32,522	183	29,890
...	3,49,083	...	4,22,456	...	3,26,917	...	4,06,139
...	10,620	...	16,803	...	5,170	...	9,965
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10,457	...	12,388	...	954	...	236

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		France.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded—					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	2,006	...	220
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	96	77	26,420	11,313
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	39,537	26,821	92,730	44,776
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	6,904	...	71,568
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	308,079	2,08,635	796,339	4,19,984
Other sorts	lbs.	4	88	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	2,190	2,532	2,829	3,582
Other sorts	lbs.	680	300	7,280	2,423
	No.	...		...	
All other sorts, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	53,085	...	79,708
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	1	20	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	575	...	449
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	19	553	33	511
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture	,,	...	2,660	...	1,289
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	2,505	...	10,075
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	26,265	1,33,679	38,658	1,58,284
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain	Value	...	512	...	421
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	75	13,589	109	17,159
Other ware ...	Value	...	364	...	4,873
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	8,018	...	6,255
Ivory, manufactured	,,	...	...	...	108
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	,,	...	17,975	...	13,789

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6,332	...	34	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,565	...	1,891	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	15	7,720	5,219	3,680	1,900
...	...	390	164	...	...	...	...
38,357	6,833	62,820	10,084	10,996	2,150	...	...
8,952	2,904	85,366	34,931	...	...	...	...
...	814	...	17,998	...	555	...	...
1,032		14,210		600		...	
4,960	6,993	6,422	9,904	...	...	...	...
...	43,997	...	95,723	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1,292	767	...	...	...	...
6,973	9,168	5,541	6,988	...	...	...	...
...	...	443	2,475	...	...	...	...
133,771	1,08,008	252,406	1,96,520	...	...	...	...
65,292	3,66,127	72,054	6,03,830	...	...	...	...
87,311		169,334		...		...	
...	465	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	67,766	...	85,155	...	...	...	...
3,942	5,449	14,621	17,242	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
				...	...	...	...
...	1,416	...	5,064	...	...	...	...
64	4,293	22	2,114	...	...	...	...
77	130	58	86	...	...	...	...
...	351	...	12	...	...	...	...
...	36,117	...	37,661	...	...	...	...
327	82	50	20	...	...	...	...
...	14,289	...	6,345	...	...	...	...
4,426	10,073	7,752	16,709	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,755	...	13,374	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	469	...	...	...	...
179	9,563	119	6,293	...	...	60	1,870
...	2,32,312	...	2,61,660	...	904	...	...
...	47,696	...	39,139	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	12,095	...	9,388	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Italy.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	880	5,773
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	83,234	...	57,580
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	41,400	24,166	172,925	88,133
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	„	376,785	1,00,720	460,296	1,22,085
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	„	111,970	55,379	556,725	1,84,211
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	„	...	...	...	11,081
	No.	...		12,240	
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	20	20	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	95,250	...	1,41,581
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	„	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	60	40	112	80
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	34,478	26,219	81,666	65,393
Other sorts	lbs.	3,376	19,388	3,857	22,162
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	88,030	36,687	17,024	8,348
Other sorts	lbs.	300	2,201	...	1,934
	No.	400		1,206	
All other sorts, unenumerated ...	Value	...	...	...	200
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	36,052	...	44,003
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	6	40
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements, &c.)	Value	...	140	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	2	91	1	252
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	769	1,094	421	649
Other sorts... ...	Value	...	91	...	1,294
Cabinetware and Furniture...	„	...	...	...	1,217
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	130	133	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	36	610	2	64
Corals, real	lbs.	167,264	5,26,565	164,275	6,21,013
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	675	...	486
Fireworks	„	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	5,543	1,56,643	4,578	1,49,722
Other ware ...	Value	...	20	...	1,875
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	„	...	895	...	1,181
Ivory, manufactured ...	„	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	„	...	163	...	209

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	210	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,, / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	1	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	120	...	160
...	...	...	...	...	8,491	...	14,044
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		South America.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	40	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	2,975	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	" / No.	...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	36
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	"	...	...	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	25	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	77,975	...	4,388	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	803	...	3,259	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,099,200	1,91,851	2,730,600	4,10,783	...	...	...	...
...	...	420	161	...	...	...	...
22,530	3,520	59,893	4,596	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	90	...	1,250	...	2,232	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,885	50	...	...	56	100	...	...
6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	107	40	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	192	...	...	...	...
...	9,634	...	1,858	...	202	...	127
...	...	1,053	6,508	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,297	...	3,334	...	2,750	...	143
41	2,981	136	5,202	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	925	...	5,148	...	220	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23,181	...	1,44,972	...	707	...	375
8,071	31,831	18,967	64,244	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	775	...	442	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,664	...	10,723	...	6	...	26
...	10,124	...	18,849	...	25	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	113	...	95	...	16	...	...

H.—

I.— Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Arabia.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C.tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	11	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	Value	...	52	...	170
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	"	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	" / No.	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	"	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	488	230	112	12
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs. / No.	224 / ...	40 / ...	... / ...	... / ...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	20	...	3,326
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	32	...	50
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements) ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	"	...	210	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	3	315	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	"	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	81	...	88
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds)	"	...	96	...	...
Ivory, manufactured ...	"	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	"	...	...	...	2,400

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	3,838	6,172	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	37	...	11	...	6,516
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	13,940	...	24,684	...	109,097	...	1,77,780
3,200	1,069	22,000	6,373	...	...	...	...
3,366	581	16,800	2,755	1,264	151	...	...
4,190	748	...	...	217	42	133,972	16,754
5,683	1,398	14,861	2,659	20,052	2,643	14,586	1,525
...	...	...	575	...	...	...	...
...	...	400		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,703	...	14,936	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	697	503	...	...	...	...
1,188	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,162	14,815	7,612	7,187	46,540	26,513	59,638	33,691
...	...	441	2,536	...	...	...	...
7	10	...	...	81	116	...	...
2	10	...	...	12	20	167	376
...		...		...		...	
...	26,407	...	1,616	...	...	...	30
...	5,078	...	7,292	...	17,415	...	36,514
84	89	...	...	991	696	1,957	1,631
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	815	...	115	...	148	...	5
5	816	9	873	23	813	11	1,243
...	...	60	123	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	24	...	...	...	...
...	1,614	...	4,729	...	5,960	...	4,241
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	710	...	316	...	200	...	410
1	40	150	2,107	26	280	9	361
32,057	80,033	76,409	2,25,851	...	...	...	...
...	250	...	635	...	5,872	...	1,945
...	...	...	...	...	6,069	...	14,602
...	...	...	...	54	1,104	16	268
...	522	...	174	...	26,868	...	22,419
...	263	...	540	...	761	...	1,154
...	...	...	...	...	1,174	...	127
...	...	...	3,878	...	40,896	...	39,149

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Japan.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wood—					
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	37,746
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	210	...	1,394
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—					
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	1,745	411	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,, / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	9	...	...
Flax—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Silk—					
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	12,879	8,454	6,515	3,763
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool—					
Piece-goods... ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts... ...	lbs. / No.	3,288 / ...	595	... / ...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	30	...	...
B.—Apparel, (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—					
Apparel	Value	...	4,706	...	3,442
Boots and Shoes... ...	Prs.	7	11	110	30
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	20	...	...
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	5	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials—					
Cement ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	1,319	...	192
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof) ...	Value	...	599	...	74
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	12	66	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	Value	...	4,580	...	13,467
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—					
Beads and False Pearls	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other ware	Value	...	198	...	120
Instruments and apparatus of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	24
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	,,	...	...	...	776

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	112	784	783	1,203
...	...	...	...	33	6,279	50	3,500
...	...	...	...	...	39,224	...	38,255
...	...	...	...	4,480	600	2,744	480
...	...	...	610	...	3,25,316	...	2,58,296
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	90	45	...	...
...	...	...	...	692	79	4,521	648
...	...	...	...	25,836	3,499	20,470	2,872
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	387
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	40	...	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	672	60
...	...	...	...	19,420	13,532	17,208	13,059
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	53	164	74	80
483	747	...	...	3	7	2,005	947
...		...	...	...		...	
...	120	...	...	...	197	...	246
...	...	...	...	...	14,427	...	14,003
...	...	...	...	968	604	1,615	1,237
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	735
...	...	...	...	1	137	4	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52	...	...	...	359	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5,703	...	5,895
...	...	...	...	1,120	280	10	3
...	...	...	...	...	1,200	...	2,804
...	...	4	236	4	107	7	109
...	...	...	...	57	258	235	446
...	...	...	...	...	18,189	...	13,513
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	86	44	997
...	34	...	...	...	89,970	...	1,22,639
...	...	...	15	...	1,875	...	386
...	...	...	...	...	80	...	135
...	...	...	...	...	8,788	...	4,301

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood—							
Teak	C. tons	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Value	...	...	...	...	...	653
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	61,746	51,133
All other articles, unenumerated...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	66,891
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods—							
Grey ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
White ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured, Printed or Dyed ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thread, sewing ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canvas	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk—							
Piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...	158	476
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool—							
Piece-goods	Yds.	...	...	40	8	...	...
Other sorts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other sorts, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	4,552
B.—Apparel (including Haberdashery, Millinery, &c.)—							
Apparel	Value	...	150	...	1,025	...	118
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Military Uniforms and Accoutrements	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Arms, Ammunition, &c. (excluding Military Accoutrements)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	180
Books and Printed matter ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	18	1,407
Building and Engineering Materials—							
Cement	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	19
Cabinetware and Furniture ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles of all sorts ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Carts, &c. (excluding Railway carriages and parts thereof)	Value	...	...	...	...	...	865
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fireworks	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware—							
Beads and False Pearls...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ware ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	93
Instruments and apparatus (of all kinds) ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	138
Ivory, manufactured ...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery (including Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)...	,,	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,950	6,956	1,663	6,976
...	...	1,361	84,084	...	...	1,400	90,835	50	3,500
...	25	...	1,098	...	760	...	2,20,937	...	2,47,958
...	...	...	...	...	...	142,459	89,508	38,007	23,135
...	67,620	...	5,797	...	3,253	...	9,70,701	...	9,94,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	15,361,513	91,05,988	13,634,200	74,84,700
...	...	...	...	...	...	766,629,655	8,55,15,482	923,203,603	9,87,22,883
...	...	...	...	...	...	152,270,788	1,90,47,256	159,624,456	1,93,51,381
...	...	...	...	...	...	76,744,514	1,03,57,400	123,298,555	1,63,40,711
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,24,088	...	5,77,901
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,013,717		3,328,191	
...	...	...	...	...	...	373,064	6,53,648	411,750	7,31,526
...	...	...	105	...	2,499	...	14,54,791	...	20,36,482
...	...	...	...	...	...	238,591	1,14,351	230,341	93,410
...	...	...	...	...	...	974,391	6,09,142	716,018	4,66,005
...	...	...	...	...	...	107,055	79,026	98,418	73,872
...	...	...	...	...	...	903,586	7,42,778	1,414,537	10,07,275
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,767	35,237	6,677	40,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,842,717	23,53,598	3,539,430	29,08,190
...	...	...	...	...	...	796,773	18,22,026	731,379	23,95,334
...	...	...	...	...	...	281,818		551,318	
...	366	...	...	...	105	...	1,95,136	...	99,054
...	1,157	...	1,660	...	1,705	...	32,05,711	...	32,51,099
...	...	54	73	1	3	185,139	4,79,257	259,602	6,17,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	70	...	6,96,516	...	6,58,884
20	979	...	50	...	...	4,869	6,72,831	5,341	7,28,534
...	...	...	...	...	...	415,095	8,08,773	383,328	7,91,318
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,26,848	...	1,61,493
...	202	...	...	...	18	...	1,87,116	...	1,84,900
9	2	...	...	75	19	591,607	1,51,293	573,048	1,53,366
...	5,385	...	...	...	200	...	9,82,405	...	10,55,370
...	...	...	...	1	30	65,145	3,44,670	97,176	4,07,036
...	...	...	...	...	...	199,378	6,06,856	240,919	8,47,310
...	200	...	...	...	10	...	5,65,557	...	5,41,059
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,779	...	15,661
...	...	...	...	...	...	7,573	4,82,530	6,047	3,86,672
...	320	...	387	...	530	...	18,31,767	...	19,39,007
...	1,589	...	162	...	76	...	10,36,002	...	11,29,023
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,270	...	703
...	40	...	385	...	292	...	4,50,676	...	3,70,852

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.			United Kingdom.			
			1897-98.		1898-99.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1			2	3	4	5
				Rs.		Rs.
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.						
C.– Other articles—concluded.						
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—						
Unwrought ...		Cwt.	849	1,35,865	889	1,26,372
Manufactures—						
Saddlery and Harness		Value	...	1,82,184	...	1,97,641
Other sorts		,,	...	1,54,180	...	1,92,176
Matches, lucifer and other		,,	...	5,994	...	7,763
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...		,,	...	10,25,555	...	8,70,929
Paper and Pasteboard ...		,,	...	4,66,535	...	4,44,327
Soap		Cwt.	12,860	3,09,036	15,801	3,20,377
Stationery		Value	...	7,85,978	...	7,25,386
Toys and Requisites for Games		,,	...	3,09,106	...	3,45,191
Umbrellas		No.	853,687	7,05,645	636,389	5,77,259
Wood, Manufactures of ...		Value	...	28,009	...	20,678
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...		,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated		,,	...	25,10,276	...	26,57,420
Merchandise ...	Free ...	,,	...	4,19,76,072	...	3,10,31,555
	Dutiable ...	,,	...	17,18,88,901	...	18,59,91,656
Total			...	21,38,64,973	...	21,70,23,211
Treasure—						
Gold		Value	...	52,87,729	...	71,19,980
Silver		,,	...	1,46,85,212	...	67,25,962
Total			...	1,99,72,941	...	1,38,45,942
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure			...	23,38,37,914	...	23,08,69,153
Government—						
Stores		Value	...	2,10,45,993	...	1,76,76,386
Treasure—						
Gold		,,	...	...	...	...
Silver		,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...			...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...			...	2,10,45,993	...	1,76,76,386

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	10	3	575	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	245	...	...
...	1,530	...	2,274	...	5,904	...	12,396
...	344	...	2,858	...	4,31,171	...	5,49,624
...	1,936	...	3,347	...	1,01,995	...	1,74,145
...	1,07,154	...	1,66,849	...	61,912	...	79,902
156	9,138	195	10,592	1	6	...	50
...	49,388	...	61,297	...	6,459	...	19,938
...	17,370	...	20,159	...	48,249	...	70,415
15	31	15	14	...	...	...	...
...	2,070	...	...	...	1,990	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,01,547	...	63,573	...	18,296	...	27,160
...	1,76,931	...	3,51,137	...	2,53,690	...	4,32,043
...	39,70,238	...	75,86,270	...	77,28,199	...	78,03,226
...	41,47,169	...	79,37,407	...	79,81,889	...	82,35,269
...	6,460	...	503	...	...	...	...
...	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,360	...	503	...	...	...	...
...	41,55,529	...	79,37,910	...	79,81,889	...	82,35,269
...	1,324	...	2,200	...	300	...	1,76,293
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,324	...	2,200	...	300	...	1,76,293

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		France.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	5	862	7	1,519
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	100	...	1,209
Matches, lucifer and other ...	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	33,342	...	28,931
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	1,668	...	75
Soap	Cwt.	...	60	35	440
Stationery	Value	...	641	...	1,247
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	515	...	11,032
Umbrellas	No.	229	857	4	33
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	17	...	44
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	12,000	...	13,366
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	2,391	...	3,121
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	„	...	8,31,675	...	12,16,947
Total		...	8,34,066	...	12,20,068
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	8,34,066	...	12,20,068
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	64	...	245
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	64	...	245

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	2	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,720	...	7,775	...	...	...	...
...	2,45,814	...	2,67,072	...	...	...	...
...	49,687	...	71,219	...	...	...	...
...	1,09,544	...	1,08,925	...	...	...	519
23	945	1	103	...	...	...	...
...	18,324	...	26,438	...	...	...	...
...	84,841	...	1,08,285	...	...	...	...
16	40	167	279	...	...	...	...
...	2,87,275	...	14,582	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,17,574	...	2,02,927	...	...	...	...
...	3,88,308	...	1,86,958	...	5,219	...	1,900
...	89,62,611	...	58,85,661	...	58,453	...	90,249
...	93,50,919	...	60,72,619	...	63,672	...	92,149
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	93,50,919	...	60,72,619	...	63,672	...	92,149
...	...	...	1,416	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,416	...	...	...	...

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	345	...	200
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	55	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	1,277	...	546
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	2,932	...	1,130
Soap	Cwt.	...	3	...	15
Stationery	Value	...	2,974	...	1,784
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	20,173	...	19,110
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	24
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	6,183	...	6,847
Merchandise— Free ...	„	...	32,424	...	89,039
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	„	...	14,80,491	...	18,09,280
Total ...	...	...	15,12,915	...	18,98,319
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	15,12,915	...	18,98,319
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	99,310	...	615
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	99,310	...	615

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	17	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76,50,514	...	79,26,802	...	...	...	...
...	76,50,549	...	79,26,802	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	76,50,549	...	79,26,802	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	..	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	1,380	...	...
Merchandise— Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise— Dutiable ...	,,	...	64,482	...	71,504
Total ...	...	...	64,482	...	71,504
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total ...	..	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	64,482	...	71,504
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	..	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99 —continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3	972	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	1,065	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	43	...	400	...	130	...	15
...	4,906	...	3,160	...	16,659	...	7,144
...	6,49,604	...	5,80,993	...	31,24,368	...	34,15,717
...	6,54,510	...	5,84,153	...	31,41,027	...	34,22,861
...	4,51,074	...	3,02,920	...	...	...	...
...	23,550	...	...	...	1,71,000	...	5,12,300
...	4,74,624	...	3,02,920	...	1,71,000	...	5,12,300
...	11,29,134	...	8,87,073	...	33,12,027	...	39,35,161
...	...	...	2,579	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,579	...	...	...	45

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of years 1897-98

Articles.		South America.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	,,	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ...	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise—Free ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Merchandise—Dutiable ...	,,	...	3,069	...	74
Total		...	3,069	...	74
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total		...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	3,069	...	74
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	,,	...	...	...	...
Silver	,,	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	750	12	1,027	...	...	...	...
...	338	...	108	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	274	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8,481	...	29,407	...	...	...	582
...	1,005	...	1,240	...	...	...	...
111	8,639	343	19,863	...	...	...	15
...	2,448	...	19,587	...	...	...	...
...	2,322	...	3,740	...	20	...	...
...	...	34	40	...	...	...	...
...	2,910	...	3,705	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,431	...	22,022	...	835	...	...
...	2,96,905	...	61,460	...	3,287	...	384
...	69,70,571	...	79,66,541	...	6,47,794	...	4,05,777
...	72,67,476	...	80,28,031	...	6,51,081	...	4,06,161
...	...	...	...	...	8,525	...	...
...	15	...	11,271	...	18,000	...	...
...	15	...	11,271	...	26,525	...	...
...	72,67,491	...	80,39,272	...	6,77,606	...	4,06,161
...	1,39,598	...	407	...	325	...	1,350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,39,598	...	407	...	325	...	1,350

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		ARABIA.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other ...	„	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ...	„	...	7	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	...	...	...
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	No.	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	98	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ...	„	...	8,387	...	46
Merchandise ... Free ...	„	...	70	...	3,766
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	„	...	7,99,649	...	5,65,446
Total		...	7,99,719	...	5,69,212
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	73,580	...	26,534
Silver	„	...	6,350	...	2,205
Total		...	79,930	...	28,739
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	8,79,649	...	5,97,951
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	..	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	..	...	..	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	1	75	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	100	...	...	...	1,480
...	...	...	207	...	83	...	35
...	8,861	...	2,488	...	...	...	...
...	1,596	...	1,572	...	1,35,505	...	1,38,783
...	1,040	...	196	...	8,609	...	8,161
...	...	7	104	...	1	1	44
...	124	...	1,316	...	1,311	...	874
...	366	...	313	...	420	...	1,184
308	265	...	...	50	40	...	...
...	311	...	...	...	37,584	...	1,725
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52,025	...	34,793	...	1,13,188	...	1,66,084
...	39,932	...	27,408	...	1,29,049	...	1,99,285
...	47,71,412	...	25,43,233	...	18,26,238	...	19,84,138
...	48,11,344	...	25,70,641	...	19,55,287	...	21,83,423
...	16,59,263	...	23,04,611	...	55,67,540	...	58,70,039
...	2,28,032	...	17,98,662	...	...	...	10,89,562
...	18,87,295	...	41,03,273	...	55,67,540	...	69,59,601
...	66,98,639	...	66,73,914	...	75,22,827	...	91,43,024
...	31,427	...	6,788	...	2,930	...	2,640
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31,427	...	6,788	...	2,930	...	2,640

H.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.		Japan.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
VII—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.			Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.					
Leather and Manufactures of Leather—					
Unwrought ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Saddlery and Harness...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ...	„	...	482	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other	„	...	2,09,332	...	1,62,857
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials	„	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ...	„	...	247	...	82
Soap	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Stationery	Value	...	620	...	171
Toys and Requisites for Games	„	...	4,222	...	92
Umbrellas	No.	6	4	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ...	Value	...	1,950	...	...
Articles imported by post (not specified)	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	37,440	...	17,430
Merchandise ... Free ...	„	...	2,190	...	194
Merchandise ... Dutiable ...	„	...	6,50,858	...	7,92,923
Total ...	...	...	6,53,048	...	7,93,117
Treasure—					
Gold	Value	...	...	...	30,000
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	30,000
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	...	6,53,048	...	8,23,117
Government—					
Stores	Value	...	...	...	100
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	100

TRADE– *continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	25	1,780	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	58	...	17
...	...	...	...	...	1,33,267	...	1,02,013
...	...	...	...	...	6,939	...	3,132
...	...	...	...	...	19,774	...	28,464
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	1,580	...	841
...	...	...	...	...	526	...	885
...	...	...	...	...	...	289	290
...	10	...	20	...	6,746	...	664
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	287	...	57,935	...	82,156
...	1,769	...	2,000	...	16,26,598	...	8,853
...	3,23,410	...	1,55,203	...	63,06,653	...	58,83,582
...	3,25,179	...	1,57,203	...	79,33,251	...	58,92,435
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,160	...	...	...	3,06,675	...	4,48,692
...	3,160	...	...	...	3,06,675	...	4,48,692
...	3,28,339	...	1,57,203	...	82,39,926	...	63,41,127
...	...	...	...	...	3,718	..	1,035
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	3,718	...	1,035

II.—

I.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Merchandise and value of

years 1897-98

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
C.—Other Articles—concluded.						
Leather, and Manufactures of Leather—						
Unwrought ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	136	10,525
Manufactures—						
Saddlery and Harness Value	...	...	...	...	...	1,498
Other sorts ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches, lucifer and other „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours, and Painters' Materials ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ... „	...	...	...	...	...	10
Soap ... ... Cwt.	...	...	1	30	31	43
Stationery ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and Requisites for Games „	...	...	...	...	...	45
Umbrellas ... ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood, Manufactures of ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	239
Articles imported by post (not specified)... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	...	8	...	...	...	1,714
Merchandise— Free ... „	...	...	...	...	...	12,83,912
Merchandise— Dutiable ... „	...	1,528	...	2,363	...	10,11,836
Total	...	1,528	...	2,363	...	22,95,748
Treasure—						
Gold ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	29,17,351
Silver ... ... „	...	3,686	...	...	...	11,83,075
Total	...	3,686	...	...	...	41,00,426
Grand Total of Imports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	5,214	...	2,363	...	63,96,174
Government—						
Stores ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	200
Treasure—						
Gold ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	200

TRADE—*continued.*

Treasure imported from Foreign Countries into the Presidency of Bengal during the official and 1898-99—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
154	12,830	...	...	...	...	1,023	1,51,335	1,065	1,42,083
...	868	...	...	...	394	...	1,84,480	...	2,00,624
...	...	...	34	...	...	...	1,64,446	...	2,16,663
...	...	...	7,865	...	18,412	...	10 42,703	...	11,12,987
...	25	...	...	...	32	...	13,66,320	...	13,22,650
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7,80,430	...	8,39,930
5	270	10	100	...	...	13,192	3,27,974	16,391	3,51,911
...	...	...	30	...	48	...	8,69,877	...	8,58,937
...	16	...	90	...	83	...	4,89,330	...	5,80,505
...	...	12	24	...	...	854,323	7,06,906	636,898	5,77,915
...	1,040	...	24,537	...	...	...	3,93,751	...	42,548
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,853	...	4,999	...	562	...	30,47,476	...	32,96,958
...	14,50,479	...	43,849	...	4,295	...	4,62,84,196	...	3,38,64,181
...	85,282	...	43,99,994	...	28,63,008	...	23,41,22,548	...	24,56,25,875
...	15,35,761	...	44,43,843	...	28,67,303	...	28,04,06,744	...	27,94,90,056
...	77,13,763	...	...	...	14,684	...	1,59,71,522	...	2,33,83,034
...	22,49,203	...	8,528	...	...	...	1,66,39,183	...	1,28,37,857
...	99,62,966	...	8,528	...	14,684	...	3,26,10,705	...	3,62,20,891
...	1,14,98,727	...	44,52,371	...	28,81,987	...	31,30,17,449	...	31,57,10,947
...	2,05,318	...	...	...	30	...	2,13,25,189	...	1,80,77,447
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,05,318	...	...	...	30	...	2,13,25,189	...	1,80,77,447

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	6	6,750	7	4,460
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	127	7,690	3	187
Provisions	Value	...	4,140	...	711
Spices	lbs.	...	...	1,640	220
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ..	Cwt.	7	76	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce ...	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	10,581	...	7,316
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery— ...	Value	...	50,419	...	68,517
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	14	865	6,170	2,47,635
Iron	,,	3,502	7,024	73	1,146
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	,,	6,013	45,282	4,562	21,586
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	63,618	...	47,776
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	305	...	10
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	7,592	...	4,418
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	40	133	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	2	5	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	55	200	1	5
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	2,598	...	3,385
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	5,245	...	12,656
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	10,510	5,234	527	257
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	55,142	6,939	18,931	1,919
White	,,	3,430	574	1,055	93
Coloured	,,	5,512	753	25,134	2,436
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	251	...	144
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	241	580	1,339	335
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	1,828	...	101
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	270	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	1,20,394	...	1,59,522
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	10	150	17	205
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ..	Value	...	5,999	...	8,333
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	3,01,959	...	2,53,518
Total		...	6,57,454	...	8,46,891
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	904	4,122	10	3,100
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	3	285	...	16
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

AUSTRIA—HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	240	...	250	...	60	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	39	474
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	374	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	156	...	3,618
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	725
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics; and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils ...	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	1,820
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of piece goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	68	51
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	1,200	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	2,530	...	10,152
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated.	,,	...	2,155	...	10,132
Total		...	6,041	...	26,498
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	3	241	...	35
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2	3,050	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,427	...	603	...	...	...	15
...	890	...	1,731	...	...	...	...
...	...	200	8,002	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,441	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	40	...	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	88	176	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,032	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	890	...	...	...	...
...	2,131	...	2,734	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	560	...	2,704	...	...	...	...
...	9,556	...	4,067	...	...	...	...
...	21,420	...	23,879	...	10	...	15
2	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ITALY.			
		1896-97.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	12,040	25,367	13,964	13,943
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	62	19
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	,,	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	4,379	25,623	1,384	16,945
Glass and Glassware	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	1,004	...	825
Total		...	51,994	...	31,732
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar,			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	36
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	64
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	671	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real	lbs.	150	1,000	543	3,637
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	150	...	...
Total		...	1,821	...	3,737
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	870	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,200
...	...	...	...	82	5,450	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	795	...	680
...	...	...	...	13,456	2,761	3,411	563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	485
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	701
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	40	102	1,135	525	5,450
...	...	...	...	23	1,425	7	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	152	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	527	...	...	...	10,598	...	9,006
...	...	...	...	2	425	1	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	3,957	4,706	3,521	4,274
...	...	...	...	10	425	7	212
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,222
...	...	...	...	224	112	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,611,074	1,92,214	1,113,583	1,21,366
...	...	...	...	195,426	24,166	172,162	15,783
...	...	...	...	115,621	19,043	52,777	7,857
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,515	...	503
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	568	...	350
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,000	...	2,910	...	6,940
4	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	120	712	...	...	22	175
...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...
...	500	...	651	...	2,177	...	1,584
...	1,107	...	2,403	...	2,76,747	...	1,80,939
1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	4,938	...	708

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and Manufactures imported into the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		South America.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	1,675	...	2,302
Spices	lbs.	4,270	600	123	18
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	25,194	...	1,794
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	...	...	...
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	...	...	...	...
Tin	,,	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	256	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	1	96	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	...	...
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	1,406	...	4,186
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	...	...	349
Total		...	29,227	...	8,649
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	35	...	53	...	490	...	...
...	...	...	280	...	390	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5	...	4	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,225	...	2,030	...	1,668
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		ARABIA.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	20
Spices	lbs.	...	...	5,174	1,286
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy)	Cwt.	...	...	293	3,200
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	,,	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	5,940	1,980
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	30
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	400	...	225
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	,,	56	411	13	330
Tin	,,	...	...	10	494
Other metals, unenumerated	,,	4	300	...	20
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	,,	...	...	...	45
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	,,	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	,,	...	...	180	62
Coloured	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	...	...	1,196
Boots and Shoes	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	2,240
All other articles, unenumerated.	,,	...	1,600	...	1,148
Total		...	2,711	...	12,276
INDIAN PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	2	140
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
3	3,100	4	40,000	...	...	1	2,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,010	...	619	...	5,857	...	14,455
1,288	337	336	68	112	25	...	...
22	270	373	4,253	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,887	...	1,398	...	12	...	...
...	3,543	...	1,768	...	712	...	2,356
7	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
556	5,221	2,144	11,968	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
148	7,295	3	200	...	...	...	...
...	18,990	...	25,605	...	28,465	...	250
...	230	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	244	...	270	...	80	...	...
...	16,624	...	17,923	...	60	...	1,123
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,250	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
15,339	15,176	3,521	3,148	40	60	931	859
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	66	...	65	...	10,720	...	862
17,125	15,425	3,170	3,170	...	...	...	...
29,910	4,029	33,000	5,600	14,489	2,110	30,400	3,775
180,990	29,965	75,200	13,262	...	...	58,000	43,500
7,153	1,268	4,000	800	...	...	3,000	2,250
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	270	...	...	...	...	...	1,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	67	...	450	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,541	...	14,318	...	2,034	...	2,110
4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
140	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	217	...	468	...	180	...	460
...	9,226	...	6,199	...	5,457	...	8,484
...	1,50,834	...	1,51,169	...	56,222	...	84,489
10	3,050	1	550	29	1,685	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	57,400	...	4,700	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Japan.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	...
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar—					
Refined or crystallized (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	6	...	200
B.—Metals—					
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Iron	„	...	...	...	...
Tin	„	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Other articles	„	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics	„	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Mineral—					
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	„	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—					
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wool	„	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods—					
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...
White	„	...	...	...	...
Coloured	„	15	6	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	No.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	12	69	...	...
Woollen goods	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	800	...	...
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	„	...	1,476	...	250
Total		...	2,357	...	450
Indian Produce and Manufactures.					
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—					
Coffee ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	1	500	6	5,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	700	...	4,282
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,101	2,525
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,266	...	354
...	...	...	35	...	1,292	...	3,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	100	1	50
...	...	...	...	3	150	...	...
...	...	...	...	3	383	4	268
...	...	...	...	...	1,833	...	23,635
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,883
...	...	...	...	...	4,526	...	946
...	...	...	700	...	5,794	...	6,097
...	...	...	...	12	510	...	150
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2,462	2,392	600	600
...	...	...	...	4	225	6	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	240	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,576	335	4,300	700
...	...	...	...	39,311	10,538	59,805	12,054
...	...	...	...	558	540	2,210	620
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	..	112	...	50
...	...	...	...	1,815	1,231	125	300
...	...	...	...	...	1,272	...	1,527
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	105
...	2,125	...	1,285	...	44,769	...	63,688
...	...	...	...	7	53	...	...
...	...	...	...	31,626	2,13,382	33,440	2,79,931
...	50	...	300	...	2,105	...	1,000
...	184	...	460	...	10,515	...	20,995
...	2,359	...	2,780	...	3,04,773	...	4,49,513
...	...	...	...	31,371	2,55,281	36,233	2,76,270
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	...	...	...	...	31,229	...	8,421

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce and during the official years 1897-98

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Foreign Merchandise.			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
I.—Animals living	No.	...	...	...	...	1	600
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	...	...	50	...	738
Spices	lbs.	...	...	...	...	364	77
Sugar—							
Refined or crystallised (including sugarcandy) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unrefined, viz., Molasses and Jaggery or *Gur* and other saccharine produce	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other articles	Value	...	800	...	...	...	111
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—							
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ...	Value	...	212	...	110	...	...
B.—Metals—							
Copper	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tin	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other metals, unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork	Value	...	...	...	...	...	62
Other articles	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—							
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines, and Narotics	„	...	1,254	...	...	...	300
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	Cwt.	3	184	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—							
Mineral—							
Kerosine	Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other kinds of oils	„	...	...	...	...	8	99
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—							
Gums and Resins	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ivory	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shells and Cowries... ...	Value	...	330	...	1,680	...	...
Silk	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...	...	40
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods—							
Grey	Yds.	...	...	...	...	550	82
White	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coloured	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Piece-goods	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts of Manufactures	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Silk piece-goods, pure and mixed	Yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	2,407
All other articles, unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	2,595	...	1,288	...	2,835
Boots and Shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—							
Corals, real ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glass and Glassware ...	Value	...	1,155	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	„	...	97	...	1,630	...	1,900
Total		...	6,627	...	4,758	...	9,251
Indian Produce and Manufactures.							
I.—Animals, living	No.	...	...	...	...	10	5,500
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—							
Coffee	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency of Bengal and 1898-99—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
33	35,400	...	...	...	...	13	14,000	53	88,460
...	...	...	...	...	...	209	13,150	3	223
...	...	...	3,833	...	725	...	20,748	...	23,844
...	...	4,552	953	2,609	602	24,042	4,753	21,394	5,282
...	...	4	183	304	4,036	33	529	970	11,489
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	30	30	...	...	5,970	2,010
...	109	...	2,085	...	2,546	...	45,044	...	18,485
...	600	...	2,182	...	1,090	...	60,446	...	81,710
...	...	29	1,275	12	720	50	2,490	6,382	2,56,357
...	...	132	953	258	2,506	16,389	40,215	16,979	35,438
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	1,575	17	974
...	...	...	...	...	28	6,168	53,260	4,608	22,576
...	...	...	2,330	...	...	...	1,15,450	...	98,266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230	...	20,883
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,596	...	1,242
...	88	...	12,130	...	18,100	...	57,539	...	60,393
...	...	...	...	5	140	57	1,262	7	360
...	...	140	51	32	16	1,392	656	32	16
...	...	...	...	492	695	21,861	22,633	9,154	9,757
...	...	18	1,800	2	37	33	2,546	15	650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,168	...	5,085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	62
...	...	...	1,054	...	421	...	17,490	...	19,056
...	...	...	...	...	...	27,859	20,771	3,697	3,427
...	...	10,260	1,471	40,900	5,969	1,723,001	2,07,180	1,241,114	1,39,329
720	100	4,480	951	6,856	1,383	423,777	66,234	378,300	86,901
...	...	7,200	1,436	450	100	136,059	23,046	87,571	14,063
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1,999	...	1,101	...	11,553	...	8,098
600	900	10	20	...	...	2,078	1,900	2,132	1,586
...	...	...	1,519	...	...	...	9,556	...	4,077
...	273	...	...	...	310	...	971	...	1,578
...	5,118	...	26,569	...	13,640	...	2,23,142	...	2,97,591
...	...	...	...	50	250	54	528	67	455
...	...	97	1,000	68	1,300	36,448	2,42,805	38,776	3,22,316
...	...	...	145	...	418	...	10,491	...	17,073
...	3,860	...	8,030	...	4,114	...	3,61,152	...	3,21,832
...	46,448	...	71,969	...	60,282	...	16,65,109	...	19,80,944
10	4,800	50	3,750	...	...	32,644	2,74,303	36,310	2,87,365
...	75	...	...	...	...	6	526	...	286
..	...	...	10,000	..	1,473	...	1,04,437	...	15,302

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	United Kingdom.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	73	425	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	19	72	522	1,424
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	522,717	33,09,033	988,678	54,47,891
Wheat ... ... ,,	69,741	3,33,187	2,878,052	1,34,53,570
Pulse ... ... ,,	43,119	2,64,091	335,615	9,76,839
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	1	8	6,622	11,988
Provisions ... ... Value	...	1,02,994	...	1,22,159
Spices ... ... lbs.	127,458	12,786	14,250	2,450
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	73	1,159	...	20
Tea ... ... lbs.	133,978,297	7,18,25,390	135,482,405	7,05,45,181
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	23,567	...	33,075
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	4,592	...	24,949
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	542	...	8,100
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	15,20,266	...	9,96,462
Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	26,089	...	19,549
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	201	2,23,790
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		293	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	22,400	672
Manufactured ... ... ,,	37,735	30,941	29,065	27,447
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	19,076	44,87,662	22,972	54,43,138
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	25,952	70,285	27,880	88,828
Turmeric ... ... ,,	36	384	4,575	36,859
Other kinds ... ... ,,	666	30,279	311	3,964
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	24	672	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	75	109	333	367
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	393,298	5,18,819	457,585	5,81,551
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	659	1,03,374	944	1,61,375
Cotton ... ... ,,	17,251	4,26,660	10,560	2,45,805
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... ,,	34	936	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	75,833	5,60,614	57,355	3,66,323
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	48,883	21,30,510	49,234	21,92,761
Hides, raw ... ... No.	683,372		700,329	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	14,672	16,54,863	9,818	9,86,775
Skins, raw ... ... No.	1,486,880		949,164	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	13,024	3,67,214	17,669	4,86,783
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	10,600	...	4,200
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	8,124,778	5,81,60,663	4,961,748	3,76,35,334
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	9,789	5,72,356	8,237	4,71,245
Other kinds ... ... ,,	13	1,071	12	457
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	6,674	6,24,224	5,998	3,42,408
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	170	1,971	122	1,224
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	2,174,281	1,31,97,861	3,382,257	1,90,72,182
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	132	922	37	224
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	500	3,069
Rape ... ... ,,	195,058	11,96,587	93,483	4,95,927
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	115	1,602	15	626

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
500	2,730	2,002	13,650	...	...	4,505	27,641
...	...	...	...	...	...	152,321	7,32,922
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7,580	...	13,466	...	...	...	150
...	...	54,400	5,367	...	...	4,480	540
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,106	920	4,145	3,018	40	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	100	...	500	...	40	...	...
...	600	...	50	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,978	...	9,693
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	26,485	945	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,347	24,51,428	9,732	24,67,616	587	1,51,294	1,418	3,02,153
217	972	4,402	20,887	...	...	500	1,500
...	...	100	886	...	...	550	4,314
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,089	1,31,766	18,620	3,89,477	9,455	2,10,211	36,072	7,25,690
3	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	857	12,000	714	4,000
78,246	34,47,947	62,222	27,00,125	2,323	92,046	1,930	74,556
987,515		790,564		30,766		24,672	
...	...	62	2,187	29	3,202	47	5,500
...		2,000		3,202		5,000	
...	20	...	...	439	2,560	...	...
...	2,000	...	6,400	...	...	...	...
536,097	38,22,628	319,732	24,32,236	...	...	...	...
148	8,195	...	...	697	41,834	150	10,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,001	13,650	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	40,902	2,30,542
...	...	...	...	4,001	13,640	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	133,659	9,26,661	200,879	13,35,801
...	...	...	...	248,062	15,11,754	387,632	20,83,893
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	France.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	...	...	440	2,250
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	281,142	13,06,879
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	157	...	61
Spices ... ... lbs.	42,000	3,579	40,320	5,156
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	1	10	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	9,574	4,333	26,240	10,845
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	4,231	...	655
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... ,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... ,,	...	1,41,742	...	1,05,921
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... {Chests / Cwts.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	19,742	639
Manufactured ... ,,	10	70	140	150
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	7,026	17,59,833	8,350	19,75,312
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	800	2,932	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	800	6,545	1,651	13,954
Other kinds ... ... ,,	550	12,250	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	20	176	29	190
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	8	1,320	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	25,286	5,83,825	10,003	2,03,575
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	1,786	21,000	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	42,689 / 860,017	24,78,299	23,548 / 494,003	13,67,326
Skins, raw ... ... {Cwt. / No.	4,239 / 332,688	4,17,722	2,022 / 148,337	1,68,028
Horns ... ... Cwt.	1,000	16,364	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	16,300	...	22,780
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	722,369	52,35,753	454,151	33,08,438
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	25	4,500	66	4,320
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	247,584	15,03,875	415,341	22,81,674
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	20,028	75,106	939	3,200
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	136,139	9,29,554	91,091	5,61,000
Rape ... ... ,,	307,897	18,90,533	155,015	8,15,212
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	8,003	46,716	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	6	23	144

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
200,220	11,58,269	318,019	18,83,627	10,026	54,513	8,073	48,163
...	...	88,208	4,23,314	...	...	50,077	2,39,006
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21,744	...	52,686	...	2,337	...	3,300
...	...	1,064	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
438,731	2,05,066	518,133	2,17,305	2,215	1,380	3,001	1,103
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	195	...	333	...	160	...	...
...	810	...	120	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	73,773	...	850	...	...	...	...
...	7,394	...	2,979	...		...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,449	222	2,016	75	1,410,000	38,400	976,186	26,491
114	160	22	55	...	...	...	...
6,297	15,68,937	7,785	17,36,350	3,070	7,07,178	3,713	8,07,864
9,797	32,497	11,948	42,262	...	...	...	...
...	...	900	7,432	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7,301	9,060	8,932	11,561	...	...	...	...
46	100	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	69	13,650	...	...	...	...
72,278	17,91,725	84,882	18,80,730	480	10,425	...	...
426	6,812	73	1,355	...	...	...	...
...	...	36	300	...	...	...	...
301,207	1,32,61,744	278,702	1,20,86,658	3,138	1,37,732	4,092	1,65,994
4,127,941		3,892,892		43,740		49,648	
681	45,217	234	17,134	130	16,562	79	12,625
41,205		14,797		14,500		9,000	
6,087	1,18,232	6,188	1,03,960	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,707,544	1,99,07,122	2,234,810	1,62,42,899	...	...	...	...
5,285	3,13,654	3,900	2,32,920	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
210	30,609	289	46,057	...	150	...	...
7	105	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
641,140	39,24,277	641,140	1,11,96,750	79,256	4,59,323	160,821	9,07,501
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32,578	2,23,978	66,171	4,22,688	2,001	13,981	...	...
205,968	12,30,880	152,540	8,15,641	60,024	3,54,336	...	...
...	...	1,000	6,820	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... „	...	...	3	6
Rice not in the husk ... „	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	8,289	...	22,902
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	544	364	1,205	765
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery .. Value	...	50	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	13,049	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	20,626	...	6,175
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... „	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1,948	5,03,964	2,600	6,20,301
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	...	...	...	...
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	2	70	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	63,330	14,53,350	36,134	7,22,940
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	16	210	54	401
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	88,207	40,65,585	88,872	40,49,909
Hides, raw ... ... No.	1,373,152		1,392,314	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	754	49,416	485	29,195
Skins, raw ... ... No.	31,560		23,250	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	511,477	37,48,248	315,604	24,23,224
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	22	150	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	8,011	46,430	3,826	23,481
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... „	4,001	23,188	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	22,004	1,51,719	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA IN EUROPE.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30,581	12,553	49,708	16,926	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
231	74,676	1,002	2,64,449	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
197	5,670	1,031	20,500	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228	9,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,500		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Zanzibar.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*			Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.					
Grain and Pulse—					
Gram	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk	,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk	,,	12,409	79,243	19,337	98,600
Wheat	,,	...	...	...	...
Pulse	,,	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
Provisions	Value	...	300	...	...
Spices	lbs.	821	100	...	...
Sugar	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea	lbs.	7,192	2,826	6,996	2,826
Other articles unenumerated	Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—					
A.—Hardware and Cutlery	Value	...	108	...	45
B.—Metals	,,	...	...	...	560
C.—Machinery and Millwork	,,	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing, and Tanning Materials—					
Chemicals	Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—					
Drugs and Medicines	Value	...	...	...	200
Opium	Chests	...	...	...	...
	Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—					
Unmanufactured	lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured	,,	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—					
Indigo	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams	,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric	,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	,,	...	...	...	...
V.—Oils—					
Essential	Gals.	33	115	97	677
Mineral	,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential	,,	40	160	...	...
All other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles.—					
Caoutchouc—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton	,,	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier)	,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp	,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—					
Hides, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, raw	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Horns	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—					
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Raw	Cwt.	...	...	9	63
Manures—					
Animal bones	Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc	,,	...	...	...	...
Seeds—					
Essential	Cwt.	33	615	29	480
Other than essential—					
Castor	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut	,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed	,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra	,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard	,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy	,,	...	...	...	...
Rape	,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili	,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts	,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	101,953	5,88,199	135,963	5,63,273
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,601	11,184	147	900	1,006,254	58,52,188	1,431,338	70,91,542
...	...	...	...	1,401	8,682	2,875	12,354
...	...	...	..	27,885	1,74,563	76,707	3,85,983
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	73,807	4,82,182	96,595	5,51,499
...	709	...	210	...	1,52,598	...	1,83,745
410	1,250	336	99	75,568	12,087	249,213	39,208
...	...	...	...	1	30	...	...
23,008	53,108	124,663	50,924	50	19	643	401
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,000	...	...	...	130	...	2,224
...	...	...	...	...	8,642	...	12,410
...	...	...	...	...	49	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,99,070	...	2,62,395
...	...	...	2,250	...	39,656	...	42,814
...	...	...	...	42	43,425	20	20,650
...	...	...	...	62		30	
...	...	...	...	89,571	19,526	98,563	18,473
...	...	...	...	...	...	6,568	960
177	50,214	367	88,819	1	70	2	296
...	...	...	...	35	300	86	664
...	...	25	136	891	9,330	1,251	16,378
...	...	...	...	79	1,264	57	931
...	...	22	108	18	40	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,098	2,612	1,916	2,351	191,104	2,69,229	220,418	2,98,062
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	34	472	111	1,059
...	...	...	...	11	712	41	572
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	2,269	118	3,147	...	...	...	...
258		340		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	98,839	2,87,101	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	380	22,985	350	19,028
...	...	...	...	107	12,598	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,786	18,550	2,007	20,764
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	92	620	266	1,712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	579	4,747	603	4,666
...	...	...	...	47	500	73	686
147	1,200	...	...	6	40	10	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	157	1,695

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.
***II.—Articles of Food and Drink*—concluded.**				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	80	435	10	56
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	133,742	8,42,376	220,295	11,36,310
Wheat ... ... „	21	116	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	6,322	36,682	3,850	16,234
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	16	64	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	16	110	1	4
Provisions ... ... Value.	...	8,784	...	2,430
Spices ... ... lbs.	5,584	554	6,570	1,706
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	7,034	3,165	1,015	511
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
***III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals*—**				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	1,962	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	1,508	...	2,440
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...
***IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials*—**				
Chemicals ... ... Value.	...	118	...	24
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... Value.	...	660	...	200
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Opium ... ... Cwt.	...		...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	82	100	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Myrabolams ... ... „	1	6	3	20
Turmeric ... ... „	10	95	55	750
Other kinds ... ... „	9	142	3	72
***V.—Oils*—**				
Essential ... ... Gals.	5	80	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	7,006	9,484	4,788	5,523
All other sorts	...	...	...	...
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—**				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... „	1	11	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hides, and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides, raw ... No.	...		...	...
Skins, raw ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Skins, raw ... No.	...		...	...
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	4	40	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	151	2,082	139	1,521
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	7	45	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	249	1,740	44	310
Poppy ... ... „	1	16	...	...
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	3	18	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	10	68	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	255	1,530
6,506	17,904	79,041	2,15,560	...	...	...	...
...	...	6,982	46,917	203,995	12,70,270	257,727	14,30,083
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	107	834	513	3,175
...	...	...	...	1,438	4,981	2,601	8,277
...	...	...	...	...	...	825	3,821
...	554	...	2,264	...	...	...	60
436,203	40,791	56,000	5,795	8,213	700	...	...
...	...	...	...	62	425	...	...
929,600	5,25,927	1,411,724	5,33,817	57,862	19,926	108,929	36,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	506	...	4,269	...	29	...	...
...	10,716	...	7,579	...	75	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9,86,914	...	7,27,841	...	...	...	...
...	3,419	...	7,440	...	1,416	...	3,545
{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
...	...	8,000	300	...	...	...	...
...	...	38	50	4,844	602	8,633	1,150
20,102	48,40,024	17,922	35,56,853	...	...	...	...
100	375	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,622	18,479	2,596	24,360	...	...	...	...
...	...	10	250	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	60	55	60
...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...
5,525	7,060	1,825	2,500	912	1,221	456	522
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,444	2,10,557	924	1,45,970	...	...	...	...
112	3,334	134	3,509	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,786	10,500	893	7,000	...	...	...	...
{ 131,726 }	45,57,685	{ 90,057 }	1,35,51,616	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
{ 868,659 }		{ 655,716 }		{ ... }		{ ... }	
{ 78,814 }	88,30,040	{ 95,728 }	1,02,67,392	{ ... }	...	{ ... }	...
{ 7,788,231 }		{ 9,058,281 }		{ ... }		{ ... }	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,173,655	85,80,548	1,300,930	59,41,603	...	...	...	...
200	9,000	1,198	59,900	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,191	89,604	1,067	85,824	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	44	360	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20,020	1,19,437	17,343	94,600	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,788	3,127	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian

Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.		Rs.
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
***II.—Articles of Food and Drink*—concluded.**				
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ,,	654,863	39,11,636	1,028,287	52,20,281
Wheat ... ... ,,	...	...	2,089	10,293
Pulse ... ... ,,	...	...	2,594	14,252
Jawari and bajri ... ,,	...	...	2,922	9,178
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	9,019	58,824
Provisions ... ... Value	...	426	...	638
Spices ... ... lbs.	697	2,250	36,048	5,850
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	17	250	12	170
Tea ... ... lbs.	101,179	34,993	220,724	73,429
Other articles unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
***III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals*—**				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	50	...	685
B.—Metals ... ... ,,	...	920	...	380
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... ,,	...	...	...	...
***IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials*—**				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... ,,	...	2100	...	1,745
Opium ... ... Chests	...	...	...	...
Cwt.	...		...	
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ,,	13,631	1,535	13,636	1,685
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	1	180	6	1,080
Myrabolams ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	1	20
V.—Oils				
Essential ... ... Gals.	34	609	335	930
Mineral ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... ,,	12	25	...	...
All other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—**				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... ,,	2	21	...	...
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier). ,,	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
No.	...		...	
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mowa or mowra ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
19,578	1,11,593	20,678	85,484	157	979	127	565
8,935	30,779	14,973	42,938	2,003	6,146	6,010	18,438
1,598,815	95,38,346	3,173,129	1,78,14,399	2,109	17,474	430	3,243
149	951	11	61	1,712	11,172	726	3,595
22,634	1,38,268	22,296	1,08,553	214	1,715	189	1,214
295	1,212	...	...	...	...	...	...
35,415	2,85,907	6,837	47,594	94	730	45	240
...	62,919	...	9,905	...	78,238	...	93,252
106,219	17,139	36,726	10,452	1,225	239	1,914	242
464	7,134	260	3,711	...	...	1	18
1,655	1,105	264	274	565,274	3,15,322	883,295	4,45,180
...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	1,916	...	2,167	...	70	...	365
...	18,375	...	12,955	...	940	...	20
...	400	...	10	...	...	...	...
...	38,050	...	62,723	...	8,91,212	...	11,11,608
...	5,702	...	4,203	...	47,618	...	2,77,068
133	1,36,765	155	1,58,065	23,756	2,45,30,157	24,284	2,55,47,785
196		227		34,841		35,616	
70,635	13,045	74,082	14,942	560	54	2,216	190
32,825	4,616	29,920	3,686	7,725	1,164	14,288	2,176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,591	4,766	1,478	4,434
20	217	9	94	4	51	2	18
71	1,044	40	1,075	950	8,935	1,561	17,100
24	240	58	676	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,774	5,440	9,813	13,376	65,582	91,735	58,168	76,571
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	71,118	16,22,186	83,065	18,78,794
16	630	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	180
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	9,000
...	...	...	...	...	...	5,600	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	20,097	1,31,654	40,612	2,85,504
94	5,650	72	3,910	...	...	...	...
...	...	60	8,100	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	240	1,640	300	700
6,011	86,344	9,582	82,307	52	614	24	320
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...
17	128	42	257	30	182	51	301
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...
...	...	...	...	19	130	...	...
400	2,766	149	750	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	315	2,680	...	...
4,836	7,80,586	553	84,815	3	10	23	290

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*				
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Grain and Pulse—				
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... ... Value	...	810	...	1,220
Spices ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Tea ... ... lbs.	100	75	110	110
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	700	...	...
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	50	...	...
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	28,499	...	91,683
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—				
Drugs and Medicines ... „	...	460	...	980
Opium ... ... { Chests / Cwt.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Tobacco—				
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	27	30	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—				
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	298	51,060	1,115	2,10,563
Myrabolams ... ... „	15	100	159	477
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ... „	13	164	162	3,072
V.—Oils—				
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	28	32	4,359	4,876
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—				
Caoutchouc—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	8,363	2,15,226	30,364	6,14,797
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier) ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins—				
Hides, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	3 / 51	228
Skins, raw ... ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	7 / 661	603
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—				
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Raw ... ... Cwt.	3,375	12,565	4,634	34,180
Manures—				
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	3	120
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Seeds—				
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Other than essential—				
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	1	8
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1899-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	3,118	20,039	1,594	9,386
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76,600	4,81,414	153,651	7,95,718	446	3,311	886	5,797
...	...	...	...	2,707	17,389	2,597	16,628
...	...	...	...	10,500	75,793	8,820	56,882
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,892	13,542	2,482	14,810
...	60	...	24	...	3,23,347	...	3,57,407
...	...	...	...	84,305	12,880	12,208	1,315
...	...	...	...	40	147	...	...
112,881	41,899	456,613	1,42,470	37,324	22,615	34,287	18,671
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	30	...	12,092	...	2,928
...	...	...	...	...	14,770	...	26,097
...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	78,919	...	1,85,079
...	...	...	2,200	...	8,948	...	12,286
...	...	...	...	12,290	1,25,98,143	14,577	1,51,83,740
...	...	...	...	13,026		21,385	
...	...	...	...	1,658	211	39,424	3,520
5,541	705	328	60	64,190	8,372	68,204	9,117
150	56,181	205	61,231	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	152	496	111	590
...	...	...	...	96	1,205	100	1,176
...	...	...	...	855	9,229	952	12,706
3	50	9	121	36	491	86	885
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	285,582	3,47,578	247,328	2,82,945
...	...	...	...	10	14	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	6	155	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	152	4,042
...	...	...	...	...	...	400	
...	...	...	...	1	146	2	150
...	...	...	...	120		120	
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800
...	...	...	...	425	3,129	727	5,319
...	...	...	...	265	15,024	219	17,061
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	15,783	1,50,630	24,861	2,02,203
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	55	496	70	511
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	139	1,277	91	700
...	...	...	...	153	1,649	128	1,099
...	...	...	...	15	120	...	...
...	...	...	...	987	8,986	...	...
...	...	...	...	105	15,673	68	9,490

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian of Bengal during the official years

Articles.	Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
	1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
II.—Articles of Food and Drink—concluded.						
Grain and Pulse—						
Gram ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	56	337
Rice in the husk ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice not in the husk ... „	3,670	24,325	3,249	16,818	21,573	1,36,184
Wheat ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulse ... ... „	...	...	...	...	3,731	22,555
Jawari and bajri ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... . Value	...	594	...	21	...	38,788
Spices ... ... lbs.	1,376	1,291	1,818	3,531	13,467	2,226
Sugar ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	1	10
Tea ... ... lbs.	1,137,463	5,13,740	2,169,667	8,11,503	6,780,179	25,00,363
Other articles, unenumerated ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Metals and Manufactures of Metals—						
A.—Hardware and Cutlery ... Value	...	...	...	300	...	256
B.—Metals ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	1,265
C.—Machinery and Millwork ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
IV.—Chemicals, Drugs, Medicines, and Narcotics, and Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Chemicals ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	15,360
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics—						
Drugs and Medicines ... „	...	...	...	108	...	209
Opium ... ... Chests / Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco—						
Unmanufactured ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufactured ... ... „	10	60	112	40	808	1,327
Dyeing and Tanning Materials—						
Indigo ... ... Cwt.	2,485	6,93,290	4,167	10,56,357	2	800
Myrabolams ... ... „	...	...	...	...	7,287	27,568
Turmeric ... ... „	...	...	...	...	189	1,845
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	66	1,001
V.—Oils—						
Essential ... ... Gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vegetable, not essential ... „	...	...	...	...	786,934	10,97,360
All other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—						
Caoutchouc ... ... Cwt.						
Raw ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton ... ... „	10	140	...	...	2,891	72,634
Gums and Resins (excluding Cutch and Gambier).	...	...	...	...	23	987
Hemp ... ... „	...	...	...	...	4	96
Hides and Skins—						
Hides, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	186 / 500	4,539	80 / 540	2,800	38 / 562	1,474
Skins, raw ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...	69 / 4,375	5,362
Horns ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jewellery—						
Precious Stones and Pearls, unset ... ... Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—						
Raw ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,466	57,677
Manures—						
Animal bones ... ... Tons	...	...	...	...	560	31,460
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica or talc ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seeds—						
Essential ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	242	2,779
Other than essential—						
Castor ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthnut ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linseed ... ... „	...	...	...	...	6,235	38,853
Mowa or mowra ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mustard ... ... „	...	...	...	...	4	31
Poppy ... ... „	...	...	...	...	...	5
Rape ... ... „	...	...	...	...	180	1,619
Til or Jinjili ... ... „	...	...	...	...	3	30
Other sorts ... ... „	...	...	...	...	100	893

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the Presidency 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
437	1,802	3,636	19,357	16,918	77,190	128,651	7,41,364	175,982	7,39,286
...	...	...	...	1	2	17,463	54,901	100,550	2,78,368
23,722	1,35,327	503,533	32,69,239	995,294	54,85,836	4,953,073	2,99,61,735	8,636,201	4,67,04,993
...	...	2	13	281	1,532	75,733	3,71,510	3,458,379	1,62,00,154
3,141	14,255	22,298	1,42,972	50,306	2,63,951	136,810	8,57,473	504,061	18,41,338
...	...	293	1,200	780	3,192	2,042	7,457	6,303	20,647
55	187	16,980	1,27,404	17,526	1,33,062	128,205	9,09,883	139,707	8,22,029
...	35,789	...	2,46 682	...	3,16,837	...	10,57,910	...	12,18,526
12,630	2,294	41,496	6,209	63,828	11,893	945,042	1,14,061	591,805	96,098
1	6	375	5,445	90	1,260	1,034	14,610	364	5,185
6,301,960	21,10,026	1,041,761	5,06,468	1,646,370	6,78,917	145,363,650	7,65,91,597	149,452,097	7,57,00,615
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
...	1,406	...	683	...	1,006	...	50,845	...	49,988
...	895	...	13,938	...	13,019	...	90,250	...	1,01,474
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,091	...	8,110
...	13,280	...	6,970	...	21,680	...	40,01,549	...	35,85,721
...	236	...	4,818	...	7,164	...	1,55,467	...	3,94,660
...	...	1,625	16,31,075	1,932	20,47,455	37,846	3,89,39,565	41,169	4,31,81,485
...	...	2,381		2,830		55,506		60,381	
...	...	22 342	3,351	13,670	1,590	1,625,700	75,754	1,256,299	66,892
593	992	92,807	11,722	60,902	9,185	260,349	61,404	237,449	56,773
6	1,100	566	1,54,254	417	1,12,048	71,364	1,75,51,045	81,779	1,87,05,530
5,816	22,393	203	770	102	449	46,150	1,41,067	52,485	1,82,504
138	1,705	410	4,186	920	11,680	5,078	42,337	12,872	1,19,742
4	63	69	780	30	191	3,328	65,088	3,137	39,644
...	...	64	430	60	1,743	247	2,787	722	5,200
...	...	73	42	53	16	152	159	385	383
879,019	12,12,778	343,742	5,29,212	311,452	4,41,656	2,093,958	28,89,203	2,206,088	29,34,462
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	114	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,113	3,15,321	1,937	3,20,995
3,049	76,265	2,567	53,473	376	6,773	279,463	65,81,118	314,401	67,69,914
3	330	...	15	15	433	520	10,358	132	2,690
235	3,750	...	...	...	...	80,282	6,04,420	59,287	3,81,774
3	147	11,403	4,53,575	10,918	5,10,064	708,374	3,06,42,505	615,933	2,67,09,553
50		138,040		161,502		9,116,052		8,163,041	
2	75	...	...	157	12,450	99,389	1,10,22,530	108,672	1,15,11,114
39		...		7,120		9,702,761		10,223,379	
...	...	...	...	...	...	20,580	5,04,890	23,857	5,90,743
...	...	...	...	...	1,250	...	28,900	...	36,430
11,018	54,336	215,563	16,36,172	115,042	7,24,032	15,022,846	10,12,96,159	9,857,856	6,93,74,269
2,400	1,22,727	...	...	...	...	17,418	10,20,158	16,529	9,36,971
...	...	...	...	...	...	120	13,669	72	8,557
...	...	...	...	...	...	8,344	7,50,767	7,720	4,79,309
381	4,548	659	9,017	776	11,373	24,888	2,73,067	37,921	3,24,740
...	...	367	2,375	40	220	1,390	16,175	40	220
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8
20,321	1,19,295	89,402	5,41,761	22,311	1,22,072	3,269,130	1,98,33.288	6,010,161	3,40,50,886
...	...	2	14	...	...	24,031	88,760	939	3,200
4	36	2,550	17,438	199	1,510	3,654	26,165	978	7,446
...	...	1	16	18	158	304,598	20,96,490	358,860	23,24,501
768	4,733	7	49	27	196	1,021,612	62,11,332	789,614	42,16,352
...	...	...	...	...	...	31,468	2,11,389	1,010	6,888
53	429	460	82.660	1,480	1,15,829	7,417	8,84,625	2,377	2,13,318

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		United Kingdom.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	752,080	26,91,299	553,984	15,63,540
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	1,196	96,942	931	81,054
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	18	1,449	410	46,290
Wool	lbs.	2,889,501	8,97,392	2,478,259	6,52,834
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	8,29,343	...	5,69,276
II.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	800	337
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	21,774	2,979	2,983	798
Other sorts ...	Value.	...	10,091	...	1,348
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	39,370,445	75,75,466	38,488,995	71,57,360
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	18,676,281	17,75,766	20,414,900	18,38,510
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	11,638	54,811	9,057	51,270
Silk goods ...	Value	...	6,02,285	...	6,24,981
Woollen goods ...	„	...	10,01,711	...	8,52,737
Other articles unenumerated ...	„	...	4,21,328	...	1,84,656
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	„	...	1,24,451	...	1,36,402
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	18	145	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	64,927	...	27,020
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	357	5,850	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	393	41,490	305	30,765
	No.	5,217		4,255	
Skins, dressed or tanned ...	Cwt.	26	6,883	40	2,700
	No.	8,519		5,600	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	39,347	...	69,938
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	81,994	40,08,563	44,094	21,04,339
Button	„	20,913	10,17,354	23,492	11,46,809
Other kinds ...	„	13	650	86	4,400
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	„	...	4,97,033	...	4,05,018
Indian Produce and Manufactures	Free „	...	18,00,41,237	...	17,26,22,174
	Dutiable „	...	33,09,105	...	54,50,315
Total ...		...	18,33,50,342	...	17,80,72,489
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...		...	18,40,07,796	...	17,89,19,380
Treasure—					
Gold		...	2,873	...	800
Silver		...	...	...	450
Total ...		...	2,873	...	1,250
Grand total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure		...	18,40,10,669	...	17,89,20,630
Government—					
Stores		...	1,04,949	...	2,00,960
Treasure—					
Gold		...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...		...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...		...	1,04,949	...	2,00,960

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.				BELGIUM.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	300	...	...	...	...	6	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	52,795	...	44,850	...	427	...	982
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	288	...	...	...	3,263
1,285,100	2,20,309	455,200	79,491	4,752,200	8,71,739	3,845,000	6,74,798
58,400	7,008	50,100	5,913	36,000	3,180	481,700	36,929
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,100	...	800	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	7,022	...	8,330
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	1,200	1	200
...	...	...	...	400		200	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
5,917	2,80,337	4,033	1,81,505	366	20,000	292	14,000
605	32,625	113	4,906	330	14,700	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,350	...	1,900	...	1,275	...	650
...	1,04,73,080	...	83,61,924	...	39,06,398	...	62,61,011
...	2,730	...	13,650	...	...	...	27,641
...	1,04,75,810	...	83,75,574	...	39,06,398	...	62,88,652
...	1,04,77,824	...	83,79,252	...	39,06,473	...	62,89,151
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,04,77,824	...	83,79,252	...	39,06,473	...	62,89,151
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		France.			
		1897-98.		1898-99.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.					
Silk	lbs.	531,133	20,79,155	664,698	25,76,764
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ...	C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	2,936	...	600
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—					
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—					
Cotton—					
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	2,000	600
Manufactures—					
Piece-goods ...	Yds.	...	...	40	80
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—					
Manufactures of—					
Gunny-bags ...	No.	633,550	1,35,741	430,750	86,377
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ...	Value	...	1,21,655	...	1,01,633
Woollen goods ...	„	...	2,225	...	2,018
Other articles unenumerated ...	„	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—					
Apparel	Value	...	9,172	...	7,969
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	1	15	...	...
C.—Other Articles—					
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	910	...	685
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—					
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...
	No.	...		...	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ...	Value	...	2,426	...	1,600
Lac—					
Shell	Cwt.	10,286	4,86,270	8,491	3,95,795
Button	„	732	33,330	1,272	59,865
Other kinds ...	„	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated.	„	...	1,487	...	5,071
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	„	...	1,80,32,354	...	1,53,94,551
{ Dutiable	„	...	...	...	2,250
Total ...	„	...	1,80,32,354	...	1,53,96,801
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	„	...	1,80,38,395	...	1,54,23,299
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total ...	„	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	„	...	1,80,38,395	...	1,54,23,299
Government—					
Stores	„	...	...	...	...
Treasure—					
Gold	„	...	...	...	...
Silver	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	„	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	„	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

GERMANY.				HOLLAND.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8.	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	6,247	111	8,389	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9,760	2,451	2,823	756	...	...	...	...
...	2,11,746	...	1,73,727	...	2,880	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	78,144	...	54,746	...	...	...	...
12,838,550	20,36,597	6,852,175	11,43,843	852,000	1,38,616	422,100	76,077
677,700	66,832	3,590,900	3,43,190	275,000	24,108	724,100	65,973
2,389	18,875	293	3,113	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
...	21,217	...	5,444	...	120	...	...
...	11,807	...	5,412	...	...	...	...
...	2,496	...	3,135	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	5	...	...	...	...
...	2,100	...	5	...	...	...	...
282	7,215	482	12,788	...	...	...	...
9	900	...	...	...	...	...	...
150		...		...		...	
...	...	4	750	...	...	...	...
...		650		...		...	
...	1,207	...	20	...	...	...	...
24,654	11,54,599	19,587	8,96,721	8,420	3,91,940	5,863	2,59,795
3,838	1,86,529	5,857	2,98,132	176	7,050	253	11,535
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30,163	...	16,449	...	250	...	25
...	4,66,13,538	...	4,85,30,079	...	23,06,928	...	25,77,289
...	11,58,269	...	18,83,627	...	54,513	...	48,163
...	4,77,71,807	...	5,04,13,706	...	23,61,441	...	26,25,452
...	4,77,93,227	...	5,04,37,585	...	23,61,451	...	26,25,467
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,77,93,227	...	5,04,37,585	...	23,61,451	...	26,25,467
...	50	...	1,850	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	1,850	...	...	...	...

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Italy.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	23,833	1,59,655	31,494	2,45,800
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	318	18,533	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	16,995	...	290
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	55
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	60,000	13,200	...	...
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	398,100	40,200	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	180	...	550
Other articles unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	1,367	...	...
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	300	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...	... / ...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	1,316	60,261	853	39,370
Button ... ... „	161	7,120	245	13,735
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	53,995	...	17,552
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free „ / Dutiable „	... / ...	1,04,56,514 / ...	... / ...	82,16,645 / 6
Total ...	...	1,04,56,514	...	82,16,651
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,05,08,508	...	82,48,383
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,05,08,508	...	82,48,383
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

RUSSIA.				MOZAMBIQUE.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
				5,200	1,040	20,200	4,244
	66						
	1,01,965		3,01,875		1,040		4,244
	1,01,965		3,01,875		1,040		4,244
	1,01,965		3,22,082		1,040		4,244
	1,01,965		3,22,082		1,040		4,244

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Zanzibar.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
***VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles*—concluded.**				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles unenumerated Value	...	23,220	...	...
VII.—Articles Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	900	500	125	125
Other sorts ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	128,900	22,339	73,600	13,178
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	12	320	19	235
Silk goods ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other articles unenumerated ... ,,	...	...	...	...
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	892	...	2,276
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	...	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... ,,	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ,,	...	6,928	...	9,159
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free ,,	...	59,293	...	29,824
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable ,,	...	79,243	...	98,600
Total ...	...	1,38,536	...	1,28,424
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	1,40,357	...	1,32,161
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	1,40,357	...	1,32,161
Government—				
Stores	...	130	...	2,000
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	130	...	2,000

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

EGYPT.				MAURITIUS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	36,382	35,328	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	3,447	1	120	172	15,032	83	5,900
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	3,080	...	250	...	1,01,694	...	80,544
...	...	...	...	366	183	1,194	478
3,086	4,531	4,851	6,327	3,200	800	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,300	...	690
7,281,550	23,03,739	8,874,750	28,22,286	2,618,900	4,51,266	1,506,000	2,19,383
...	...	84,000	9,560	...	...	...	...
...	...	8	92	441	4,790	143	1,535
...	4,230	...	23,710	...	600	...	8,600
...	...	...	...	...	9,434	...	6,872
...	...	...	200	...	...	...	...
...	21	...	672	...	19,550	...	16,115
15,506	62,024	...	...	17,970	8,880	8,225	9,522
...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	30	150	268	3,246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	174	...	...	...	...
...	...	512	24,430	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,628	...	548	...	1,70,084	...	2,16,670
...	24,98,562	...	33,58,992	...	28,59,016	...	30,33,333
...	11,184	...	900	...	58,52,188	...	70,91,542
...	25,09,746	...	33,59,892	...	87,11,204	...	1,01,24,875
...	25,10,853	...	33,62,295	...	89,87,951	...	1,03,05,814
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,70,000	...	31,73,500
...	...	...	...	...	18,70,000	...	31,73,500
...	25,10,853	...	33,62,295	...	1,08,57,951	...	1,34,79,314
...	...	...	480	...	4,132	...	37,566
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	480	...	4,132	...	37,566

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	South America.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	358	...	314
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... Value	...	800	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	11,689,750	19,16,338	15,273,218	22,05,292
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	34,046,000	33,60,049	48,484,800	41,61,316
Other kinds ... Cwt.	3,728	39,307	2,459	27,640
Silk goods ... Value	...	800	...	...
Woollen goods ... „	...	1,162	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	8,208	...	7,115
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	2,330	...	5,200
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	582	571	300	450
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	427	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds... ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. „	...	6,094	...	1,237
Indian Produce and Manufactures Free „	...	54,04,529	...	64,40,365
Indian Produce and Manufactures Dutiable „	...	8,42,376	...	11,36,310
Total ...	...	62,46,905	...	75,76,675
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	62,76,132	...	75,85,324
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	62,76,132	...	75,85,324
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

UNITED STATES.				ADEN.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	149	1,080	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3,793	1,113	16,800	4,704	...	...	...	...
...	84,051	...	95,828	...	92,662	...	1,43,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7,675	4,792	3,144	2,007
...	7,806	...	5,073	...	...	...	...
39,004,800	48,68,345	23,793,050	24,99,616	126,400	26,764	69,300	14,428
179,118,500	1,51,02,291	195,657,400	1,60,15,326	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	18	22	280
...	4,298	...	3,547	...	10,551	...	4,317
...	9,599	...	3,409	...	2,031	...	600
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
...	4,116	...	3,777	...	4,287	...	5,842
8	55	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	420	...	609	...	...	...	4,100
7	147	48	1,359	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...		...		...		...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...		...		...		...	
...	1,494	...	800	...	...	...	...
53,698	27,54,060	59,556	29,29,342	...	...	...	...
2	105	224	9,737	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18,232	...	7,531	...	17,245	...	3,655
...	5,17,01,917	...	4,66,14,975	...	1,92,114	...	2,37,894
...	17,904	...	2,62,477	...	12,70,270	...	14,30,083
...	5,17,19,821	...	4,68,77,452	...	14,62,384	...	16,67,977
...	5,17,21,984	...	4,68,94,265	...	14,70,317	...	16,70,816
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5,17,21,984	...	4,68,94,265	...	14,70,317	...	16,70,816
...	...	...	...	...	16,939	...	26,018
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	16,933	...	26,018

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Arabia.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.				
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds ... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated Value	...	2,000	...	946
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... Yds.	101,413	30,867	163,993	80,207
Other sorts ... Value	...	4,000	...	500
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	1,200	360	425	85
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Silk goods ... Value	...	26,100	...	1,388
Woollen goods ... „	...	2,270	...	5,080
Other articles, unenumerated ... „	...	...	...	300
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	4,490	...	10,880
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	188	300	260	420
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	60	...	125
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned ... ... Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) ... Value	...	...	...	...
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Button ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Other kinds ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated. ... „	...	688	...	2,329
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free „	...	1,14,494	...	2,81,559
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Dutiable „	...	39,11,636	...	52,20,281
Total ...	...	40,26,130	...	55,01,840
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	40,28,841	...	55,14,116
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure	...	40,28,841	...	55,14,116
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	...
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

CEYLON.				CHINA.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
2,687	17,280	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	16	971	...	...
5	505	2	190	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11,00,139	...	22,01,482	...	72,256	...	85,463
2,400	750	...	...	23,177,680	76,77,806	16,083,372	49,39,016
46,054	17,543	41,391	16,444	196	60	78,550	58,516
...	100	...	205	...	880	...	1,541
605,600	1,22,228	525,108	99,280	10,122,600	13,72,045	4,693,100	6,52,156
1,694,850	1,69,866	1,623,800	1,65,752	4,804,500	4,90,877	3,985,000	3,62,788
1,567	11,595	405	8,436	130	1,432	222	2,559
...	3,735	...	4,236	...	1,262	...	3,312
...	797	...	480	...	7,212	...	5,550
...	...	...	...	...	10,160	...	101
...	22,537	...	28,504	...	15,093	...	12,675
408	1,608	320	800	1,525	9,122	1,404	8,730
...	25	...	555	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	180	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	75	...	...
...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...
...	300	...	3,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	23	950	475	22,265	972	55,414
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,43,190	...	2,02,023	...	15,211	...	15,117
...	35,00,790	...	34,57,940	...	3,74,42,805	...	3,59,59,667
...	95,69,125	...	1,78,57,337	...	23,620	...	21,681
...	1,30,69,915	...	2,13,15,277	...	3,74,66,425	...	3,59,81,348
...	1,32,20,749	...	2,14,66,446	...	3,75,22,647	...	3,60,65,837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	84,50,000	...	40,25,000	...	...	...	...
...	84,50,000	...	40,25,000	...	...	...	...
...	2,16,70,749	...	2,54,91,446	...	3,75,22,647	...	3,60,65,837
...	2,568	...	16,329	...	8,924	...	1,901
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2,568	...	16,329	...	8,924	...	1,901

II.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.	Japan.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*				
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.		Rs.		Rs.
Silk ... ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Wax (excluding candles) ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Wood—Teak and other kinds... C. Tons	...	...	...	...
Wool ... ... lbs.	105,000	30,000	270,900	68,811
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... Value	...	3,173	...	6,385
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—				
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—				
Cotton—				
Twist and yarn ... lbs.	...	...	...	...
Manufactures—				
Piece-goods ... ... Yds.	...	...	...	...
Other sorts ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Jute—				
Manufactures of—				
Gunny-bags ... No.	361,600	62,046	215,200	37,396
Gunny-cloth ... Yds.	664,600	80,132	366,600	36,618
Other kinds ... Cwt.	16	174	5	56
Silk goods ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
Woollen goods ... ... „	...	3,122	...	...
Other articles, unenumerated „	...	...	...	12,995
B.—Apparel—				
Apparel ... ... Value	...	2,535	...	1,989
Boots and shoes ... Prs.	...	...	...	...
C.—Other Articles—				
Cabinetware and Furniture Value	...	130	...	...
Coir manufactures ... Cwt.	...	...	...	...
Hides and skins—				
Hides, dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	... / ...	...
Skins, dressed or tanned { Cwt. / No.	... / ...	...	1 / 100	80
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset) Value	...	...	...	550
Lac—				
Shell ... ... Cwt.	188	9,060	350	16,054
Button ... ... „	...	...	22	1,200
Other kinds ... ... „	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ... ... Value	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated ... ... „	...	980	...	945
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free / Dutiable „	... / ...	5,01,123 / ...	... / ...	11,45,996 / ...
Total ...	...	5,01,123	...	11,45,996
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian ...	...	5,03,480	...	11,46,446
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.	...	5,03,480	...	11,46,446
Government—				
Stores	...	...	...	174
Treasure—				
Gold	...	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure ...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure ...	...	...	...	174

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—continued.

PERSIA.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.			
1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,166	95,543	2,447	1,93,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4,092	...	820	...	9,98,639	...	11,72,929
...	...	...	...	730,000	2,77,143	790,800	2,80,292
1,080	190	...	...	25,737	9,567	13,381	7,932
...	...	...	...	...	1,394	...	1,801
600	108	18,100	3,950	16,088,450	32,67,006	24,231,100	46,09,980
6,000	1,200	56,000	5,570	269,500	19,682	181,600	19,482
...	...	...	...	7,669	94,344	8,101	1,36,961
...	1,387	...	...	...	8,211	...	13,990
...	...	...	150	...	13,114	...	25,399
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,225
...	300	...	500	...	70,850	...	75,799
...	...	...	...	4,872	17,355	4,453	18,464
	...	...	...	...	447	...	1,590
	...	...	...	26	1,730	39	1,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	20	1,604
...	...	...	...	...	...	295	
...	...	...	...	...	48	...	30
...	...	...	...	24		24	
...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...
4	208	...	...	416	24,315	393	18,826
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	376	...	3,56,147	...	3,19,496
...	1,06,400	...	2,17,502	...	1,93,06,660	...	2,36,24,029
...	4,81,414	...	7,95,718	...	3,311	...	5,797
...	5,87,814	...	10,13,220	...	1,93,09,971	...	2,36,29,826
...	5,90,173	...	10,16,000	...	1,96,14,744	...	2,40,79,339
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1,91,456	...	2,906
...	...	...	...	...	1,91,456	...	2,906
...	5,90,173	...	10,16,000	...	1,98,06,200	...	2,40,82,245
...	...	...	...	...	4,06,230	...	20,734
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	4,06,230	...	20,734

H.—

II.—Quantities and value of the principal and other articles of Foreign Merchandise and of Indian Produce exported from the Presidency of Bengal during the

Articles.		Turkey in Asia.				Aus	
		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
Indian Produce and Manufactures—*concluded.*			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
VI.—Raw Materials and Unmanufactured Articles—concluded.							
Silk	lbs.	6,468	24,449	1,663	7,755	1,222	5,436
Wax (excluding candles) ...	Cwt.	14	976	...	...	10	700
Wood—Teak and other kinds	C.Tons	...	...	...	...	161	25,101
Wool	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	Value	...	646	...	326	...	7,456
VII.—Articles, Manufactured and partly Manufactured—							
A.—Yarns and Textile Fabrics—							
Cotton—							
Twist and yarn ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	43,991	17,237
Manufactures—							
Piece-goods ...	Yards	4,284	6,945	18,171	21,133	4,126	980
Other sorts ...	Value	...	...	...	1,040	...	26,824
Jute—							
Manufactures of—							
Gunny-bags ...	No.	3,223,550	7,58,926	3,015,454	6,57,921	20,336,450	74,94,179
Gunny-cloth ...	Yds.	349,240	38,762	246,000	19,315	1,421,665	1,82,999
Other kinds ...	Cwt.	...	...	5	212	175	2,165
Silk goods	Value	...	15,699	...	11,145	...	42,372
Woollen goods	„	...	...	...	...	...	4,270
Other articles, unenumerated	„	...	...	...	...	...	1,449
B.—Apparel—							
Apparel	Value	...	2,200	...	3,283	...	28,582
Boots and shoes ...	Prs.	...	...	...	...	120	132
C.—Other Articles—							
Cabinetware and Furniture	Value	...	...	...	300	...	493
Coir manufactures ...	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	2,526	45,771
Hides and skins—							
Hides, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	16	1,600	52	1,246	...	...
	No.	800		424		...	
Skins, dressed or tanned	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	9	300
	No.	...		...		300	
Jewellery (excluding Precious Stones and Pearls, unset)	Value	...	350	...	...	...	669
Lac—							
Shell	Cwt.	...	...	...	...	769	35,847
Button ...	„	...	...	...	...	281	16,420
Other kinds ...	„	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles (not specified) exported by post ...	Value	...	...	...	...	...	...
All other articles, unenumerated	„	...	6,193	...	5,284	...	54,155
Indian Produce and Manufactures { Free	„	...	20,70,400	...	26,03,620	...	1,19,24,207
{ Dutiable	„	...	24,325	...	16,818	...	1,36,184
Total	...	...	20,94,725	...	26,20,438	...	1,20,60,391
Total of Merchandise, Foreign and Indian	...	...	21,01,352	...	26,25,196	...	1,20,69,642
Treasure—							
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total of Exports of Merchandise and Treasure.		...	21,01,352	...	26,25,196	...	1,20,69,642
Government—							
Stores		...	10	...	...	...	2,523
Treasure—							
Gold		...	...	...	...	...	...
Silver		...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Treasure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Stores and Treasure	...	...	10	...	...	...	2,523

TRADE—*continued.*

Produce and Manufactures, and value of Treasure exported to Foreign Countries from the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99—concluded.

TRALIA.		OTHER COUNTRIES.				TOTAL.			
1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.		1897-98.		1898-99.	
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
...	...	...	...	26	146	1,318,423	49,77,274	1,288,396	44,30,413
...	...	...	...	...	...	2,810	2,20,212	3,495	2,83,774
992	1,38,809	501	90,133	357	70,991	871	1,35,667	1,845	2,63,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,008,054	9,30,956	2,768,782	7,27,105
...	2,655	...	1,43,723	...	1,11,921	...	37,54,311	...	46,93,425
224	84	...	...	82	20	23,954,437	79,73,119	16,878,472	52,20,827
1,972	463	13,002	13,954	37,971	30,005	232,527	93,708	366,572	2,24,037
...	35,271	...	...	...	3,968	...	1,31,339	...	1,09,789
31,724,685	75,68,542	14,575,480	31,39,144	14,790,860	29,36,353	195,962,875	3,67,97,541	179,318,370	3,35,62,035
3,541,900	3,95,599	247,365	24,884	757,400	59,851	242,743,701	2,13,87,836	280,246,200	2,35,41,642
377	4,258	310	3,526	2,738	33,096	28,077	2,31,357	23,864	2,69,743
...	59,051	...	52,206	...	22,477	...	8,95,391	...	8,82,537
...	7,069	...	2,962	...	2,279	...	10,88,526	...	9,18,437
...	...	...	26,329	...	5,462	...	4,86,303	...	2,26,071
...	32,854	...	1,20,470	...	93,721	...	4,35,739	...	4,41,593
61	67	723	867	741	1,454	41,921	1,01,074	15,766	39,912
...	522	...	740	...	563	...	70,979	...	36,281
1,333	29,444	574	18,651	394	8,931	3,809	79,694	2,564	56,842
...	...	...	...	2	120	418	43,990	379	33,735
...		...		24		6,167		4,998	
...		...		...		43		46	
...	...	...	...	...	...	9,343	8,506	6,574	3,760
...	275	...	1,870	...	960	...	48,223	...	77,642
411	18,725	448	20,446	1	30	188,951	92,68,171	145,431	69,55,296
124	6,822	...	...	...	...	27,038	13,15,233	31,602	15,52,740
...	...	...	...	...	...	13	650	86	4,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30,614	...	1,03,936	...	98,903	...	15,86,350	...	13,60,552
...	1,21,41,877	...	99,92,237	...	91,45,800	...	41,96,07,601	...	41,05,63,165
...	1,35,327	...	32,69,239	...	54,85,838	...	3,00,16,636	...	4,69,84,361
...	1,22,77,204	...	1,32,61,476	...	1,46,31,638	...	44,96,24,237	...	45,75,47,526
...	1,23,23,652	...	1,33,33,445	...	1,46,91,920	...	45,12,89,346	...	45,95,28,470
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,873	...	800
...	...	...	13,16,642	...	4,01,849	...	1,18,28,098	...	76,03,705
...	...	...	13,16,642	...	4,01,849	...	1,18,30,971	...	76,04,505
...	1,23,23,652	...	1,46,50,087	...	1,50,93,769	...	46,31,20,317	...	46,71,32,975
...	1,406	...	105	...	1,022	...	5,46,914	...	3,10,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1,406	...	105	...	1,022	...	5,46,914	...	3,10,440

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

III.—Statement of Customs duty collected on the Principal Articles of Merchandise subject to duty on Imports and Exports at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal, during the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

ARTICLES.	AMOUNT OF DUTY COLLECTED.			
	1897-98.		1898-99.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
1	2	3	4	5
IMPORTS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Special Rates of Duty—				
Arms, Ammunition, and Military stores ...	1,74,754	72,580	1,73,784	67,838
Liquors—				
Ale, beer, and porter	38,839	38,606	48,444	48,306
Spirits and liqueurs	16,65,121	16,58,100	18,17,323	18,00,601
Wines	1,38,449	1,36,807	1,30,071	1,29,489
Other sorts	1,653	1,653	1,759	1,759
Opium	3,285	3,265	2,099	2,099
Salt	2,43,29,735	2,41,56,539	2,45,93,923	2,43,61,475
Salted fish	159	159	63	63
General Duties—				
Articles of Food and Drink—				
Coffee	3,118	3,096	2,429	2,401
Fruits and Vegetables	30,072	29,855	20,911	20,832
Mineral and aerated waters and all unfermented and non-alcoholic beverages ...	476	476	525	525
Provisions, and Oilman-stores and Groceries ...	1,53,422	1,52,439	1,44,776	1,43,880
Spices	1,51,652	1,51,115	1,70,628	1,66,944
Sugar, including saccharine produce of all kinds and confectionery	6,36,018	6,34,718	5,82,504	5,80,547
Tea	3,031	3,030	2,899	2,894
Chemical Products and Preparations	91,222	91,025	95,936	95,813
Drugs, Medicines and Narcotics	1,44,239	1,43,709	1,47,043	1,45,755
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	41,537	41,496	57,665	57,653
Metals and Manufactures of Metals—				
Hardware and Cutlery	3,06,845	3,05,257	2,74,860	2,73,105
Metals—				
Copper	1,50,762	1,50,710	1,01,598	95,878
Iron	1,46,153	1,45,255	1,18,273	1,17,073
Silver bullion and coin	8,00,767	7,99,288	6,16,855	6,16,519
Steel	48,299	43,989	47,167	44,170
Tin	67,026	66,412	49,918	48,305
Other metals and manufactures of metals (including machinery and component parts thereof)	2,03,802	2,01,058	1,81,828	1,80,350
Oils—				
Petroleum	25,96,111	25,92,862	23,79,804	23,79,561
Other sorts	1,41,086	1,40,613	1,06,085	1,05,117
Other Articles, Unmanufactured and Manufactured—				
Apparel (including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements)	1,73,733	1,73,068	1,88,982	1,88,306
Cotton, articles made of—				
Piece-goods—				
Grey	29,91,908	29,82,964	33,80,515	33,77,530
White	6,65,018	6,63,714	6,64,934	6,63,885
Coloured, printed or dyed	3,64,728	3,60,447	5,63,830	5,61,206
Other goods	51,782	51,276	71,736	71,179
Paints and colours, painters' materials and compositions for application to leather, wood and metals	77,166	76,930	73,570	73,395
Paper and Pasteboard	45,386	45,183	47,806	47,629
Silk, raw and manufactured	39,267	38,980	53,403	52,932
Stationery	42,080	41,901	39,802	39,669
Umbrellas	35,776	35,761	27,744	27,744
Wood and timber and articles made of wood ...	17,856	15,961	14,243	14,166
Woollen goods	2,09,547	2,08,525	2,66,032	2,64,068
Imports by post	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles not enumerated	7,43,634	7,38,881	7,66,075	7,54,902
Total Duty on Imports ...	3,75,25,464	3,71,97,703	3,80,27,842	3,76,25,563
EXPORTS.				
Grain and pulse—				
Rice in the husk	3,768	3,113	4,875	3,519
Rice not in the husk	13,43,863	13,05,128	22,75,822	21,83,957
Rice flour	.....	.....	154	154
Total Duty on Exports ...	13,47,631	13,08,241	22,80,851	21,87,630

H.—TRADE—*continued.*

IV.—Total Value of Merchandise (distinguishing Country and Foreign) and Treasure imported and exported coastwise into and from the Presidency of Bengal in the official years 1897-98 and 1898-99.

	Merchandise.						Treasure.	
	Country.		Foreign.		Total.			
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Imports into Bengal.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
From Bombay	1,24,74,759	1,38,13,417	15,11,327	18,90,408	1,39,86,086	1,57,03,825	...	...
„ Sind	4,545	4,227	7,578	22,283	12,123	26,510	...	...
„ Madras	66,06,216	96,87,076	2,30,538	3,94,499	68,36,754	1,00,81,575	...	17,250
„ Burma	3,61,34,304	1,14,15,461	6,65,172	10,75,338	3,67,99,476	1,24,90,799	29,26,900	5,41,387
From British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	5,52,19,824	3,49,20,181	24,14,615	33,82,528	5,76,34,439	3,83,02,709	29,26,900	5,58,637
From British Ports within the Presidency	1,71,93,672	1,30,14,259	58,92,788	76,76,215	2,30,86,460	2,06,90,474	24,56,572	18,64,988
From Goa	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...
„ Pondicherry	3,787	2,585	6,618	4,263	10,405	6,848	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Maliyapuram	590	22,179	...	...	590	22,179	...	...
„ Cutch—Mandvi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	5,09,335	6,37,684	50	3,000	5,09,385	6,40,684	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolachel ...	...	427	...	...	...	427	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	72	20	...	3,157	72	3,177	...	...
„ Kattywar { Junagarh ...	...	1,094	...	...	...	1,094	...	...
„ Kattywar { Mangrol ...	8	2,160	...	...	8	2,160	...	...
„ Kattywar { Porbandar ...	262	...	51	...	313	...	...	...
„ Kattywar { Verawal ...	1,014	1,185	...	...	1,014	1,185	...	...
From Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	5,15,068	6,67,334	6,722	10,420	5,21,790	6,77,754	...	...
From All Ports— Total ...	7,29,28,564	4,86,01,774	83,14,125	1,10,69,163	8,12,42,689	5,96,70,937	53,83,472	24,23,625
Government Stores and Treasure	5,96,768	5,72,606	4,31,153	8,42,122	10,27,921	14,14,728	11,000	1,85,267
Exports from Bengal.								
To Bombay	1,70,20,184	1,33,30,686	1,65,794	90,388	1,71,85,978	1,34,21,074	...	...
„ Sind	5,04,930	8,83,076	24,102	22,056	5,29,032	9,05,132	...	...
„ Madras	1,17,34,927	1,37,75,673	15,62,787	12,06,709	1,32,97,714	1,49,82,382	71,200	4,650
„ Burma	1,89,33,588	2,04,27,423	49,46,778	41,23,582	2,38,80,366	2,45,51,005	1,02,81,507	64,14,594
To British Ports in other Provinces— Total ...	4,81,93,629	4,84,16,858	66,99,461	54,42,735	5,48,93,090	5,38,59,593	1,03,52,707	64,19,244
To British Ports within the Presidency ...	1,79,37,456	1,34,57,854	73,53,389	72,19,299	2,52,90,845	2,06,77,153	23,56,922	20,16,271
To Goa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Pondicherry	53,312	28,701	34,844	4,177	88,156	32,878	...	...
„ Karikal	160	...	...	...	160	...	...	...
„ Mahé	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Cochin—Narrakal ...	46,965	14,654	2,202	1,017	49,167	15,671	...	...
„ Cutch	2,970	1,196	...	100	2,970	1,296	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Bhownagar ...	1,365	...	...	...	1,365	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Dwarka ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Junagarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Mangrol ...	1,733	150	30	...	1,763	150	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Porbandar ...	190	208	407	...	597	208	...	...
„ Kattywar ... { Verawal ...	460	382	5	...	465	382	...	...
„ Travancore { Allepey ...	71,120	1,59,010	1,296	2,140	72,416	1,61,150	...	...
„ Travancore { Kolachel ...	...	4,150	...	...	...	4,150	...	...
„ Travancore { Quilon ...	6,872	6,605	40	300	6,912	6,905	...	...
„ Travancore { Trevandrum ...	...	4,420	...	...	...	4,420	...	...
„ Travancore { Poracand ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
To Indian Ports, not British— Total ...	1,85,147	2,19,476	38,824	7,734	2,23,971	2,27,210	...	...
To All Ports— Total ...	6,63,16,232	6,20,94,188	1,40,91,674	1,26,69,768	8,04,07,906	7,47,63,956	1,27,09,629	84,35,515
Government Stores and Treasure	26,59,452	22,35,081	6,02,346	6,72,191	32,61,798	29,07,272	97,000	21,132

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1898-99,

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (Other than British Indian).				British	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	107	307,583	170	469,689	...	...
	Sailing	45	86,188	35	72,620	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	7	16,753	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	11	25,510	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	3	6,474	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	17	42,605	...	...
	Sailing	4	9,600	19	37,296	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	2	4,146	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,582	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	6	15,607	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	16	35,650	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	4	8,797	15	17,117	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	6	13,985	2	4,597	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	5	11,449	10	21,714	...	...
	Sailing	7	6,808	6	5,536	...	...
Réunion	Steam	1	2,985	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	17	18,356	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	16	36,146	...	...
	Sailing	19	39,104	15	31,881	...	...
Aden	Steam	6	13,098	1	1,982	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	7	14,598	15	20,697	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	909	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	17	26,759	57	1,13,855	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong Kong	Steam	43	77,284	43	77,798	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	2	7,043	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	3	5,263	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	2	3,560	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	12	23,860	16	29,149	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	972	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	10	22,567	13	22,636	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	1	1,528	...	...
Other countries	Steam	19	22,724	4	7,351	...	...
	Sailing	1	2,424	6	8,572	...	...
Total, 1898-99	Steam	260	597,205	405	927,352	...	...
	Sailing	76	144,124	105	185,726	...	...
Total, 1897-98	Steam	261	579,019	372	850,670	...	...
	Sailing	90	170,619	119	222,770	...	...

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of compared with the totals of the year 1897-98.

INDIAN.		AUSTRIAN.				FRENCH.				GERMAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,723	2	4,411	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	2,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	769	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,862	35	87,078
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,789	2	4,010
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	2,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,251	1	1,251	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	852
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1,173	1	1,173	1	1,264	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1898-99, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Italian.				American	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1898-99	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1897-98	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,858
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1897-98—continued.

...ISAN.		ARAB.				OTHER NATIONALITIES.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	610
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	295	1	295
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,047
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4,290
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,585	3	2,585	1	1,061	3	2,368
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,022
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,456	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	848	1	698	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,996
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	452
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,456	9	13,676
...	...	3	2,585	4	3,433	3	2,054	7	4,772
1	1,858	...	...	...	...	5	4,234	8	9,118
...	...	5	4,494	4	3,433	2	1,170	8	5,360

H.—

V.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Bengal in the official year 1898-99, compared

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		Total Foreign.				Native	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	3	4,368	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria-Hungary	Steam	3	5,723	2	4,411	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	1	2,267	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,379	...	...
Germany	Steam	1	1,862	35	37,078	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,789	2	4,010	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	1	2,267	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,546	2	1,546	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	2	1,899	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	2	4,290	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	4	3,646	6	4,953	4	576
Ceylon	Steam	2	2,437	3	4,195	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	473
China—Hong Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	1	1,456	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	776
Persia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	698	1	848	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	2	1,996	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	1	1,772	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	769	3	2,055	...	...
Total, 1898-99	Steam	9	15,517	48	108,605	...	...
	Sailing	9	8,448	18	16,690	12	1,825
Total, 1897-98	Steam	14	16,251	53	96,799	...	...
	Sailing	12	15,321	20	21,101	6	1,142

TRADE—*continued.*

Entered and Cleared with Cargoes from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of with the totals of the year 1897-98—concluded.

CRAFT.		GRAND TOTAL, 1898-99.				GRAND TOTAL, 1897-98.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
...	...	107	307,583	173	474,057	116	327,273	175	470,483
...	...	45	86,188	35	72,620	45	92,764	50	101,873
...	...	3	5,723	2	4,411	...	...	7	14,956
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	7	16,763	...	...	2	4,653
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	12	27,777	3	5,613	12	27,789
...	...	...	...	5	7,853	9	17,230	4	8,727
...	...	1	1,862	52	129,683	...	...	56	119,113
...	...	5	11,389	21	41,306	...	...	14	28,474
...	...	...	...	2	4,146	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	1,582	...	...	1	2,627
...	...	...	...	6	15,607	...	...	7	15,464
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	37,917	...	...	11	23,191	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	8,797	15	17,117	...	...	11	13,927
2	280	...	...	2	280	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	13,985	2	4,597	6	10,256	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	5	11,449	10	21,714	7	14,899	7	15,141
...	...	9	8,354	8	7,082	9	8,387	5	4,156
...	...	1	2,985	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	327
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,585
...	...	...	...	19	20,255	...	...	13	12,170
...	...	...	...	18	40,436	2	4,430	8	19,992
...	...	19	39,104	15	31,881	28	54,897	31	65,095
...	...	6	13,098	1	1,982	9	20,761	2	5,258
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	14,598	15	20,697	9	18,749	7	8,862
1	147	8	4,222	8	6,009	6	5,134	9	7,334
...	...	19	29,196	60	118,050	20	25,175	38	81,588
5	859	3	473	5	859	2	2,746	3	473
...	...	43	77,284	43	77,798	48	80,717	45	75,351
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	8,499	...	...	1	2,599	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	3	5,263	...	...	4	5,852	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	1,144	5	776	8	1,144	5	606	7	989
...	...	2	3,560	...	...	4	6,562	...	...
...	...	1	698	1	848	2	1,607	1	589
...	...	12	23,860	18	31,145	1	1,173	27	39,200
...	...	...	...	1	972	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	11	24,339	13	22,636	10	21,490	12	21,001
...	...	...	...	1	1,528	1	1,654	3	3,106
...	...	19	22,724	4	7,351	24	26,530	8	13,101
...	...	2	3,193	9	10,627	1	2,057	7	9,392
...	...	269	612,722	453	1,035,957	...	...	...	...
16	2,430	97	154,397	139	204,846	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	275	595,270	425	947,469
10	1,462	...	...	...	...	108	187,082	149	245,333

H.—

VI.—Number and Tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered and 1898-99, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		British (other than British Indian).				British Indian.				Aust	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria—Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	Steam	...	...	1	1,488	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	23	53,847	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,513	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	Steam	2	3,595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius	Steam	3	5,402	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	958	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	1,614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	Steam	6	15,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia	Steam	4	4,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	Steam	63	131,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	1	774	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China—Hong Kong	Steam	1	2,507	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	Steam	3	10,485	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy)	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	25	55,022	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	Steam	1	1,893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	24	49,237	2	2,754	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	14	22,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1898-99	Steam	155	333,282	3	4,242	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	24	35,516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1897-98	Steam	87	186,029	6	12,643	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	37	67,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible] continued.

Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at Ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year details of the year 1897-98—concluded.

YEAR.		GERMAN.				FRENCH.				ITALIAN.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H.—

VI.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their Nationalities, which Entered year 1898-99, compared with the

Countries whence entered and to which cleared.		American.				Other nationalities.				Total	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United Kingdom	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria Hungary	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belgium ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa—Eastern Coast	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	452	...	...	1	452
Egypt ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Réunion ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South America	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	5	7,973	...	...	6	11,451
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	1	499	...	...	1	499
China—Hong-Kong	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3,026
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maldives (except Minicoy).	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1,574
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia ...	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other countries	Steam	...	...	...	...	1	1,921	...	...	1	1,921
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	3	2,348	...	...	4	3,200
Total, 1898-99	Steam	...	...	...	...	6	9,894	...	...	9	17,972
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	5	3,299	...	...	6	4,151
Total, 1897-98	Steam	...	...	...	...	3	4,663	...	...	5	9,051
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	2	1,337	...	...	6	5,577

Tables—continued.

and Cleared in Ballast from and to Foreign Countries at ports in the Presidency of Bengal in the official totals of the year 1897-98—concluded.

Foreign.		Native Craft.				Grand total, 1898-99.				Grand total, 1897-98.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	4,908	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,488	...	...	1	2,612
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	53,847	...	...	18	37,568	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,965	...	...	6	10,090	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,595	...	...	...	...	2	5,206
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,402	...	...	4	6,817	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	958	...	...	1	881	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,614	...	...	1	1,620	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	15,990	...	...	3	9,275	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,485	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	142,860	...	...	32	66,037	...	...
...	...	6	880	...	...	8	2,153	...	...	10	14,064	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,507	...	...	3	8,123	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	13,511	...	...	1	2,323	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	5,400	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,465	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	26	56,696	...	...	18	39,784	1	1,471
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9,794	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,393	...	...	2	4,918	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2,407	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	25	51,158	2	2,754	9	15,827	2	3,364
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	26,050	...	...	22	35,345	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	164	351,254	3	4,242	...	...	...	...
...	...	6	880	...	...	36	40,547	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	195,080	6	12,643
...	...	8	496	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	73,259	...	...

H.—

VII.—Number and tonnage of Steam and Sailing Vessels, distinguishing their nationalities, employed in the Interportal compared with the

		British.				British Indian.				For	
		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
With Cargoes.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	46	114,925	39	93,336	...	...	...	...	4	6,848
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	...	...	3	5,522	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	141	330,581	128	270,594	...	...	...	...	42	86,274
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	271	315,420	323	424,405	...	...	...	...	1	1,810
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	458	760,926	493	794,357	...	...	...	...	47	94,932
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports, within the province.	Steam	775	336,851	913	726,523	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	2,772	4	5,028	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Indian ports not British.	Steam	3	7,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	2	1,756	1	847	...	...	...	...	2	1,457
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	1,236	1,104,807	1,406	1,520,880	...	...	...	...	47	94,932
	Sailing	4	4,528	5	5,875	...	...	...	...	2	1,457
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	1,424	1,220,145	1,562	1,510,534	...	...	...	...	61	105,818
	Sailing	2	1,448	5	3,826	...	...	...	...	2	1,233
In Ballast.											
British ports in other provinces—											
From or to Bombay	Steam	82	218,853	1	2,612	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Sind	Steam	4	7,721	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras	Steam	56	110,016	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Burma	Steam	8	13,962	13	29,183	...	...	...	...	1	761
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Steam	150	350,552	14	31,795	...	...	...	...	1	761
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ British ports within the province.	Steam	41	71,127	12	5,178	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	3	3,090	2	2,118	...	...	...	...	1	1,251
„ Indian ports not British.	Steam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sailing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, 1898-99 ...	Steam	191	421,679	26	36,973	...	...	...	...	1	761
	Sailing	3	3,090	2	2,118	...	...	...	...	1	1,251
Total, 1897-98 ...	Steam	180	430,351	16	30,557	...	...	...	...	7	10,661
	Sailing	3	3,005	1	2,238	...	...	...	...	...	...

TRADE—*concluded.*

Trade which Entered and Cleared with Cargoes and in Ballast in the Presidency of Bengal in the official year 1898-99, totals of the year 1897-98.

EIGN.		NATIVE CRAFT.				TOTAL, 1898-99.				TOTAL, 1897-98.			
Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.		Entered.		Cleared.	
Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
3	4,200	...	...	...	...	50	121,773	42	98,036	41	97,013	79	211,515
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	137
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5,522	1	3,134	2	3,849
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	258
17	21,124	...	...	...	...	183	416,855	145	291,718	227	465,619	142	266,058
...	...	8	1,376	18	2,074	8	1,376	18	2,074	9	2,002	13	1,648
2	3,960	...	...	...	...	272	317,230	325	428,365	322	408,168	328	415,455
...	...	27	3,287	2	101	27	3,287	2	101	30	3,502	8	3,031
22	29,284	...	...	...	...	505	255,858	515	823,641	591	973,934	551	896,877
...	...	35	4,663	20	2,175	35	4,663	20	2,175	39	5,504	24	5,074
...	...	...	...	...	...	775	336,851	913	726,523	889	341,228	1,042	651,743
1	1,251	520	51,900	510	49,975	522	54,672	515	56,254	597	64,907	590	61,792
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7,030	...	...	5	10,801	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3,213	1	847	3	2,080	2	1,009
22	29,284	...	...	...	...	1,283	1,199,739	1,428	1,550,164	...	...	...	...
1	1,251	555	56,563	530	52,150	561	62,548	536	59,276	...	...	...	...
31	38,086	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,485	1,325,963	1,593	1,548,620
...	...	635	69,810	611	64,049	...	...	...	...	639	72,491	616	67,875
...	...	...	...	...	...	82	218,853	1	2,612	91	238,072	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7,721	...	...	5	9,814	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	56	110,016	...	...	47	97,941	3	5,493
...	...	10	1,211	5	601	10	1,211	5	601	15	3,800	3	371
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14,723	13	29,183	5	9,989	9	22,232
...	...	1	170	13	2,426	1	170	13	2,426	...	...	13	2,122
...	...	...	...	...	...	151	351,313	14	31,795	148	355,816	12	27,725
...	...	11	1,381	18	3,027	11	1,381	18	3,027	15	3,800	16	2,493
...	...	...	...	...	...	41	71,127	12	5,178	34	73,198	4	2,832
...	...	153	17,815	176	20,331	157	22,156	178	22,449	259	32,449	309	41,355
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	11,998	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	192	422,440	26	36,973	...	...	...	...
...	...	164	19,196	194	23,358	168	23,537	196	25,476	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	187	441,012	16	30,557
...	...	271	33,244	324	41,610	...	...	...	...	274	86,249	325	43,848

I.—Coinage and

1.—

Bullion and Coin received into the Mint for Coinage during the year 1898-99.						Coined during					
Gold.		Silver.		Copper.							
Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Private.	By State.	Gold mohurs.	Rupees.	Half rupees.	Quarter rupees.	Eighth rupees.	Single pice.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	Rs.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tolas.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.
60,363	568	Nil	20,72,300	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2,056,987	1,329,752	4,013,090	12,118,400
						Value in Rs. A. P.		Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.	Value in Rs. A. P.
						...		10,28,493 8 0	3,32,438 0 0	5,01,636 4 0	1,89,350 0 0

(a) On behalf of the

2.—*Calcutta Circle of Issue of Paper*

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year on 31st March 1898.			Total value of Calcutta notes cashed during the year.	Total value of Calcutta notes issued during the year.	Notes in circulation of the year on 31st	
Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.	Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.			Small notes under Rs. 50.	Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pieces 3,246,475	280,215	43,038	...	...	3,224,303	298,902
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Value 3,26,95,605	2,53,31,050	4,58,60,500	45,57,65,270	47,15,26,685	3,24,74,350	2,72,42,900

* Coin and

CURRENCY.

Coinage.

THE YEAR 1898-99.						Sovereigns received during the year 1898-99.	ESTIMATED VALUE OF COINS IN CIRCULATION.			
							Gold.		Silver.	
Half pice.	Pie pieces.	Straits ¼ cents.	Ceylon ½ cent.	Ceylon 1 cent.	Total.		Government.	Native.	Government.	Native.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.	Tale.				
12,940,403	13,881,600	1,600,000	4,000,000	160,000	52,100,232	(a) 387,527 current weight.				
Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in	Value in		Not known.			
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	473 short weight and reduced.				
1,01,096 14 5	72,300 0 0	9,000 0 0	20,000	400	22,54,714 10 5					

Reserve Treasury.

Currency for the year 1898-99.

AT THE END MARCH 1899.	RESERVE AT THE END OF THE YEAR ON 31ST MARCH 1899 STATED IN RUPEES.								
	Coin.		Bullion.			Notes.			
Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Securities.	Allahabad.	Lahore.	Other circles.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
49,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
5,94,24,500	78,85,464*	4,39,54,902 6 0	...	...	9,99,99,945 10 0	3,38,065	7,94,670	14,25,740	

bullion.

K.—Charitable Institutions.

Charitable Institutions under Government superintendence in the Province of Bengal during the year 1898.

Class and object of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Average number of persons daily aided.	Total aided in year.	Income— From Government.	Income— From endowment. In land.	Income— From endowment. In money.	Income— Subscriptions and donations.	Number of institutions which afford relief. In-door.	Number of institutions which afford relief. Out-door.	In what shape relief is given.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
College Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	4*	676·48	49,696	Rs. A. P. 2,41,077 15 1	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 6,584 10 6	Rs. A. P. 27,581 6 3	4	3	Medical and surgical.
General Hospital for Europeans	1	159·92	3,185	3,24,088 1 1	...	1,679 12 0	64,162 6 8	1	1	
Campbell Hospital for Europeans and Natives	1	570·95	25,350	1,46,473 9 1	...	55 14 7	41,277 1 9	1	1	
Mayo Native Hospital and Dispensaries ...	5	792·71	101,403	34,000 0 0	...	17,686 7 6	4,422 8 0	2	5	
Police Hospital for Natives	1	112·08	3,011	19,631 1 3	...	...	137 8 11	1	...	
Shumbhu Nath Pandit Hospital for Natives ...	1	138·05	11,792	7,923 10 11	...	...	7,542 0 0	1	1	
Howrah Hospital for Europeans and Natives ...	1	128·44	12,102	5,180 1 4	...	1,128 9 2	24,770 2 9	1	1	
Lunatic Asylums— For Europeans ...	1	36·98	53	8,438 0 0	...	...	12,446 0 0	1	...	
„ Natives ...	5	922·05	1,083	96,042 7 10	...	...	1,780 6 6	5	...	
Supported by the public with Government assistance or superintendence.										
Hospitals and dispensaries	488	21,385·344	2,884,556	98,456 4 3	(1) 4,942 9 5	43,461 8 9	7,12,368 1 7	204	488	
Total ...	508	24,923·004	3,092,231	9,81,311 2 10	4,942 9 5	70,596 14 6	8,96,487 10 5	221	500	

* Medical College Hospital proper.
Eden Hospital.
Ezra „
Shama Charan Law Eye Hospital.

(1) Of this, Rs 3,125 was included under the head "Local Funds" and Rs. 38-8-10 under "Miscellaneous Receipts" in Statement V, Part I of the Dispensary Returns for the year 1898.

PART IV.

STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

A.—Ecclesiastical.

Return of Persons according to Religious Denominations in the Bengal Presidency for the year 1898-99.

Denominations.	Number of persons in Calcutta.	Number of persons outside Calcutta.		Number of priests or ministers.	Number of churches or buildings designed for public worship.	Total annual income from Government.	Remarks.
	Natives and others.	Natives.	Others.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
						Rs. A. P.	
Church of England ...	8,526	26,079	7,198	137	266	1,61,796 10 3	
Do. of Scotland ...	2,686	1,052	288	26	33	15,531 12 5	
Protestant Dissenters ...	2,170	61,895	916	224	333	2,819 8 0	
Roman Catholics ...	9,384	73,111	4,380	150	266	6,830 11 0	
Greek Church	150	2	27	1	2	...	
Armenians	230	80	53	4	3	...	
Christians (sects not stated)	5,851	21,941	837	23	81	...	
Syrians	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jews	1,399	9	32	...	...	...	
Parsees	166	5	5	...	...	...	
Hindus	444,137	44,765,085	...	...	...	...	
Muhammadans	203,173	23,234,072	...	...	...	...	
Buddhists	2,199	186,739	...	...	...	...	
Jains	494	6,670	...	...	...	...	
Sikhs	287	126	...	...	...	...	
Other sects	708	2,277,164	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	681,560	70,654,080	13,736	...	...	1,86,978 9 8	

The details of population given in columns 3 and 4 of this statement do not correspond with the Census figures of 1891, as the latest statistics furnished by the local officers have been adopted.

B.—Education—General Table I.

Abstract Return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

Area and Population.			Colleges, schools and scholars.	Public Institutions.							Private Institutions.				Grand Total.	Percentage of—	Remarks.
				University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.							
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.	Teaching the Koran only.	Other schools not conforming to the departmental standards.			
1	2	3		5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
105,930	Towns ... 147 Villages ... 238,493 Total ... 2,38,640	Males ... 36,412,749 Females ... 36,630,948 Total ... 73,043,697	Institutions: For males ...	37	19	2,493	48,322	19	346	51,236	2,819	3,982	3,813	141	61,982	Institutions to number of towns and villages.*: 25·9	
			Institutions: For females...	2	...	57	2,718	10	...	2,787	...	24	300	8	3,119	1·3	
			Institutions: Total ...	39	19	2,550	51,040	29	346	54,023	2,819	4,006	4,113	149	65,101	27·2	
			Scholars: Males ...	7,160	2,078	228,090	1,200,034	769	10,183	1,448,314	31,454	31,174	51,028	2,206	1,564,176	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.†: 28·6	
			Scholars: Females ...	44	13	5,071	92,257	495	49	97,929	318	598	5,433	331	104,609	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.†: 1·9	
			Scholars: Total ...	7,204	2,091	233,161	1,292,291	1,264	10,232	1,546,243	31,772	31,772	56,461	2,537	1,668,785	Total scholars to total population of school-going age.†: 15·2	

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards a village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

B.—Education—General Table II.

Abstract Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	Total direct expenditure on Public Instruction.							Total indirect expenditure on Public Instruction.									Total expenditure on public instruction.	Remarks.
	University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total.	Buildings.	Furniture and apparatus (special grants only).	Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarship.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.												
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1.—Institutions ... For males ...	7,21,418	3,59,486	33,43,571	29,53,338	96,369	3,84,900	78,59,082	5,00,506	62,845	5,63,351	1,74,268	68,871	6,54,818	2,37,065	8,31,780	25,30,153	1,03,89,235	
„ females ...	11,272	...	3,86,116	2,85,830	40,453	...	7,23,671	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,23,671	
Total ...	7,32,690	3,59,486	37,29,687	32,39,168	1,36,822	3,84,900	85,82,753	5,00,506	62,845	5,63,351	1,74,268	68,871	6,54,818	2,37,065	8,31,780	25,30,153	1,11,12,906	
2.—(*a*) Percentage of provincial expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total provincial expenditure on public instruction	8·7	11·0	22·2	9·3	4·0	8·7	63·9	6·7	·5	7·2	...	2·9	16·0	7·3	2·6	36·0	100·	
(*b*) Percentage of district fund expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total district fund expenditure on public instruction	...	...	18·5	47·2	·03	1·8	67·5	·34	·22	·56	...	...	23·54	2·6	5·7	32·4	100·	
(*c*) Percentage of municipal expenditure, included in columns 2—17, to total municipal expenditure on public instruction	...	...	20·3	63·2	...	3·0	86·5	2·1	·6	2·7	...	...	3·2	·3	7·2	13·4	100·	

| | | |

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Colleges and Schools, and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.											
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.											
	Managed by Government.				Managed by District or Municipal Boards.				Maintained by Native States.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ARTS COLLEGES.												
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION. — English	11	1,919	2,070	1,902	1	49	50	39	...	...	...	...
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.												
Law	7	198	200	143	1	19	20	16	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1	477	515	492	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1	309	331	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, University Education	20	2,903	3,116	2,825	2	68	70	55	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY SCHOOLS.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—GENERAL. — *For Boys*—												
High schools ... English	49	14,576	13,446	10,878	5	2,369	2,069	1,636	2	304	297	210
Middle ... English	7	799	769	652	19	1,495	1,517	1,190	10	761	721	463
Middle ... Vernacular	39	2,669	2,554	1,978	147	8,700	8,146	6,690	14	743	697	473
For Girls—												
High schools ... English	2	285	257	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... English	1	72	63	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Secondary Schools	98	18,401	17,089	13,754	171	12,564	11,732	9,516	26	1,808	1,715	1,146
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.												
For boys ... Upper Primary	10	327	297	184	11	389	377	263	62	2,241	2,087	1,456
For boys ... Lower Primary	13	383	304	206	8	382	359	287	937	11,622	10,079	8,283
For girls ... Upper Primary	2	117	104	58	1	45	36	28	3	131	133	77
For girls ... Lower Primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	93	80	59
Total, Primary School	25	827	765	448	20	816	772	578	1,007	14,087	12,379	9,869
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.												
SCHOOL EDUCATION—SPECIAL. — Schools of Art	1	265	216	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	11	505	504	431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	4	576	597	558	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering or Surveying schools	3	369	409	344	...	...	...	...	1	7	7	5
Industrial schools	1	43	42	36	7	352	322	245	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	6	1,601	1,481	1,194	...	...	...	...	5	62	60	33
Other schools	1	57	33	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Special Schools	27	3,416	3,287	2,787	7	352	322	245	6	69	67	38
TOTAL SCHOOLS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	170	25,547	24,257	19,814	200	13,800	12,896	10,394	1,039	15,964	14,161	11,053

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

1. ADVANCED, teaching—
   (*a*) Arabic or Persian
   (*b*) Sanskrit
2. ELEMENTARY, teaching a Vernacular only or mainly—
   (*a*) With 10 pupils and upward
   (*b*) With less than 10 pupils
3. ELEMENTARY, teaching the Koran
4. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards

(*a*) Besides these, 2 learning French
(*b*) Ditto ditto, 34 girls attended

ERAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

Under private management.								Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st of March.	Number of scholars on the 31st of March learning—			Classification of scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed.							Number of girls in boys' schools.	Number of boys in girls' schools.
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards:				Unaided.													Aborigines.				
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.			English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians (non-aboriginal).	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Christians.	Non-Christians.	Others.		
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
5	1,281	1,216	1,049	22	3,955	3,942	2,658	39	7,204	7,170	5,943	(a) 12	50	77	6,576	70	413	6	...	12	(b) 10	...
...	...	...	...	9	1,088	914	405	17	1,305	1,305	...	...	5	6	1,223	6	64	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	477	477	...	...	40	...	420	...	10	4	...	3	13	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	309	309	...	...	38	...	262	1	8	...	...	...	...	...
5	1,281	1,216	1,049	31	5,043	4,856	3,063	58	9,295	9,261	5,943	12	133	83	8,481	77	495	10	...	16	23	...
188	34,206	31,590	24,859	184	44,074	40,208	31,049	428	95,529	93,871	47,677	54,778	1,052	870	81,381	266	10,725	319	113	204	15	...
665	50,554	48,650	38,663	270	18,598	17,504	13,816	971	72,207	51,674	781	70,306	1,496	403	58,951	35	10,567	368	273	114	271	...
775	41,091	39,788	31,805	119	6,999	6,771	5,296	1,094	60,202	10,736	204	60,043	...	81	48,729	14	10,729	38	405	206	360	...
8	966	946	796	2	190	185	189	12	1,441	1,284	365	610	777	188	228	240	3	...	...	5	...	116
21	2,308	2,296	1,963	4	341	264	219	26	2,721	2,721	707	7	2,626	26	12	...	2	...	...	55	...	597
18	993	948	715	1	68	78	69	19	1,061	189	...	1,055	...	367	632	25	12	25	...	...	...	85
1,675	130,118	124,218	98,801	580	70,270	65,610	50,638	2,550	233,161	160,475	49,734	186,799	6,551	1,935	189,933	580	32,038	749	791	584	646	798
4,025	166,009	154,980	123,116	132	5,195	4,705	3,755	4,240	174,161	1,447	1,286	173,725	263	453	128,760	9	41,641	341	2,186	508	3,754	...
30,464	813,088	744,819	611,237	12,909	236,061	202,565	174,988	44,052	1,061,536	393	44,601	1,054,611	59	2,704	737,941	33	290,821	4,306	23,920	1,752	33,908	...
170	7,147	6,745	5,197	9	296	238	184	185	7,736	880	22	7,101	615	735	5,520	34	131	635	35	31	...	489
2,094	41,971	38,988	28,451	434	6,794	6,220	4,961	2,533	48,558	180	1,929	48,805	32	1,780	39,707	48	6,431	541	226	93	...	1,530
36,753	1,028,215	945,532	768,001	13,235	248,346	220,748	183,888	51,040	1,292,291	2,900	47,838	1,284,242	969	5,672	911,928	124	339,024	5,823	26,367	2,384	37,662	1,999
...	...	...	...	1	40	35	30	2	305	...	...	...	2	3	273	3	24	...	...	...	...	...
8	303	271	230	...	...	...	...	19	808	67	350	780	...	72	491	...	19	122	81	23	52	...
10	456	450	417	...	...	...	...	10	456	222	...	456	...	413	23	...	1	19	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	6	656	771	352	10	1,232	147	...	1,106	6	30	1,054	19	120	...	...	3	40	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	376	190	...	186	...	...	329	4	43	...	...	...	...	...
13	252	247	186	1	70	67	37	22	717	146	...	513	...	81	443	1	121	48	16	7	...	...
6	305	288	208	10	718	708	576	22	2,624	1,054	2,454	1,110	...	...	11	...	2,613	...	...	...	...	...
171	3,263	3,023	2,507	109	1,596	1,281	1,074	286	4,978	56	4,729	309	1	7	4,863	...	96	9	2	...	9	...
208	4,579	4,279	3,548	127	3,080	2,862	2,069	375	11,496	1,882	7,533	4,460	9	606	7,487	27	3,037	198	99	33	101	13
38,641	1,164,193	1,075,245	871,399	13,973	326,739	293,476	239,658	54,023	1,546,243	174,518	111,048	1,475,513	7,662	8,296	1,117,829	808	374,594	6,780	27,257	3,017	38,432	2,810
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,398	18,672	33	18,525	669	...	...	2,738	...	15,934	...	...	...	318	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,412	13,100	...	13,100	...	...	...	13,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys	711	10,596	33	1,137	10,536	...	...	8,241	...	2,305	...	50	...	172	...
							... „ girls	4	97	...	...	97	...	...	94	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys	3,271	20,978	4	306	20,884	...	1	18,145	...	2,641	36	153	2	240	...
							... „ girls	20	101	...	...	101	...	...	69	...	24	...	...	8	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys	3,813	54,871	...	54,534	683	...	...	2	...	54,869	...	...	...	3,983	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... „ girls	300	1,590	...	1,590	19	...	...	...	...	1,590	...	...	...	...	140
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	... For boys	141	2,233	489	95	2,079	...	20	1,388	...	296	...	...	529	29	...
							... „ girls	8	304	...	...	304	...	40	222	...	42	...	...	...	...	2
							Total	11,978	122,542	619	89,587	35,372	...	61	43,999	...	77,704	36	203	539	4,742	154
							Grand Total for 1898-99 ...	65,101	1,668,785	175,137	200,635	1,510,885	7,662	8,357	1,161,828	808	452,298	6,816	27,460	3,556	43,174	2,964

and one German.
two girls' colleges (Bethune 30 and Loretto House 4.)

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC																
	UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT.																
	Managed by Government.							Managed by District or Municipal Boards.							Maintained by		
	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Native State revenues.	Local Funds in Native States.	Municipal Funds raised in Native States.	Fees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
DIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Arts Colleges.																		
English	1,84,056	...	...	1,83,210	...	12,815	3,80,081	1,050	...	...	2,042	...	1,849	4,941	...	..	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for professional training.																		
Law	−820	...	...	11,607	...	640	11,427	...	...	...	1,265	...	...	1,265	...	...	...	...
Medicine	1,88,863	...	...	31,161	...	...	1,70,024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	1,23,419	...	...	20,544	...	...	1,43,963	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total University Education ...	4,45,518	...	...	2,46,522	...	13,455	7,05,495	1,050	...	...	3,307	...	1,849	6,206	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.																		
Secondary Schools.																		
For Boys—																		
High schools... English	1,54,660	...	...	3,02,412	2,595	5,602	4,65,329	2,050	1,400	2,021	40,963	600	728	47,762	6,332	...	...	150
Middle ,, ... { English	26,868	...	...	14,038	...	1	40,907	...	5,038	1,187	7,822	2,478	313	16,838	5,359	...	...	142
Middle ,, ... { Vernacular	15,994	...	661	8,290	1,200	5	26,150	...	35,783	156	25,226	3,347	191	64,703	4,304	...	...	257
For Girls—																		
High schools ... English	21,890	...	...	3,492	416	148	25,946	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { English	9,444	...	...	4 308	...	...	13,752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ,, ... { Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	2,28,856	...	661	3,32,540	4,211	5,816	5,72,084	2,050	42,221	3,364	74,011	6,425	1,232	1,29,303	16,045	...	...	549
Primary Schools (Vernacular).																		
For Boys—																		
Upper primary	1,134	...	...	...	...	3	1,137	...	596	317	187	...	...	1,600	4,911	...	...	1,092
Lower ,, ...	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	1,046	...	250	312	451	...	...	1,013	5,894	...	...	33,422
For Girls—																		
Upper primary	84	...	...	...	...	...	84	...	...	213	14	...	...	227	985	...	...	...
Lower ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	654	...	...	24
Total Primary Schools ...	2,264	...	...	...	...	3	2,267	...	846	1,342	652	...	...	2,840	12,444	...	...	34,538
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.																		
Schools for Special Instruction.																		
Schools of Art	27,455	...	...	5,099	...	...	32,554	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters	80,123	411	...	190	5	11	80,740	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	95,503	...	...	16,158	637	331	1,12,649	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering and surveying schools	28,913	...	...	7,359	...	451	36,753	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	...	...	...
Industrial schools	1,317	...	...	...	...	1,148	2,465	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	...	...	...	...
Madrasahs	26,018	...	...	8,581	...	29,539	64,138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	368	368	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	693	...	...	...
Total Special Schools ...	2,59,329	411	...	37,387	662	31,578	3,29,667	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	908	...	...	...
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	9,35,967	411	661	6,16,449	4,873	51,152	16,09,513	5,420	58,326	4,946	82,516	6,725	11,490	1,69,433	29,397	...	...	35,087
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE.																		
Buildings	1,18,489	...	78	68	44,007	20	1,62,662	100	1,301	302	...	121	4,199	6,023	955	...	...	...
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	5,838	...	...	125	...	6	5,969	...	1,265	198	...	1,117	153	2,733	484	...	...	...
Total ...	1,24,327	...	78	193	44,007	26	1,68,631	100	2,566	500	...	1,238	4,352	8,756	1,469	...	...	...
University	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Direction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Arts colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Professional colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Secondary schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Primary ,, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scholarships held in— { Special schools other than training schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total charges for scholarship ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous—																		
Hostel charges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for abolished schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Charges for conducting examinations ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stipends, prizes and rewards to tols ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto ditto to maktabs...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Payments to other private schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies and miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Miscellaneous charges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total of Indirect Expenditure ...	1,24,327	...	78	193	44,007	26	1,68,631	100	2,566	500	...	1,238	4,352	8,756	1,469	...	...	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN 1898-99	10,60,294	411	739	6,16,642	48,880	51,178	17,78,144	5,520	60,902	5,446	82,516	7,963	15,842	1,78,189	30,866	...	...	35,087

* Includes Rs. 200 paid from Provincial revenues on furniture
(*a*) Excludes Rs. 50 paid from District funds for buildings of
(*b*) Excludes Rs. 200 paid from Provincial revenues for
(*c*) The University shows an excess

REAL TABLE IV.

Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

INSTITUTIONS—																			
	UNDER PRIVATE MANAGEMENT.													TOTAL EXPENDITURE FROM—					
Native States.			Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.							Unaided.									
Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees, including fees paid from Mohsin Fund.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	22,800	...	...	54,467	23,887	47,392	1,48,546	1,23,179	6,530	70,413	1,99,122	2,07,906	...	...	3,61,896	1,62,896	7,32,690	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,897	...	1,910	32,807	—820	...	...	43,769	2,550	45,499	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,863	...	...	31,161	...	1,70,024	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,419	...	...	20,544	...	1,43,963	
...	...	...	22,800	...	...	54,467	23,887	47,392	1,48,546	1,53,076	6,530	72,323	2,31,929	469,368	...	...	4,57,372	1,65,436	10,93,176	
...	...	6,532	1,06,489	2,911	6,393	4,07,568	79,262	69,799	6,72,422	5,45,722	84,361	2,32,525	8,62,608	2,63,199	4,311	8,414	12,96,815	4,31,914	20,54,653	
312	1,659	7,472	64,423	1,09,027	4,663	2,44,945	1,58,501	68,213	6,40,772	63,465	51,941	17,354	1,32,760	91,291	1,14,065	5,850	3,30,412	3,06,131	8,47,749	
240	86	4,887	42,524	56,677	3,091	1,36,937	62,436	7,385	3,09,450	18,615	11,483	5,881	35,979	58,918	92,460	3,908	1,89,325	96,558	4,41,169	
...	...	...	24,343	...	180	33,376	4,777	31,298	93,974	11,758	...	23,018	34,776	46,233	...	180	48,626	59,657	1,54,696	
...	...	...	54,079	...	...	42,492	36,320	40,196	1,73,087	7,721	12,625	8,170	28,516	63,523	...	...	54,521	97,311	2,15,355	
...	...	...	5,727	...	956	1,209	7,342	231	15,465	...	...	600	600	5,727	...	956	1,209	8,173	16,065	
552	1,745	18,891	2,97,985	1,68,615	15,263	8,66,527	3,48,638	2,17,122	19,14,170	6,47,281	1,60,410	2,87,548	10,95,230	5,26,891	2,10,836	19,308	19,20,908	10,49,744	37,29,687	
1,300	...	7,303	46,818	1,49,848	16,236	2,63,226	50,911	20,002	5,47,036	8,484	3,425	862	12,771	47,952	1,50,439	17,053	2,72,989	81,414	5,69,847	
81	1,023	40,420	1,13,176	3,52,626	34,685	11,67,238	1,21,637	1,33,151	19,22,512	3,28,726	42,057	47,717	4,18,500	1,14,221	3,52,876	34,997	15,29,837	3,51,560	23,83,491	
...	25	1,010	30,923	2,415	3,653	10,838	51,705	23,007	1,22,541	8	871	471	1,350	31,007	2,415	3,866	10,860	77,064	1,25,212	
...	3	650	28,945	31,471	4,089	9,298	55,797	26,276	1,55,876	709	1,644	1,709	4,062	28,945	31,471	4,089	10,031	86,082	1,60,618	
1,381	1,050	49,413	2,19,861	5,36,355	58,663	14,50,600	2,80,050	2,02,436	27,47,965	3,37,927	47,997	50,759	4,36,683	2,22,125	5,37,201	60,905	18,23,717	5,96,120	32,39,168	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	450	...	150	600	27,455	...	...	5,549	150	33,154	
...	...	...	4,459	...	...	1,321	8,995	851	15,629	...	...	...	...	84,583	411	...	1,511	9,865	96,369	
...	...	...	10,617	...	...	2,220	23,916	3,098	40,453	...	...	...	...	10,617	...	...	2,220	27,016	40,453	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,702	1,349	1,858	16,909	95,503	...	...	29,860	4,195	1,29,558	
...	...	215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,913	...	...	7,359	696	36,968	
...	...	...	2,412	1,278	143	21	2,926	2,908	9,688	...	120	...	120	6,049	16,547	383	4,367	15,811	43,357	
...	...	...	402	785	283	901	450	...	2,821	1,447	1,240	8,135	10,892	26,420	785	283	10,929	39,434	77,851	
...	8	701	17,637	2,751	2,155	1,390	14,832	17,700	56,465	833	1,122	4,523	6,478	17,637	2,751	2,155	2,223	39,246	64,012	
...	8	916	35,527	4,814	2,581	5,853	51,121	25,100	1,25,056	16,432	3,851	14,716	34,999	2,97,176	20,494	2,831	64,218	1,37,013	5,21,722	
1,933	2,803	69,220	5,76,173	7,09,784	76,527	23,77,447	7,03,696	4,92,110	49,35,737	11,54,716	2,18,785	4,25,346	17,98,850	15,17,560	7,68,531	82,134	42,66,215	19,48,313	85,82,753	
...	103	1,088	40,407	2,547	1,623	43,961	25,696	1,32,839	2,47,074	64,388	2,139	17,141	83,659	1,58,996	3,898	2,003	1,08,437	(a)2,27,172	5,00,506	
...	10	494	6,345	1,256	368	20,220	1,709	9,048	38,946	6,392	1,578	6,733	14,703	12,383	2,521	566	26,737	(b) 20,638	62,845	
...	113	1,582	46,752	3,803	1,991	64,201	27,395	1,41,878	2,86,020	70,780	3,708	*23,874	98,362	1,71,379	6,419	2,569	1,35,174	2,47,810	5,63,351	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,74,268	...	(c)1,74,268	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,871	...	...	...	...	68,871	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,80,145	2,67,807	3,003	...	3,863	6,54,818	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,49,016	2,67,807	3,003	1,74,268	3,863	8,97,957	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,549	120	...	...	19,379	93,048	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,733	2,362	60	...	6,609	25,764	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69,353	12,218	82	...	2,529	84,181	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,620	12,235	44	...	545	18,434	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,819	2,403	147	...	5,269	15,638	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,73,073	29,328	333	...	34,331	2,37,065	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,074	510	370	5,68,728	98,428	6,83,108	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,084	14,094	1,230	787	878	22,073	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,672	18,352	26	17,950	1,592	51,592	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	657	258	694	520	3,481	5,610	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	151	352	48	64	725	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	627	148	269	264	1,209	2,517	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,004	31,796	3,897	...	2,458	66,155	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63,198	65,339	6,838	5,88,295	1,08,110	8,31,780	
...	113	1,582	46,752	3,803	1,991	64,201	27,395	1,41,878	2,86,020	70,780	3,708	23,874	98,362	8,56,666	3,63,893	12,743	5,97,737	3,94,114	25,30,153	
1,933	2,916	70,802	6,22,925	7,13,587	78,518	24,41,648	7,31,091	6,33,988	52,21,757	12,25,496	2,22,496	4,49,220	18,97,212	23,74,226	11,37,424	94,877	51,63,952	23,42,427	1,11,12,906	

and Rs. 50 from District fund for building of unaided schools.
unaided schools.
furniture of unaided schools.
income of Rs. 13,052 over its expenditure.

B.—Education—General Table V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for Secondary and Primary Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1898-99.

Class of School.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination.			Middle Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Lower Secondary (Middle) Stage.			Upper Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage—						Total.		
												Reading printed books.			Not reading printed books.					
			1			2			3			4			5					
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Tota	Boys.	Girls.	Total	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Secondary Schools.																				
Boys' Schools.																				
High English — Government	49	14,576	5,345	...	5,345	4,197	...	4,197	3,412	...	3,412	1,622	...	1,622	...	...	...	14,576	...	14,576
High English — District Fund	3	1,666	634	...	634	482	...	482	375	...	375	175	...	175	...	...	...	1,666	...	1,666
High English — Municipal	2	703	246	...	246	211	...	211	166	...	166	80	...	80	...	...	...	703	...	703
High English — Native States	2	304	94	...	94	77	...	77	60	...	60	73	...	73	...	...	...	304	...	304
High English — Aided	188	34,206	8,693	2	8,695	9,440	1	9,441	9,896	...	9,896	6,067	...	6,067	107	...	107	34,203	3	34,206
High English — Unaided	184	44,074	12,677	...	12,677	11,602	...	11,602	11,306	...	11,306	8,308	12	8,320	169	...	169	44,062	12	44,074
Middle English — Government	7	799	...	...	...	192	...	192	270	...	270	337	...	337	...	...	...	799	...	799
Middle English — District Fund	16	1,090	...	...	...	190	...	190	290	1	291	523	2	525	81	3	84	1,084	6	1,090
Middle English — Municipal	3	405	...	...	...	78	...	78	168	...	168	159	...	159	...	...	...	405	...	405
Middle English — Native States	10	761	...	...	...	83	...	83	138	1	139	378	12	390	142	7	149	741	20	761
Middle English — Aided	665	50,554	...	...	...	8,091	19	8,110	14,043	45	14,088	26,215	106	26,321	2,001	34	2,035	50,350	204	50,554
Middle English — Unaided	270	18,598	...	...	...	2,467	...	2,467	4,354	2	4,356	10,689	26	10,715	1,047	13	1,060	18,557	41	18,598
Middle Vernacular — Government	39	2,669	...	...	...	416	...	416	541	...	541	1,267	3	1,270	442	...	442	2,666	3	2,669
Middle Vernacular — District Fund	446	8,627	...	...	...	1,361	...	1,361	2,193	...	2,193	4,120	16	4,136	936	1	937	8,610	17	8,627
Middle Vernacular — Municipal	1	73	...	...	...	21	...	21	33	...	33	19	...	19	...	...	...	73	...	73
Middle Vernacular — Native States	14	743	...	...	...	103	...	103	217	1	218	281	...	281	141	...	141	742	1	743
Middle Vernacular — Aided	775	41,091	5	...	5	5,718	2	5,720	10,026	14	10,040	21,638	214	21,852	3,402	72	3,474	40,789	302	41,091
Middle Vernacular — Unaided	119	6,999	...	...	...	921	...	921	1,677	1	1,678	3,811	27	3,838	553	9	562	6,962	37	6,999
Total	2,493	227,938	27,694	2	27,696	45,650	22	45,672	59,165	65	59,230	85,762	418	86,180	9,021	139	9,160	227,292	646	227,938
Girls' Schools.																				
High English — Government	2	285	...	34	34	...	32	32	...	50	50	...	169	169	...	...	...	...	285	285
High English — District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
High English — Aided	8	966	...	112	112	...	201	201	10	260	270	28	227	255	44	84	128	82	884	966
High English — Unaided	2	190	...	19	19	...	42	42	4	40	44	11	44	55	19	11	30	34	156	190

Middle English...	Government	...	1	72	...	...	...	...	20	20	...	31	31	...	21	21	...	...	...	...	72	72
	District Fund	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	21	2,308	...	...	...	39	335	374	69	486	555	119	495	614	259	506	765	496	1,832	2,308
	Unaided	...	4	341	...	...	...	6	26	32	9	70	79	35	74	109	61	60	121	111	230	341
Middle Vernacular.	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Aided	...	18	993	...	...	...	4	88	92	14	93	107	57	636	693	10	91	101	85	908	993
	Unaided	...	1	68	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	15	15	...	34	34	...	14	14	...	68	68
	Total	...	57	5,223	...	165	165	49	749	798	106	1,045	1,151	250	1,700	1,950	393	766	1,159	798	4,425	5,223
TOTAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS		...	2,550	233,161	27,694	167	27,861	45,699	771	46,470	59,271	1,110	60,381	86,012	2,118	88,130	9,414	905	10,319	228,090	5,071	233,161
PRIMARY SCHOOLS.																						
For Boys.																						
Upper Primary	Government	...	10	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	...	69	103	2	105	151	2	153	323	4	327
	District Fund	...	6	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	97	1	98	34	...	34	143	1	144
	Municipal	...	5	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	131	8	139	89	9	98	228	17	245
	Native States	...	62	2,241	...	...	...	2	...	2	260	3	273	1,235	26	1,261	682	24	706	2,188	53	2,241
	Aided ...	...	4,025	166,009	...	...	...	270	...	270	24,492	93	24,585	109,842	2,088	111,930	27,843	1,381	29,224	162,447	3,562	166,009
	Unaided ...	...	132	5,195	...	...	...	20	...	20	683	1	684	3,582	67	3,649	793	49	842	5,078	117	5,195
Lower Primary	Government	...	13	383	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	...	151	225	7	232	376	7	383
	District Fund	...	2	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	24	12	...	12	36	...	36
	Municipal	...	6	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	328	...	328	18	...	18	346	...	346
	Native States	...	937	11,622	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	1	58	7,086	159	7,245	4,194	125	4,319	11,337	285	11,622
	Aided	...	30,464	813,088	...	...	...	9	3	12	3,702	23	3,725	582,266	16,642	598,908	199,987	10,456	210,443	785,964	27,124	813,088
	Unaided	...	12,660	236,061	...	...	...	...	...	...	140	...	140	142,781	2,529	145,610	86,648	3,663	90,311	229,569	6,492	236,061
	Total	...	48,322	1,235,697	...	...	...	301	3	304	29,432	121	29,553	847,626	21,822	869,448	320,676	15,716	336,392	1,198,035	37,602	1,235,697
For Girls.																						
Upper Primary	Government	...	2	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	42	42	...	71	71	...	117	117
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	1	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30	45	...	...	...	15	30	45
	Native States	...	3	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	3	51	54	2	66	68	5	126	131
	Aided	...	170	7,147	...	...	...	...	17	17	36	611	647	211	4,389	4,600	198	1,685	1,883	445	6,702	7,147
	Unaided	...	9	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	13	1	248	249	3	31	34	4	292	296
Lower Primary	Government	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	District Fund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Municipal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Native States	...	5	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	50	52	...	35	35	2	91	93
	Aided	...	2,094	41,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	134	154	851	26,880	27,731	412	13,674	14,086	1,283	40,688	41,971
	Unaided	...	434	6,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	142	4,197	4,339	103	2,345	2,448	245	6,549	6,794
	Total	...	2,718	56,594	...	...	...	...	17	17	56	784	840	1,225	35,887	37,112	718	17,967	18,625	1,999	54,595	56,594
TOTAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS		...	51,040	1,292,291	...	...	...	301	20	321	29,488	905	30,393	848,851	57,709	906,560	321,394	33,623	355,017	1,200,034	92,257	1,292,291
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 (FOR SECONDARY AND PRIMARY SCHOOLS).			53,590	1,525,452	27,694	167	27,861	46,000	791	46,791	88,759	2,015	90,774	934,863	59,827	994,690	330,808	34,528	365,336	1,428,124	97,328	1,525,452

B.—Education—General Table VI.

Return showing the Results of Prescribed Examinations in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

Nature of Examination.	Number of institutions sending Examinees.				Number of Examinees from					Number passed from					Race or creed of passed scholars.							
	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Institutions under public management.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Brahmos.	Muhammadans.	Aboriginal races. Christians.	Aboriginal races. Non-Christians.	Others.
1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Arts Colleges—																						
1. Master of Arts	5	3	3	11	96	28	7	31	162	43	10	2	8	63	...	...	61	...	2	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Arts	9*	4	12	25*	535*	270	720	114	1,639*	180	74	150	15	419	2	7	379*	7	23	...	...	1
3. First Examination in Arts ...	12	5	22	39	653	341	1,802	67	2,863	314	156	593	21	1,084	8	16	970	17	68	1	..	4
Colleges for Professional Training—																						
Law—																						
1. Honours in Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Bachelor of Law*	7	..	8	15	70	...	380	...	450	27	...	179	...	206	1	...	199	1	4	...	...	1
Medicine—																						
1. Preliminary Scientific L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	86	...	...	...	86	37	...	...	...	37	2	...	34	...	1	...	...	...
2. First L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	175	...	...	...	175	90	...	...	...	90	1	...	89	...	...	...	...	...
3. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First L.M.S. ...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
4. Second L.M.S.	1	...	...	1	80	...	...	...	80	51	...	...	...	51	1	1	49	...	...	...	...	...
5. Preliminary Scientific M.B....	1	...	...	1	69	...	...	...	69	25	...	...	...	25	2	...	23	...	...	...	...	...
6. First M.B.	1	...	...	1	19	...	...	...	19	9	...	...	...	9	...	...	8	...	1	...	...	...
7. Combined Preliminary Scientific and First M.B. ...	1	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Second M.B.	1	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...
9. Honours in Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. M. D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering—																						
1. B.E.	1	...	...	1	18	...	...	...	18	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering	1	...	...	1	57	...	...	...	57	21	...	...	...	21	1	...	19	...	1	...	...	...
3. L.E.	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for General Education—																						
1. Matriculation ... ... { For boys	56†	180	147	383	993	1,331	2,477	75	4,876	745	871	1,308	32	2,956	7	20	2,713	9	196	3	1	7
{ ,, girls	1	5	...	6	3	17	...	...	20	3	13	...	...	16	...	9	...	7	...	...	...	...
2. High School examination for Europeans. { ,, boys	...	8	3	11	...	55	31	1	87	...	34	14	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ ,, girls	...	6	2	8	...	29	6	...	35	...	12	4	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Middle English examination. { ,, boys	34	662	174	870	111	2,037	463	88	2,699	80	1,477	275	28	1,860	107	5	1,597	1	136	7	...	7
{ ,, girls	1	20	5	26	1	94	11	3	109	1	53	9	...	63	60	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
4. Middle Vernacular examination. { ,, boys	181	1,105	255	1,541	602	3,358	863	610	5,433	426	2,455	549	225	3,655	1	12	3,011	...	592	18	6	15
{ ,, girls	...	24	1	25	...	99	9	...	108	...	50	9	...	59	...	50	4	2	...	3	...	...
5. Upper Primary examination. { ,, boys	144	3,633	242	4,019	530	9,863	819	260	11,472	326	6,106	468	105	7,005	163	22	5,396	...	1,333	39	30	23
{ ,, girls	2	134	10	146	13	720	48	3	784	6	383	32	1	422	132	168	88	11	4	19	...	...
6. Lower Primary examination. { ,, boys	95	16,945	430	17,470	421	61,070	1,244	351	63,086	303	38,306	667	249	39,525	...	77	31,795	1	7,220	78	308	46
{ ,, girls	1	452	17	470	4	1,301	34	5	1,344	2	1,019	28	5	1,054	...	144	799	13	41	52	5	...
Schools for Special Education—																						
1. Training Schools examination. { English ...	4	...	...	4	27	...	...	1	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular	8	1	...	9	392	3	...	36	431	312	1	...	12	325	...	1	314	...	10	...	...	...
2. School of Arts examination ...	1	...	...	1	238	...	...	...	238	195	...	...	...	195	1	2	185	1	5	...	...	1
3. Medico-Legal examination ...	3	...	...	3	27	...	...	...	27	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	20	...	1	...	...	...
4. Final examination of Medical Schools	4	...	...	4	66	...	...	...	66	52	...	...	...	52	...	3	44	1	3	...	...	1
5. Engineering and Surveying ...	3	...	...	3	150	...	...	...	150	116	...	...	...	116	...	...	109	2	5	...	...	...
6. Amin class examination	3	...	...	3	167	...	...	...	167	133	...	...	...	133	...	...	120	...	13	...	...	...

N.B.—The results of the B. A. and F. A. Examinations have been given in this table from the statistics received from Arts Colleges.
These notes have been inserted after the submission of General Tables I—VIII to the Government of India.

* Three pupils of the Sanskrit College, who studied the B. A. course in the Presidency College, were sent up from it to the B. A. Examination. All of them passed and were returned from both the colleges. So one College and three pupils (all Hindus) passing from it have been twice entered in this table.

† This does not include the Dacca Madrasah, which sent up thirteen candidates to the last Entrance examination, of whom seven passed; all being Muhammadans.

B.—Education—General Table VII.

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.

B.—EDUCATION—GEN

Return showing the Distribution of District Board and Municipal Expenditure on

OBJECTS OF EXPENDITURE.	EXPENDITURE BY DISTRICT BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.														
	IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY DISTRICT BOARDS.*											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—			Total District Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	District funds.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or Associations.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.															
English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL EDUCATION, GENERAL.															
Secondary Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... ... English ...	3	1,666	1,437	1,134	1,000	1,400	1,550	29,146	600	728	34,424	...	...	2,911	4,311
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	16	1,090	1,015	788	...	5,038	...	4,207	2,478	313	12,036	...	...	1,09,027	1,14,065
{ Vernacular...	146	8,627	8,071	6,632	...	35,783	...	24,695	3,347	191	64,016	...	...	56,677	92,460
For Girls—															
High schools ... ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle „ ... ... { English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Secondary Schools ...	165	11,383	10,523	8,554	1,000	42,221	1,550	58,048	6,425	1,232	1,10,476	...	...	1,68,615	2,10,836
Primary Schools.															
For Boys ... ... { Upper primary	6	144	136	92	...	596	...	75	...	...	671	...	...	1,49,843	1,50,439
{ Lower ditto	2	36	39	27	...	250	...	12	...	...	262	...	...	3,52,626	3,52,876
For Girls ... ... { Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,415	2,415
{ Lower ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,471	31,471
Total Primary Schools ...	8	180	175	119	...	846	...	87	...	...	933	...	...	5,36,355	5,37,201
SCHOOLS EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training Schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	...	...	411
Industrial Schools	7	352	322	245	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	...	...	1,278	16,547
Madrasahs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	785	785
Other Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,751	2,751
Total ...	7	352	322	245	2,320	15,269	240	4,546	300	8,409	31,084	411	...	4,814	20,494
Total of Direct Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	3,320	58,336	1,790	62,681	6,725	9,641	1,42,493	411	...	7,09,784	7,68,531
Buildings	...	...	...	...	100	1,901	...	...	121	4,199	5,721	...	...	2,597†	8,898
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,265	75	...	1,117	153	2,610	...	...	1,256	2,521
Total ...	...	...	...	...	100	2,566	75	...	1,238	4,352	8,331	...	...	3,853	6,419
Inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,807
Scholarships held in—															
Arts Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Professional Colleges	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,362
Secondary Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,218
Primary „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,225
Special „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,403
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65,339
Total Indirect Expenditure ...	...	...	...	...	100	2,566	75	...	1,238	4,352	8,331	...	...	3,853	3,68,893
GRAND TOTAL FOR 1898-99 ..	180	11,915	11,020	8,918	3,420	60,902	1,865	62,681	7,963	13,993	1,50,824	411	...	7,13,637	11,37,424

* This table does not include the expenditure of Rs. 1,265 and the attendance of the Law class

ERAL TABLE VII.

*Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.**

EXPENDITURE BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																
IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MANAGED BY—					
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	District funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Government.	District Boards.*	Private persons or Associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total expenditure of District and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.	REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	49	50	39	1,050	...	...	2,042	...	1,849	4,941	...	...	...	...	...	
2	703	632	502	1,050	471	...	11,817	...	...	13,338	...	1,550	6,393	8,414	12,725	
3	405	502	402	...	1,187	...	3,615	...	...	4,802	...	...	4,663	5,850	1,19,915	
1	73	75	58	...	156	...	531	...	...	687	661	...	3,091	3,908	96,368	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180	180	180	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	956	956	956	
6	1,181	1,209	962	1,050	1,814	...	15,963	...	...	18,827	661	1,500	15,283	19,208	2,30,144	
5	215	241	171	...	817	...	112	...	...	929	...	...	16,236	17,053	1,67,492	
6	346	320	260	...	312	...	439	...	...	751	...	...	34,685	34,997	3,87,873	
1	45	36	28	...	213	...	14	...	...	227	...	...	3,653	3,866	6,231	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,089	4,089	35,560	
12	636	597	459	...	1,342	...	565	...	...	1,907	...	...	58,663	60,005	5,97,206	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	411	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	143	383	16,930	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283	283	1,068	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,155	2,155	4,906	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	240	2,581	2,821	23,315	
...	...	...	...	2,100	3,156	...	18,570	...	1,849	25,675	661	1,790	76,527	82,134	8,50,665	
...	...	...	...	...	302	...	...	...	...	302	78	...	1,623	2,003	5,901	† Includes Rs. 50 paid to unaided schools for buildings.
...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...	...	123	...	75	368	566	3,087	
...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	425	78	75	1,991	2,569	8,988	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,003	2,70,810	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	2,422	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	12,300	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	12,269	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	147	2,550	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,838	72,177	
...	...	...	...	...	425	...	...	...	...	425	78	75	1,991	12,743	3,81,636	
*19	1,866	1,856	1,460	2,100	3,581	...	18,570	...	1,849	26,100	739	1,865	78,518	94,877	12,31,301	

attached to the Municipal College at Midnapore.

B.—Education—General Table VIII.

*Return showing the Attendance and Expenditure in Hostels or Boarding-houses in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1898-99.**

Class of Hostels or Boarding-houses.	Number of		Number of boarders who are students of				Expenditure from—					Remarks.
	Hostels or boarding-houses.	Boarders.	Arts colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Special schools.	Provincial revenues.	District or Municipal funds.	Subscriptions and endowments.	Fees.	Total expenditure.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
For Males—							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Managed by Government.	30	1,111	313	526	...	272	11,636	...	5,761	63,532	80,079	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	9	149	...	85	32	32	...	880	2,216	1,670	4,766	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	28	1,563	43	1,378	51	91	2,463	...	1,549	1,10,842	1,14,854	
Unaided	149	4,033	84	2,544	899	506	...	...	47,207	1,66,941	2,14,148	
Total ...	216	6,856	440	4,533	982	901	14,149	880	56,733	3,42,985	4,14,747	
For Females—												
Managed by Government.	2	95	9	86	...	...	925	...	...	8,523	9,448	
Managed by District or Municipal Boards.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Aided by Government or by District or Municipal Boards.	24	1,500	5	1,388	40	67	...	...	27,202	1,53,331	1,80,533	
Unaided	20	894	...	282	538	74	...	...	14,365	63,837	78,202	
Total ...	46	2,489	14	1,756	578	141	925	...	41,567	2,25,741	2,68,233	
Grand Total ...	262*	9,345	454	6,289	1,560	1,042	15,074	880	98,300	5,68,726	6,82,980	

* This tables does not include the Hostels in Native States.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
IN THE BURDWAN DIVISION—		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1. Burdwan Raj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	50 0 0 monthly.
2. Nirol Bhishak Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
3. Raniganj Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
4. Bankura Hindu Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
5. Midnapore Public Library	Ditto ditto ...	...	113 7 9
6. Beames and Wilson Public Library at Ghatal.	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
7. Tamluk Public Library (attached to Tamluk Hamilton School).	Ditto ditto ...	(a)24 0 0	...
8. Hooghly Victoria Public Library.	Ditto ditto ...	...	122 8 0
9. Hooghly Vidyasagar Reading Rooms.	Ditto ditto ...	...	172 4 0
10. Serampore Public Library	To promote the welfare of its members by regular meetings, lectures, and discussions on any but religious, political, and local questions.	...	...
11. Uttarpara Public Library...	To afford the reading public a free and easy access to the Library.	...	2,075 0 0*
12. Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha...	To educate the poor, to distribute medicine to the indigent sick, to support poor widows and orphans, to encourage female education, and to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Uttarpara and places adjoining.	240 0 0	200 0 0
13. Sibpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
14. Bally Students Association	Ditto ditto ...	...	3 7 0
15. Raspur People's Library...	To diffuse knowledge to the public ...	...	...
16. Mugkalyan Public Library	Imparting education to the public ...	...	17 0 0
17. Ghuguberia Friends' Library.	For the benefit of the reading club ...	...	4 0 0
18. Nawada Friends' Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	9 0 0

(a) paid from the Library allowance
* From landed property Rs. 1,900 and from

LITERARY.

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899.

COME—		Members or Visitors.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	50 0 0 monthly.	2,828	....	...	2,828	Not registered...	December 1881.
35 2 0	35 2 0	19	1	1	21	Ditto ...	November 1897.
103 4 0	103 4 0	12	...	...	12	Registered ...	1877.
83 0 0	83 0 0	120	...	...	120	Not registered...	11th March 1895.
357 8 0	470 15 9	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1852.
178 8 6	178 8 6	377	...	...	377	Ditto ...	December 1883.
18 14 0	42 14 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1880.
159 0 0	281 8 0	607	...	...	607	Ditto ...	14th November 1854.
197 10 0	369 14 0	12	...	50	62	Ditto ...	1st January 1894.
1,216 0 0	1,216 0 0	No visitors' book is kept.				Ditto ...	1871.
...	2,075 0 0	No visitors' book is kept.				Ditto ...	1859.
304 0 0	744 0 0	150	...	...	150	Ditto ...	5th April 1863.
1,692 8 9	1,692 8 9	2,466	...	...	2,466	Ditto ...	1878 A. D.
131 10 0	135 1 0	63	...	8	71	Registered ...	1885.
50 0 0	50 0 0	4,000	...	1,000	5,000	Not registered...	1883.
10 14 0	27 14 0	75	15	200	290	Ditto ...	1887.
20 0 0	24 0 0	12	1	4	17	Ditto ...	1302 B.S. (*Baisakh*).
31 0 0	40 0 0	19	6	15	40	Ditto ...	1894.

of the Hamilton H. E. School.
the interest of Government security Rs. 175.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
19. Friends' Public Library, Khurat.	For the benefit of the reading of the public	Books by Bengal Government.	108 9 0
20. Andul Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
21. Bagnan Public Library ...	Imparting education to the public ...	...	17 0 0
22. Amta Public Library ...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
IN THE PRESIDENCY DIVISION.			
1. Barasat Association ...	To promote the welfare of the inhabitants of Barasat and to impart primary education to boys and girls.	(a)234 0 0	3 0 0
2. Ranaghat Students' Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
3. Bagerhat Bar Library of Pleaders.	To accommodate the members of the Bagerhat Bar.	...	...
4. Sripur Hita Sadhini Sabha	To promote the general welfare of Sripur and neighbouring places.	...	...
IN CALCUTTA.			
1. Asiatic Society of Bengal*	Its objects are those described in the language of its founder, Sir William Jones:—"The bounds of its investigations will be the geographical limits of Asia, and within those limits its enquiries will be extended to whatever is performed by man or produced by nature. "It will flourish, if naturalists, chemists, antiquarian philologers and men of science in different parts of Asia will commit their observations to writing, and send them to the Asiatic Society at Calcutta. It will languish, if such communications shall be long intermitted; and it will die away if they shall entirely cease."	2,000 0 0	5,500 0 0
2. The Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India.	Development of agriculture and horticulture.	6,000 0 0	...
3. Ahiritola Reading Room	To provide a reading-room and a library for public use.	...	118 0 0

(a) Of this, Rs. 114 paid by the

* The Society administered two
1. Oriental Publication
2. Sanskrit Manuscrip

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—				MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.		Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5		6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.							
302 3 0		410 12 0		125	...	17	142	Not registered...	1890.
10 9 0		10 9 0		303	7	...	310	Ditto ...	1886.
24 0 0		41 0 0		4	...	10	14	Ditto ...	1895.
3 0 0		3 0 0		...	...	...	...	Ditto ...	1882 A. D.
167 7 0		404 7 0		45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	September 1871.
130 0 0		130 0 0		46	...	25	71	Ditto ...	1884.
816 0 0		816 0 0		23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	In 1832.
186 0 0		186 0 0		72	8	...	80	Ditto ...	10th December 1881.
7,000 0 0		14,500 0 0		300	...	...	300	Registered ...	1784.
15,000 0 0		21,000 0 0		572	10	...	582	Ditto ...	1820.
773 0 0		891 0 0		155	...	8	163	Not registered	August 1890.

Barasat Municipality.
Government Funds:—
Fund, Rs. 9,000 per annum.
Fund, „ 3,250 „ „

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Calcutta University Institute.	Physical, moral, and intellectual improvement of the students of Bengal.	Rs. 1,200 @ Rs. 100 per month.	...
5. Chaitanya Library and Beadon Square Literary Club.	To give its members and community generally all facilities for developing a healthy literary taste, and to supply the people of the northern division of Calcutta with works of recognised merit and with newspapers and magazines, both Indian and foreign.	...	...
6. The Calcutta Reading Rooms and Literary Institute.	Promotion of letters and knowledge by supplying a free library of reference to all ranks and classes of the community, and by circulating books and magazines, etc., among its members and subscribers. To make a collection of books on Literature, History and Religion, and Philosophy (ancient and modern).	...	31 0 0
7. The Cornwallis Union Club and Library.	Development of friendly intercourse among the members of the Club and the educated community of the neighbourhood, and the promotion of useful knowledge by supplying to the public a free library and reading rooms, and by circulating books and periodicals among its constituents at a nominal rate.	...	...
8. Indian Museum, 27, Chowringhee Road, and 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta.	The preservation and exhibition of collections (mostly Asiatic and more especially Indian) illustrative of Zoology, Archæology, Ethnology, Technology and Art, and of other objects of interest, and the prosecution of biologic, analytic, and economic researches in connection with the branches of science named.	98,672 0 0	...
9. The National Reading Society.	Dissemination of knowledge and development of education. To create a literary taste amongst the young citizens of the locality.	...	...
10. The Calcutta Phrenological Institute.	Promulgation of the Science of Phrenology	...	...
11. Calcutta Pandit Sabha ...	Cultivation and progress of Sanskrit learning.	...	...

* Included in

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
640 8 0	1,840 8 0	369	...	...	369	Not registered...	In 1892.
1,438 9 3	1,438 9 3	29,200	...	...	29,200	Registered ...	5th February 1889.
472 0 0	503 0 0	35	...	15	50 daily	Not registered...	January 1872.
315 0 0	315 0 0	189	...	4	193	Ditto ...	1890
...	98,672 0 0	289,097	80,196	*...	369,293	Incorporated by Acts XVII of 1866, XXII of 1876, and IV of 1887.	3rd March 1865.
180 0 0	180 0 0	1,120	...	1,680	2,800	Not registered...	14th August 1886.
...	...	15	2	...	17	Ditto ...	1883.
390 5 0	390 5 0	90	...	...	90	Ditto ...	1893.

columns 7 and 8.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
12. Calcutta School Book and Useful Literature Society.	The object of the Society is to promote the cause of education by procuring and distributing school materials and English and vernacular school books, and also the production and circulation, at a cheaper rate, of sound and useful literature without regard to commercial profit.	233 5 4	...
13. Sikdar Bagan Bandhab Library and Reading Room.	(*a*) To create a taste for reading among the gentries and public in general of the locality. (*b*) To gratify the earnest desire of the reading public by affording them a convenient access to a collection of books and other publications. (*c*) To adopt means for the improvement of the Bengali literature.	...	...
14. Bangiya Sahitya Parishad	The cultivation, improvement and encouragement of the Bengali language and literature.	...	...
IN THE RAJSHAHI DIVISION.			
1. The Rajshahi Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
2. The Rajshahi Students' Debating Club.	To give an impetus to the intellectual culture of the boys, and to help the students to acquire proficiency in the art of public speaking.	...	...
3. The Dighapatiya Young Men's Association.	To enable the boys to speak and write English with facility.	...	...
4. Students' Moral Association of the Dinajpur Zilla School.	Cultivation of morals through essay-writing and oral discussion.	...	...
5. Darjeeling Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
6. Darjeeling Association ...	(1) The cultivation of the power of speech and reasoning. (2) The improvement of the material condition of the country.	...	...
7. Kurseong Association ...	.....	...	...
8. Rangpur Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7.	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
...	233 5 4	14	...	...	14	Registered ...	1817.
105 0 0	105 0 0	60	10	...	70	Not registered...	16th September 1886.
1,300 0 0	1,300 0 0	350	...	...	350	Ditto ...	1894 A. D.
1,077 0 0	1,077 0 0	107	1	28	136	Ditto ...	9th July 1884.
40 0 0	40 0 0	...	...	200	200	Ditto ...	1891. Re-organised in March 1898.
...	...	56	...	...	56	Ditto ...	1893.
53 4 6	53 4 6	...	...	55	55	Ditto ...	September 1894.
93 14 6	93 14 6	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	1882.
60 0 0	60 0 0	35	...	...	35	Ditto ...	1882.
59 4 9	59 4 9	10	...	...	10	Ditto ...	1897.
164 8 0	164 8 0	30	...	...	30	Ditto ...	In or about 1854.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
9. Central National Muhammadan Association, Rangpur Branch.	To improve the social condition and education of the Muhammadans of the district, and to maintain a hostel for poor Muhammadan boys reading in the Rangpur Madrasah and in the local schools.	...	...
10. Saidpur Native Improvement Society.	Reading-room and Library	...	...
11. Nilphamari Sammilani Sabha.	The promotion of the social welfare of the community.	...	...
12. Bogra Students' Association.	To improve the moral and social character of the boys.	...	...
13. Bogra Public Library ...	To afford facilities to the reading public ...	...	...
14. Pabna Public Library ...	The literary recreation of subscribers ...	50 0 0	100 0 0
15. Sirajganj Public Library	For the benefit of the reading public ...	50 0 0	60 0 0
16. Porjana Library ..	Ditto ditto ...	...	130 0 0
17. Jamirta Public Library	To promote social and intellectual intercourse among the gentlemen of all communities, and to encourage moral education among the boys of the Jamirta Middle English School.	...	...
IN THE DACCA DIVISION.			
1. Northbrook Hall ...	To afford facilities to the public for reading books and periodicals.	...	...
2. Saraswat Samaj ...	Improvement of Sanskrit *tols*	...	...
3. Gyanabikasini Sabha (attached to the Jamalpur H. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
4. Suniti Surabhi Sabha (attached to the Tangail Bindubasini H. E School).	Moral culture	...	...
5. Gyanadayini Sabha (attached to the Halipur M. E. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
6. Gyanapradayini Sabha (attached to the Kumaruli M. E. School).	Ditto ditto	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
560 0 0	560 0 0	230	5	5	240	Not registered ..	February 1887.
276 4 0	276 4 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1876.
11 4 0	11 4 0	26	...	...	26	Ditto ...	1884.
32 14 0	32 14 0	...	...	99	99	Ditto ...	February 1882.
269 0 0	269 0 0	22	1	...	23	Ditto ...	Over 32 years.
268 8 0	418 8 0	5,495	...	...	5,495	Ditto ...	1st July 1890.
236 12 0	346 12 0	45	...	...	45	Ditto ...	In 1883.
...	130 0 0	400	79	600	1,079	Ditto ...	In 1882.
54 0 0	54 0 0	180	12	15	207	Ditto ...	1891.
2,100 0 0	2,100 0 0	129	...	6	135	Ditto ...	1882.
4,805 0 0	4,805 0 0	711	...	...	711	...	1878.
116 0 0	116 0 0	88	...	...	88	Ditto ...	1883.
...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	April 1895.
1 8 0	1 8 0	40	...	...	40	Ditto ...	1884.
3 0 0	3 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ..	1892.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7. Gyanotpadini Sabha (attached to the Datterbazar M. V. School).	Literary and moral culture	...	...
8. Manikdaha Hita Sadhini	Literary	...	...
9. Swasthya Samiti, Manikdaha.	Scientific	...	...
10. Dighalia Kasimpur Hita Sadhini.	Literary	...	7 8 0
11. Faridpur Reading Club...	Ditto	...	...
12. Faridpur Suhrid Sabha ...	Ditto	...	184 0 0
13. Bidyotsahini Sabha ...	Literary and moral culture	...	...
14. Madaripur Karim Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	...
15. Barisal Public Library...	Ditto ditto ...	...	...
16. The Students' Union (Brajamohan Institution, Barisal).	To help the work of the Institution by organizing a debating club, a band for helping the sick and the poor, and adopting other measures for the intellectual and physical improvement of boys.	...	419 0 0
17. Teachers' and Students' Friendly Union at Brajamohan Institution, Barisal.	To present to students by lectures, readings, and songs unsectarian cardinal principles of religion and morality.	...	...
IN THE CHITTAGONG DIVISION.			
1. Birchandra Public Library, Comilla.	To afford facilities to the public for reading magazines, newspapers and books.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—			MEMBERS OR VISITORS.					
Subscriptions.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.	Registered or not.	When established.
5	6		7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.							
...	...		65	...	...	65	Not registered ...	January 1895.
439 14 9	434 14 9		179	2	...	181	Ditto ...	1287 B.S.
12 10 9	12 10 9		130	...	...	130	Ditto ...	1296 B.S.
18 14 0	26 6 0		42	6	...	48	Ditto ...	8th November 1895.
160 13 6	160 13 6		50	...	...	50	Ditto ...	1st May 1895.
3,248 0 0	3,432 0 0		1,169	8	...	1,177	Ditto ...	1881.
2 4 0	2 4 0		8	...	96	104	Ditto ...	1884.
106 0 0	106 0 0		70	...	...	70	Ditto ...	March 1896.
569 15 0	569 15 0		3,182	...	No register is kept of Juvenile visitors.	3,182	Ditto ...	In 1858.
100 0 0	519 0 0		27	...	912	939	Ditto ...	1886.
...	...		27	...	674	701	Ditto ...	1891.
1,070 8 3	1,070 8 3		68	1	...	69	Ditto ...	1st September 1885.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
2. Balatoshini, Mangalkandi Model School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
3. Asadal Samiti, Lamchar Middle English School.	Improvement of moral culture ...	...	...
4. Vidyonnati, Basurbat Middle Vernacular School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
5. Vidyotkarsha Sadhika, Noakhali M. V. School.	Improvement of moral culture	...	...
6. Gnanadayini, Karpara M. V. School.	Improvement in literature	...	...
7. Gnanabikasini, Sahapur M. V. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
8. Vidyotsahini, Khilpara M. E. School.	Improvement in literature and essay-writing	...	...
9. Gnana Pradayini, Lakhipur H. E. School.	Cultivation of the intellectual, moral and social faculties of the boys of the institution.	...	...
10. Gnanadayini, Panchgáon M. V. School.	Cultivation of intellectual faculties ...	...	...
11. Chhatra Samiti, Athakora M. V. School	Cultivation of moral instruction and composition.	...	...
12. Chittagong Oldham Institute.	To afford facilities to reading public ...	...	...
13. Islamia Reading Club ...	To afford facilities to reading public, especially to Mussulmans.	...	...
IN THE PATNA DIVISION.			
1. Bar Library, Bankipore...	To accommodate members of the legal profession practising in Patna Court.	...	...
2. Patna Oriental Public Library.	For the benefit of the reading public ...	840 0 0*	100 0 0
3. Victoria Jubilee Club, Bankipore.	To supply a common place of recreation and of social union.	...	...

* Of this, Rs. 240 was

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
14 0 0	14 0 0	11	...	31	42	Not registered...	January 1880.
3 0 0	3 0 0	3	1	37	41	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	4	...	21	25	Ditto ...	1891.
12 0 0	12 0 0	1	...	50	51	Ditto ...	1864-65.
...	...	3	...	33	36	Ditto ...	1889.
...	...	2	...	32	34	Ditto ...	1890.
1 0 0	1 0 0	8	...	52	60	Ditto ...	1880.
22 0 0	22 0 0	...	...	50	50	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	4	...	36	40	Ditto ...	1896.
...	...	1	...	40	41	Ditto ...	1893.
399 0 0	399 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	November 1894.
30 0 0	30 0 0	100	...	...	100	Ditto ...	October 1933.
1,392 0 0	1,392 0 0	87	...	...	87	Ditto ...	1886.
524 0 0	1,464 0 0	30	...	...	30	Registered ...	1891.
792 0 0	792 0 0	66	...	...	66	Not registered...	1887.

paid by Municipality.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
4. Bihar Hitaishi Library at Mangli's Tank Gardens.	Social and intellectual advancement ...	120 0 0*	...
5. Bankipore Book Club ...	To bring all sections of the Indian community into closer literary union and intellectual sympathy.	...	...
6. Pupil-Teachers' Association, Patna Training School.	For moral and intellectual improvement of the Pupil-Teachers of the Patna Training School.	...	...
7. Seminary Debating Club, Bankipore.	To promote moral and intellectual culture among the students of the Ram Mohan Roy Seminary.	...	...
8. Bar Association, Gaya ...	To provide accommodation for the members of the Gaya Bar, with a library of law-books and reports.	...	...
9. Gaya Public Library ...	To supply a library of reference and circulation. There is a museum attached to the Library.	...	418 15 2
10. Skrine Literary Society, Arrah.	Lectures and discussion on literary, moral, social, as well as religious and political subjects.	...	...
11. Arrah Reading Club ...	Self-improvement and social union ...	...	...
12. Chapra Public Library ...	For the benefit of the reading public ...	...	†600 0 0
13. Chapra Zilla School Students' Debating Club.	Intellectual and moral improvement, and cultivation of English speaking.	...	...
14. Chapra Zilla School Reading and Athletic Club.	Improvement of general knowledge and physical constitution.	...	...
15. Bar Library, Muzaffarpur	To supply the members of the Bar Library with law-books, &c.	...	...
16. Indian Club, Muzaffarpur	For the improvement of the health and education of the community.	...	...
IN THE BHAGALPUR DIVISION.			
1. Anjuman Himayet Islam, Monghyr.	To support and educate poor orphans ...	...	...
2. Bar Association, Monghyr	To promote the interests and protect the rights of the Monghyr Bar.	...	...

The Library bungalow is a gift of the late Maharaja Chhattradhari Sahu Bahadur of Hatwa. * Paid by ‡ Permanent

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
378 8 0	498 8 0	37	...	...	37	Not registered...	1883.
25 0 0	25 0 0	25	...	...	25	Ditto ...	1892.
...	...	66	...	...	66	Ditto ...	1898.
...	...	...	...	50	50	Ditto ...	1897.
397 4 0	397 4 0	54	...	...	54	Ditto ...	1892
540 0 0	958 15 2	45	...	...	45	Registered ...	1855.
...	...	3	...	...	3	Not registered...	March 1894.
370 3 0	370 3 0	45‡	...	220	265	Ditto ...	1895.
771 0 0	1,371 0 0	30	3	...	33	Ditto ...	1857.
...	...	21	...	351	372	Ditto ...	1891.
19 8 0	19 8 0	21	...	540	561	Ditto ...	1897.
1,416 0 0	1,416 0 0	49	...	...	49	Ditto ...	January 1893.
588 0 0	588 0 0	18	...	...	18	Ditto ...	In 1891.
2,248 7 10	2,248 7 10	200	...	...	200	Ditto ...	19th October 1868.
63 0 0	63 0 0	34	...	...	34	Ditto ...	1886.

Municipality.
Library bungalow was rented, and brought in an annual income of Rs. 600.
subscribers.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	IN	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Monghyr Aryya Dharma Paricharini Sabha.	To improve religious matters, &c., and encourage Sanskrit education.	...	15 0 0
4. Bhagalpur Branch of the Calcutta University, Institute.	For improving moral and intellectual education.	...	...
5. Supaul Public Library ...	For public convenience	...	...
6. Malda Public Library ...	The cultivation of literary tastes ...	...	195 0 0
7. The Malda Muhammadan Association.	To improve the educational, social and political condition of the Muhammadans of Malda.	...	...
IN THE CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.			
1. Hazaribagh Bar Library	For pleaders' reference	...	...
2. Hazaribagh Union Club	For the public benefit	...	...
3. The Ranchi Public Library	To supply the public with popular English and Bengali literature.	...	100 0 0*
4. Ranchi Bar Library ...	To supply members of the Bar Library with law books and newspapers.	...	...
5. Daltonganj Reading and Sporting Club.	Mental and physical improvement ...	...	...
6. Daltonganj Bar Library	To supply law books to pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
7. Daltonganj Bar Library	To supply law books to pleaders and mukhtears.	...	...
IN THE ORISSA DIVISION.			
1. Orissa Graduates' and Under-Graduates' Association.	To take up matters of educational interest, and to discuss questions of literary and social importance.	...	...
2. Orissa Sanskrit Samiti ...	For the improvement of the Sanskrit language	...	...

*From

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—continued.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
239 0 0	254 0 0	21	...	...	21	Not registered...	1876.
...	...	40	...	100	140	Ditto ...	January 1891.
176 8 0	176 8 0	14	...	...	14	Ditto ...	13th October 1883.
324 9 0	519 9 0	600	12	28	640	Ditto ...	17th June 1894.
500 0 0	500 0 0	290	...	...	290	Ditto ...	Established in the year 1891, but reorganised during the year 1895-96.
174 0 0	174 0 0	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	Not known.
254 0 0	254 0 0	36	...	...	36	Ditto ...	Ditto.
110 0 0	210 0 0	41	...	...	41	Ditto ...	About 1864.
240 0 0	240 0 0	21	...	...	21	Ditto ...	In 1888.
160 8 0	160 8 0	13	...	...	13	Ditto ...	1894.
200 0 0	200 0 0	23	...	...	23	Ditto ...	April 1896.
23 4 0	23 4 0	...	...	24	24	Ditto ...	February 1898.
...	...	84	...	...	84	Ditto ...	3rd March 1888.
260 0 0	260 0 0	66	1	...	67	Ditto ...	24th February 1893.

house-rent.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND

1.—Return of Scientific and Literary Societies in the Lower

NAME.	OBJECTS.	In	
		From Government.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3. Cuttack Alochaná Sabhá	Literary culture amongst the members and discussion of matters relating to science, art, and agriculture, &c.	...	...
4. Kendrapara Diamond Jubilee Public Library.	Diffusion of knowledge and rational recreation.	...	...
5 B. De's Social Club ...	Moral and intellectual improvement and promotion of social intercourse among the several classes of community.	...	...
6. Balasore Sanskrit Samiti	The encouragement of Sanskrit learning ...	...	...
7. Balasore National Society	To discuss social, political and educational matters affecting the Balasore District.	...	...
8. Jagannath Sanskrit Samiti, Puri.	To promote Sanskrit education in the Puri District.	...	...
9. Puri Students' Association.	To promote the intellectual and moral culture of the boys of the Puri Zilla School.	...	...
10. Puri Literary Club ...	To promote intellectual culture and to further the cause of Oriya literature.	...	...
11. Birharikrishnapur Sadálóchani Sabhá.	Study of Sanskrit and Vernacular languages and *Puránas*.	...	...
12. Markandeswar Sáhi Susikshápradáyiní.	Religious and moral culture, and the study of Áyurveda, astrology, and agriculture.	...	...
13. Birnarsinhapur Aryyanitipradípa.	Improvement of Aryya Dharma ...	...	...
14. Sriramchandrapur Utkaladharma Sudhánidhi.	Protection of religion	...	...
15. Sásandámódarpur Satyadharmaprakásiní.	Discussion of Oriya literature and Sanskrit *Puranas*, &c.	...	15 0 0
16. Banpur Bhagabatiprasadini.	Improvement of Sanskrit language ...	...	...
17. Kendrapara Diamond Jubilee Public Library.	For purpose of reading	...	510 8 0
18. Sidheswarpur Sikhyabibodhini Sabha.	Takes interest in matters of religion and literature.	...	...

LITERARY—*continued.*

Provinces of Bengal for the year ending 31st March 1899—concluded.

COME—		MEMBERS OR VISITORS.				Registered or not.	When established.
Subscriptions.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Juvenile.	Total.		
5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.						
48 0 0	48 0 0	88	...	...	88	Not registered...	16th December 1893.
467 0 0	467 0 0	60	...	...	60	Ditto ...	23rd June 1897.
658 0 0	658 0 0	55	...	...	55	Ditto ...	1st June 1895.
54 0 0	54 0 0	52	...	...	52	Ditto ...	4th March 1893.
141 0 0	141 0 0	42	...	...	42	Recognised by Government.	30th June 1879.
...	...	50	...	...	50	Not registered	15th February 1893.
...	...	...	...	60	60	Ditto ...	1882.
50 0 0	50 0 0	22	...	...	22	Ditto ...	December 1894.
33 0 0	33 0 0	1	...	21	22	Ditto ...	1st June 1896.
120 0 0	120 0 0	4	...	36	40	Ditto ...	9th January 1898.
50 0 0	50 0 0	16	...	...	16	Ditto ...	20th June 1886.
...	...	17	...	...	17	Registered ...	23rd June 1885.
25 0 0	40 0 0	25	...	5	30	Not registered	1887.
...	...	17	...	...	17	Ditto ...	25th December 1898.
376 0 0	886 8 0	82	...	...	82	.....	22nd June 1897.
15 0 0	15 0 0	20	...	5	25	.....	1894.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

2.—THE PRESS.

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan.	Burdwan ...	Mahatap Press, Burdwan.	Maharaja of Burdwan ...	Nil ...	Forms, etc., are printed.	
		Municipal Press, Burdwan.	Commissioners, Burdwan Municipality.	...	Ditto.	
		Sanjibani Press, Burdwan.	Jogesh Chandra Sircar ...	The Burdwan Sanjivani.	Ditto.	
		Amratola Sulav Press, Burdwan.	Hafizuddin Duftri ...	Nil ...	Ditto.	
		Barabazar Press, Burdwan (new).	Nawabjan Duftri ...	...	Job work.	
		Amratola new Press, Burdwan (new).	Ahil Rohman ...	...	Ditto.	
		Universal Press, Raniganj.	Ashiruddin Muhammad ...	...	Dakhilas, etc., are printed.	
		Bishambhar Press, Kalna.	Shashi Bhushan Banerjee...	Pallibari ...	Choitanya Charitamrita and miscellaneous works.	
	Birbhum ...	Shome Press ...	Dina Nath Shome ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ali Press ...	Manwar Ali Sheikh ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Karuna Sindhu Press	Gopal Chandra Mozumdar	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Bankura ...	Bankura Mukerjee Press.	Ram Nath Mukerjee and Ajodhya Nath Mukerjee.	Bankura Darpan	...	
	Midnapore ...	Mission Press ...	Revd. H. E. Wyman ...	...	...	Job work.
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Babulal Karmokar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Bani Press ...	Srinarain Pal and another	...	...	Ditto.
		Lakhi ,, ...	Deb Das Koran ...	Weekly paper, Medinibandhob.	...	Ditto.
		Moisadul Raja's Press	Raja Joyti Prosad Gurga...	...	...	Ditto.
		Nihar Press ...	Madhusudan Jana ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Rameswar Medical Hall Press.	Rameswar Mallik ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Lakhi Saraswati Press.	Ditto ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Dinabandhu Press ...	Dina Nath Pal ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Hooghly ...	Ghose Press ...	Kristo Pada Ghose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Diamond Press ...	Dina Nath Mukerjee ...	Bartabaha, weekly Education Gazette and Indian Mechanics.	...	Ditto.
		Bodhoday ,, ...	Mukunda Deb Mookerjee			
		Imperial ,, ...	Purna Chandra Ghose ...	Nil ...	...	Ditto.
		Sabitri ,, ...	Achallabala and Hiranmoye Dasi.	...	Purnima, monthly	Ditto.
	Serampore ...	Ganguli Press ...	Khetter Mohon Ganguli ...	...	...	Job work, books and almanacs.
		Ditto ,, ...	Jodu Nath Ganguli ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Chandraday ,, ...	Sonaton Karmokar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Law ,, ...	Prosanna Coomar Sen ...	...	...	Job work and law books.
	Uttarpara ...	Minerva Press ...	Kalidas Banerji ...	...	...	Job work and books.
		Union Press ...	Nrisingha Nath Banerjee...	...	...	Ditto.
	Howrah ...	Universal Press at Ramkristopur, Sibpur.	Baikunta Nath Dutt ... Gopal Chundra Bose ... Sasi Bhusan Bose of Ramkristopur.	...	...	Job work.
		Hope Press, Sibpur ...	Atul Chandra Das, Khurut Road.	...	...	Ditto.
		Caledonian Printing Works, Golabari.	George Allen & Co., Sulkia, Golabari.	...	...	Contractors for printing Government forms.
		British Indian Printing Works.	Poresh Nath Mukerji ... Bhairab Chandra Dutt and two others of Sulkia.	...	...	Job work.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Burdwan—*concluded.*	Howrah—*concld.*	Municipal Press ...	Chairman, Municipal Commissioners, Howrah.	...	...	All works of printing forms for the Municipal office.
		Indian Railway Times Press.	J. A. Jordan, Panchanantola, Howrah.	...	Periodical ...	Also job work. Removed to Calcutta towards the close of the year.
		Ulubaria Darpan Press	Surendra Nath Roy ...	Ulubaria Darpan...	...	
Presidency.	24-Parganas ...	Empress Press ...	Purna Chandra Dutta and Jogendra Nath Dey.	...	Indian Law Magazine.	Job work.
		Chandrodoy „ ...	Purno Chunder Bose ...	...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		New Eden „ ...	Biseswar Gangopadhyaya...	...	...	Books and job work.
		The Indian Empire Press.	Keshub Chandra Banerjee	Indian Empire ...	...	Removed to the Suburbs since August 1898.
		Azizi Press ...	Abdul Majid ...	Nil ...	...	Arabic, Urdu and Bengali books.
		Ahamadi „ ...	Asgar Hossein ...	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books. Not at work till the last six months.
		Sattaria „ ...	Abdul Sattar ...	...	...	Urdu and Bengali books.
		Habibia „ ...	Golam Mowla ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Riazia „ ...	Rajah Khan ...	...	...	Bengali books.
		Ameer Hossein „ ...	Belayet Hossein ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Azizia „ ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Jubboria „ ...	Hadzie Abdul Guffoor ...	...	...	Bengali and Arabic books.
		Lakhibilash „ ...	Rakhal Chandra Mitter ...	...	...	English, Bengali and Nagri job work.
		E. B. S. Railway Press	Manager, E. B. S. Railway	...	...	Railway job work.
		Patrick Press ...	Estate of the late Mr. P. Ghosh.	...	...	Twilight, a weekly newspaper, was abolished about March 1898. Mathematical works of the late Mr. P. Ghosh.
		Bharat Bandhu Press	Gangadhar Kabyatirtha ...	...	...	Note books of Bengali books.
		Peacock „ ...	Chinta Horan Singha ...	...	...	Job work.
		Britannia „ ...	Mrs. C. Mendes ...	...	...	Removed from No. 4, Convent Road, Intally. Small Cause Court case board and job work.
		Reyazul Islam „ ...	Muhamed Reyazuddin ...	...	...	Books, &c.
		Bharati „ ...	.....	...	...	The press was sold to Jadunath Majumdar of Jessore in September 1898, and the periodical Bharati is being issued from Adi Brahmo Samaj Press.
		Secular Press ...	Kali Prosono Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Oriental „ ...	Baroda Kanto Bhattacharjee	...	...	Ditto.
		Visak Darpan Press ...	Baroda Prosad Banerjee ...	...	Visak Durpan ...	Ditto.
		Aroon Press ...	Rajkristo Roy Chowdhury	...	Nil ...	Ditto.
		New Town Press ...	Kedar Nath Mittra ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Diana Printing Works	Sita Nath Batabyal ...	...	...	Ditto.

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Presidency—*concluded.*	24-Parganas—*concld.*	Aryan Press ...	Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	...	Mahabharat.	
		Jewel „ ...	Saroda Debi ...	...	...	Job work.
		Eureka „ ...	Srish Chandra Mukerjee ...	...	...	Ditto. Name changed from "Christian Press."
		Gladstone „ ...	Sushil Ch. Mitter ...	...	The Dawn and Nirmola.	Job work. Opened about nine months.
		Monmohan „ ...	Monmohan Banerjee ...	...	...	Job work.
		Pritigya Jantra Press	Panch Cowri Chatterjee ...	...	...	Opened about two months.
		Power Steam „ ...	Srish Chandra Mukerjee ...	Power and Guardian (weekly).	The Month ...	Books and job work.
		Curzon „ ...	Sridhur Chandra Gupta ...	...	...	Job work.
		Reformatory School Printing Press.	Government ...	...	...	Government forms, &c.
		Alipore Press ...	Girish Chandra Roy ...	...	...	Job work. Removed from 34-1-1, Strand Road.
		Arundhati „ ...	Satya Palan Nandi ...	...	...	Bengali works and job work.
		Hindu Satkurmamala Press.	Monmotho Nath Sritiratna	...	...	Tantra and others.
		Cham Press ...	Taran Kristo Chukravarti...	...	...	Printing notices and job work.
		Sitala „ ...	Moti Lal Banerjee ...	...	...	Printing notices and cheques.
	Nadia ...	Sarasvati Press ...	Surendra Nath Mitra ...	...	...	Job work.
		Brojendra „ ...	Brojendra Narayan Dey Chowdhury.	...	...	Ditto.
		Mothura Nath Press	Kunja Lal Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Murshidabad	Arunodoya Press ...	Kamakhya Prosad Ganguli	Pratikar (Bengali weekly).	...	Ditto.
		Radha Raman Press	Ram Narayan Pandit ...	...	...	Hindu religious books.
		Gour Govindo „ ...	Jodu Nath Banerjee ...	...	Murshidabad Pratinidhi (occasional).	
		Murshidabad Hitoishi Press.	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharji.	Murshidabad Hitoishi (weekly).	...	Job work.
		Biswa Bijaya Press ...	Biswambar Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Sulava Prakash „ ...	Raj Krishna Singh ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Satya Ratna „ ...	Maharaja Monindra Chandra Nundi.	...	...	Ditto, belonging to his own establishment.
		Murshidabad City Press.	Kamikhya Prosad Ganguli	...	...	Job work.
		Dharma Sindhu Press	Ranimena Kumari Bibisaheba.	...	...	Ditto.
		Biswa Benode „ ...	Rai Sitab Chand Nahar ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Ratnakar „ ...	Ashutosh Sarkar ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Jessore ...	Shuvakari Press	Umesh Chandra Ghose ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Annapurna „ ...	Kali Prosonno Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Hindu Patrika „ ...	Jodu Nath Mozumdar ...	Hindu Patrika ...	...	Ditto.
		Chikitsa Prokash „ ...	Girija Nath Mookerjee ...	...	...	Ditto.
		Sarkar's „ ...	Chundra Kanto Dutt ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Khulna ...	Shubidha Press	Hari Charan Shaha ...	...	...	Ditto.
Rajshahi.	Rajshahi ...	Tamaghna Press ...	Secretary to the Boalia Dharma Shava for the time being.	Hindu Ranjika.		
		Rajshahi „ ...	Jagot Chandra Chowdhury and Krista Kanta Saha.			
		Taherpur Tatta Prakashak Press.	Rajah Sasi Shekhareswar Roy Bahadur.	...	Krishi Patrika.	

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT.		REMARKS.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
RAJSHAHI—*concluded.*	Rajshahi—*concld.*	Sudhakar Press ...	Rajah Promoda Nath Roy			
		Binode ,, ...	Nil Kanta Maitra.			
		Nowgaon ,, ...	Tarip Mahomed Mondal.			
		Saradindu ,, ...	Kumar Saradindu Rai of Balihar.			
		Bani ,, ...	Anukul Chandra Chakravarty.			
	Dinajpur ...	Sen Press ...	Ram Chandra Sen ...	...	Dinajpur Masik Patrika.	No papers are issued from any of these presses, which print forms of rent-receipts, &c., to order, as well as for sale. The Rai Press prints papers for the use of the Maharaja alone.
		Ahmed ,, ...	Munshi Kafiluddin ...	...	...	
		Hindu ,, ...	Mobarak Shaik ...	...	...	
		Rai ,, ...	Maharaja Girija Nath Roy	...	...	
		Sarasvata Jantra ...	Dharma Das Palit ...	...	...	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Addaita Chandra Rai ...	...	...	
		Surhit Press ...	Kunja Mohan Das ...	...	...	
	Jalpaiguri ...	Jalpaiguri Press ...	Girindra Chandra Banerjee and Purna Chandra Ghosh.	...	...	Job work and occasionally book work.
	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Press.	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway Company, Limited.			
		The Albert Press ...	Nand Lal Roy ...	1. Darjeeling Mission-ka Masik Samachar Patrika.		
				2. Darjeeling, Kalimpong, and Sikkim News.		
		The Darjeeling Standard Press.	J. Lord ...	Darjeeling Standard.		
		Darjeeling Press Company, Limited.	Joint Stock Company, property of share-holders.			
		Purna Chandra Press	Purna Chandra Palovi ...	Darjeeling Visitor.		
	Rangpur ...	Sambhu Chandra Press	Raja Mohima Ranjan Roy Chowdhuri.	Rangpur Dik Prakash (Bengali weekly).		
		Padmabati Press ...	Radhika Raman Chatterjee			
		Loke Ranjan ,, ...	Soshee Bhusan Neogy ...			
		Panga ,, ...	Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Rani Lakhmi Priya Debya.			
		Moni Chandra ,, ...	Moni Chandra Chatterjee			
		Probhakar ,, ...	Syama Sankar Chakravorty			
		Gharialdanga ,, ...	Sarat Chandra Roy Chowdhury.			
		Joy Press ...	Joy Chandra Sarkar.			
		Saraswat Press ...	Hari Har Bhattacharjee.			
	Bogra ...	Bogra Roy Press ...	Gopal Chandra Roy.			
		Bogra Chowdhury Press.	Mobarak Ali Chowdhuri.			
	Pabna ...	Nababikash Press ...	Purna Nanda Roy.			
			Chandra Sikhar Kali.			
			Mukunda Lal Roy.			
			Srish Chandra Roy.			
			Kailash Chandra Sarkar			
		Radha Binode Press ...	Roy Bonomali Roy Bahadur.			
		Arya Press ...	Mohini Mohon Sen Gupta			
		Mahamedia Press ...	Iswar Chandra Basu.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Baikanta Nath Press	Baikanta Nath Dutta ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ashutosh „ ...	Brindaban Chandra Dhar...			
		Gopi Nath „ ...	Gopi Nath Basak ...			
		Narayan „ ...	Lochman Basak ...			
		Bhajahari Sankhanidhi Press.	Lal Mohon Shaha ...			
		Gandaria „ ...	Girish Chandra Sen ...			
		Shyamantak „ ...	Manik Chand Das ...			
		Giris „ ...	Rai Kali Prasanna Ghosh Bahadur.			
		Oriental „ ...	Baikanta Nath Baral ...	Sikhya Surid.	Nil.	
		Sudarshan „ ...	Radha Raman Guha and others.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Bedavyash „ ...	Anath Bandhu Chakravarty			
		Mohammadi „ ...	Munshi Mahmod Jan ...			
		Islamia „ ..	Munshi Emdad Ali ...			
		Bengali „ ...	Guru Ganga Aich Chowdhuri.	Dacca Prakash ...	Nil.	
		Raghu Nath „ ...	East Bengal Sarasvat Samaj	Sarasvat Patrika	Nil	
		Bengal Times „ ...	E. C. Kemp ...	Bengal Times ...	Nil.	
		East Bengal „ ...	Banga Chandra Rai ...	The East ...	Banga Bandhu.	
		Ishan Press ...	Shashi Bhusan Roy ...	Dacca Gazette ...	Nil.	
		Adarsha Press ...	Lalit Mohon Das ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Mymensingh	Charu Press ...	Janaki Nath Ghatak ...	Charu Mihir ...	Nil.	
		Basanta „ ...	Keshab Lal Roy ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Ahamudi „ ...	Abdul Hamid Khan ...			
		Mahamudia Press ...	Wazedali Khan ...			
		Abdul Rahim „ ...	Abdul Rahim ...			
		Mofidal Islam „ ...	Ibrahim Khan ...		(Not at work.)	
	Faridpur	Faridpur Hitaishi Press.	Aparajita Debi, Heramba Mohye Debi, Nistarini Dasya, Hem Nalini Dasya, Ananda Mohon Das, Bhagabati Charan Bhattacharjee, Samsanessa Khatun, Kishori Mohon Sen, Chandra Kumar Sen, Kali Prasanna Sen, and Bepin Behary Sen.	Faridpur Hitaishini.	Nil.	
		Sanjoy Press ...	Rama Nath Ghose ...	Sanjoy ...	Nil.	
	Backergunge...	Satya Prokash Press ...	Kedar Nath Kar ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Kashipur Press ...	Protap Chandra Mukerjee	Kashipur Nibashi (fortnightly).	Nil.	
		Hitaishi „ ...	Raj Mohon Chatterjee ...	Barisal Hitaishi ... (weekly).	Nil.	
		Adarsha „ ...	Kali Pada Banerjee ...	Nil ...	A monthly pamphlet, named Chhatra Bondhu.	
Chittagong.	Tippera ...	Sinha Press (Comilla)	Guru Doyal Sinha ...	Tripura Hitaishi.		
		Amar Press (Comilla)	Amar Krishna Chaudhuri			
		Chaitainya Press (Comilla).	Pran Chaitainya Ghose.			
		Upen Press (Comilla)	Upendra Kumar Dutta.			
		Hitaishini Press (Brahmanbaria).	Naba Chandra Dutta, Narendra Chandra Burdhan, Beni Madhab Sen, Jagat Chandra Bhattacharjee, Ramdoyal Dey, Didar Bux Jemadar.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chittagong.—*concluded.*	Noakhali ...	Ramendra Press ...	Ramendra Chaudhuri.			
		Govinda „ ...	Govinda Chandra Das.			
		Bidhesvari „ ...	Shasi Bhusan Das.			
		Madhusudan „ ...	Guru Nath Ghosal.			
	Chittagong ...	Sonatan Press ...	Kali Krishna Kundu.			
		Chandra Sekhar Press	Basanta Kumar Kai.			
		Shadharan Press ...	Chandra Kanta Chackerbutty and Nayan Tara Debi.			
		Bharati „ ...	Kashi Chandra Gupta and Nagendra Kumar Ray and others.	Shangshodhini.		
		Annada „ ...	Annada Charan Das and Syama Charan Das.			
	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	.....	.....			
Patna.	Patna ...	Bihar Times ...	Mahesh Narain ...	Bihar Times ...	...	English (weekly).
		Bihar Herald ...	Guru Prashad Sen ...	Bihar Herald ...	...	English (bi-weekly).
		Bihar Guardian ...	Gajadhur Prashad ...	Bihar Guardian ...	...	English (fortnightly).
		Bihar Bandhu ...	Gajadhur Bhat ...	Bihar Bandhu ...	...	Hindi (monthly).
		Union Press ...	Sayed Rahimuddin ...	All-Punch ...	...	Urdu (weekly).
	"	Kharga Vilas ...	Ramdeen Singh ...	...	Haris Chandra Kali Brahmin and Vidya Vinode.	Hindi (monthly).
	Gaya ...	Magadh Subhankar ...	Bageshwari Pershad Trivedi.			
		District Board Press	District Board, Gaya.			
		Tikari Court of Wards' Press.	Maharaj Kumar Gopal Saran Narayan Singh, minor under the Court of Wards, Tikari.			
		Mahamadi Press ...	Syed Ali Mohamad ...	The Gaya Punch.		
		Gaya Sulabh „ ...	Jeva Narain Misra.			
	Shahabad ...	City Press ...	Fakir Chand Dass.			
		N. G. Brothers' Press	Hazari Lal.			
		Star of India Press ...	Mohamad Zahurul Huq.			
		Dumraon Raj „ ...	The Maharani Beni Prosad Kuer.			
	Saran ...	Bihar Benode Press (late Nasim Saran).	Okhoy Kumar Bhattacharjee.			
		Shanker Press ...	Dharm Deo Singh.			
		Saran Sudhaker Press	Kishun Pershad.			
	Champaran ...	S. P. Sett & Co.'s Press, Motihari.	Bhola Nath Sen.			
		Crown Press, Motihari	Ram Chandra Mitter and others.			
		Bettiah Raj Press, Bettiah.	Raj, Bettiah.			
		Provakar Press, Bettiah	Surja Mall and Baijnath Persad.			

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
DIVISION.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	PUBLICATIONS THEREAT. Newspapers.	Periodicals.	REMARKS.
PATNA—*concluded.*	Muzaffarpur	Narain Press ...	Permeshwar Narain ...	...	...	Job and solid work.
		Herculean „ ...	Ajodhya Pershad and others.	...	...	Job and solid work, but the Press is not in working order.
		Madai Quanin „ ...	Shaikh Najib ...	...	...	Job, solid and book work.
		Mashriq Noor „ ...	Shaikh Mohamad Jan and others.	...	...	Ditto.
		German Mission „ ...	German Mission, Muzaffarpur.	...	...	Religious tracts and book work.
		Dilawari „ ...	Shaikh Delawar Ali ...	...	...	Rent receipts, plaints, and processes of Civil Courts.
	Darbhanga ...	Raj Press ...	The Hon'ble Maharaja Rameswar Singh Bahadur.			
		The Union Press ...	Hari Mohan Banerjee.			
		Kaist Press ...	Banwari Lal and others.			
		Chitra Gupta Press ...	Jugal Kishore Narain.			
BHAGALPUR.	Monghyr ...	Diamond Jubilee Press	Chandi Prosad.			
		Star Press ...	Namit Lal.			
	Bhagalpur ...	Albert Press ...	Sakhi Chand.			
		Victoria „ ...	Tara Bilas Neogi and Akhoy Kumar Neogi.			
		Krishna „ ...	Balkishen Das.			
		Harawat „ ...	Rai Gunpat Singh Bahadur and Nriput Singh.			
		Behar Angel Press ...	Murli Lal.	Behar News (weekly).		
	Purnea ...	Nil.	Nil.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Malda ...	Krishna Kali Press ...	Printing Press Company, Malda. (a)			(a) Babul Thakur Das Das, Secretary. Sharers:— Babu Prankrishna Bhaduri. Babu Nilmani Ghatak. Babu Kunja Behari Sirkar. Babu Bhagabat Charan Sen. Babu Sundar Lal Das. Babu Radhes Chandra Sett. Babu Bepin Behari Ghosh. Babu Gosto Behari Sen. Babu Gopal Chandra Das. Babu Krishna Chandra Bagchi. Babu Protap Chandra Satiyar. Babu Govinda Chandra Das. Babu Rajani Kanto Das. Babu Jogeswar Das. Moulvi Abdul Aziz Khan. Munshi Sariat Mundal.
		Damudar „ ...	Broja Govind Basak.			
		Madhu Sudan Jantra	Madhu Sudan Ghose			
	Sonthal Parganas	Nil.	Nil.	Nil ...	Nil.	
ORISSA.	Cuttack ...	Orissa Mission Press...	Baptist Missionary Society, London.	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Cuttack Printing Company.	Cuttack Printing Company	The Utkaldipika...	Indradhanu.	
		Rai Press ...	Sitanath Rai ...	Nil ...	Utkal Sahitya.	
		Orissa Patriot Press ...	Dhananjoy Banerjee ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Aurunoday „ ...	Bhagbut Dan ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
		Darpan Raj „ ...	Rajkumar Harihar Nath Pandit Bahadur.	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Balasore ...	Balasore Utkal Printing Company's Press.	Balasore Utkal Printing Company.	Balasore Sambadbahika.		
		De's Utkal „ ...	Satyendra Nath De ...	Uriya and Navasambad.		
		Binode „ ...	Brojo Nath De ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Puri ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Chota Nagpur.	Hazaribagh ...	Chota Nagpur Probha Machine Press.	N. C. Chakravarti ...	Nil ...	Nil.	
	Ranchi ...	Kamaleswar Press ...	Kamaleswar Krishna Sahai	A weekly religious paper in Hindi called Arya Varta.	...	The press also published books and job work.
		Lakshmi Press ...	Paresh Nath ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Prints only jamabandi counterfoil receipts and other zamindari papers.
		German Mission Press	Revd. Dr. A. Nottratt ...	Ghar-bandhu, a bi-weekly newspaper in Hindi.		It also issues religious and school-books and does job work.
	Palamau ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	...	
	Singhbhum ...	Nil ...	Nil ...	Nil.	...	Nil.
	Manbhum ...	Sonthal Mission Press	Revd. A. Campbell ...	Free Church of Scotland Mission, Pokhuria, Gobindpur.	...	1. Book work of all kinds, job printing in English, Bengali, Hindi and Sonthali. 2. A monthly religious journal is published at Pokhuria, of which the particulars are as follows:— (a) Name—Dharwak. (b) Published in Sonthali language. (c) Published monthly about the 15th of each month. (d) Is mainly religious, and not political. (e) Circulation over 250 copies monthly. (f) Edited by Rev. A. Campbell and printed by the Sonthali Mission, who are also the publishers. 3. Another newspaper called the Chota Nagpur News, has been started at Purulia during the year. The particulars are:— (a) Name—The Chota Nagpur News. (b) Published in English. (c) Published fortnightly. (d) Generally as a medium for ventilation of local questions and particularly to make a profit for the proprietors, if possible. (e) Extent of circulation 250 copies. (f) Edited by Allen Mathewson, of Purulia. (g) Printed by the Star Press, Calcutta. (h) Published by Allen Mathewson for "Syndicate."
Calcutta.	Calcutta ...	Bhaishajya Machine Press.	Satish Chunder Mukerjee.			
		Pooran Press ...	Bepin Behary Munshi ...	...	The Calcutta Monthly. Binapani. Kamala. Abodhbodhini.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Shri Press ...	Jadu Nath Seal.			
		Patrika „ ...	Mati Lall Ghose ...	Amrita Bazar Patrika. Indian Empire.	Bishnupriya.	
		Udbhodhan „ ...	Swami Trigunatita ...	...	Udbodhan	
		Intelligence Press ...	Apurba Kristo Ghose ...	...	Medical Intelligence.	
		Royal Press ...	Surjo Kumar Mukerjee.			
		Bidyaratna Press ...	Beni Madhub Dey & Co.			
		New Bengal „ ...	Charu Chunder Chatterjee.			
		M. L. Seal's „ ...	Mohendra Lall Seal.			
		Kamola Kanto Press ...	Baneswar Ghose.			
		Seal Press ...	Binode Bihari Seal.			
		Romanath Press ...	Broja Nath Laha.			
		Elgin „ ...	Ganendra Kumar Bose ...	...	Punya.	
		Sreerampore „ ...	Chandramoni Dasi.			
		Kabita Kaumudi Press	Rasik Lal Chunder.			
		Kabita Ratnakar Jantra	Ananta Lal Laha.			
		Kristo Press ...	Ambika Bag.			
		Lakhibilas Jantra ...	Adhur Chunder Ghosal.			
		N. L. Seal's Press ...	Nritya Lal Seal.			
		Hindu „ ...	Nundo Lal Dey.			
		Bedanta „ ...	Shoshi Bhuson Mukerjee.			
		Mohananda „ ...	Beni Madhub Burdhan ...	Samachar Chandrika.		
		Dakhayani Jantra ...	Gonesh Chunder Ghose.			
		Sen Press ...	Radhamoni Dasi.			
		New Victoria Press ...	Ram Lal Seal.			
		Rabi Jantra ...	Sarat Chunder Bhattacharjee.			
		Bengal Roy Press ...	Sita Nath Roy.			
		Great Town „ ...	Sarat Kumar Sen.			
		Chaitanya „ ...	Jogendro Nath Dey.			
		Pravakar „ ...	Upendro Kristo Gupta ...	Sangbad Pravakar.		
		Hari „ ...	Haridas Nandan.			
		Sulamani „ ...	Maniruddin Ahmed.			
		Siddikia „ ...	Mofizuddin Ahmed.			
		Bibhabati „ ...	Nagendra Kumar Bagchi.			
		General Printing Press	Beni Madhub Bhattacherjee.			
		Panchanan Press ...	Nadiar Chand Sea			
		Sudharnaba „ ...	Amrita Lal Dutt.			
		Islamia „ ...	Shamshere Ali.			
		Dutt „ ...	Nritya Lall Dutt.			
		Harmonial Jantra ...	Umesh Chander Bhattacherjee.			
		Satyanarain Jantra ...	Subarnamayi Dasi.			
		New Calcutta Press ...	Upendra Nath Mukerjee ...	Basumati.		
		Elysium „ ...	Manmatha Nath Dutt ...	...	Oriental.	
		Bysack „ ...	Chundi Churn Bysack.			
		Great Indian „ ...	Jamini Bhuson Sircar and Sarat Chunder Ghose.			
		School Book „ ...	Abalakanto Sen.			
		Victoria „ ...	Manimohun Rakhit ...	...	(1) Young Men's Monthly. (2) Paricharika. (3) Nababidhan.	
		Newton „ ...	Abinash Chunder Ghose ...	...	New Age.	
		Aryan „ ...	Surendra Nath Banerjee.			
		Great Eden „ ...	Upendra Chunder Bose & Co.	...	Sahitya Parishad Patrika. Hitaishi.	
		Sahitya Press ...	Suresh Chunder Somajpati	...	Sahitya.	
		Naba Kavya Prakash Jantra.	Nobo Kumar Bose.			
		Coverity Press ...	Hari Das Mannah.			
		Bharat Darpan Press	Radhika Raman Chatterjee	...	Bharat Darpan.	
		Calcutta Printing House Press.	Ambika Churn Bose.			
		Hanifia Press ...	Muqbul Ahamad.			
		Jubilee „ ...	Bhuban Mohun Biswas.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Juno Printing Works	Banerjee & Co.			
		Anandmat Press ...	Narain Chunder Banerjee.			
		Manika „ ...	A. C. Bose ...	...	Swargiya Agni.	
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Khetter Nath Sen.			
		Sanskrit Press ...	Raj Kristo Banerjee.			
		New Britannia Press	Ashutosh Mitter ...	Young India.		
		Shikhok Samiti „	Kunjo Bohary Banerjee.			
		Foolmoni Printing Works.	P. C. Mukerjee.			
		Elm Press ...	Ram Prosad Mitter.			
		Seal „ ...	N. L. Seal.			
		Picture „ ...	P. C. Biswas.			
		New Indian Press ...	Jogendro Nath Dutt.			
		New Oriental „ ...	B. L. Bhur.			
		Hare „ ...	Punchanun Mukerjee.			
		Bose „ ...	Kumudini Dasi.			
		Girish Vidyaratna Press.	Girish Chunder Vidyaratna.			
		Sattya Press ...	Satyabrata Chatterjee ...	...	Veda.	
		Union Printing Works	Dhirendra Das Sen Gupta.			
		Phœnix Printing Works.	Siddessur Chowdry.			
		Bengal Press ...	Annada Prosad Roy ...	Indian Citizen		
		B. P. M.'s „ ...	B. P Mazumdar.			
		Balmiki „ ...	Kali Das Bhonjo			
		Somprokash „ ...	Koylash Chunder Bhattacharjee.	Somprokas.		
		Guru Press ...	Dwarika Nath Bose.			
		Siddessur Press ...	S. Pal.			
		Mahabir „ ...	Debi Prosad Roy Chowdry	...	Nabya Bharat.	
		Raghunath „ ...	Tulsi Das Mukerjee.			
		Kalika „ ...	S. C. Chuckerbutty.			
		Ratna „ ...	Nobin Chunder Vidyaratna.			
		Gupta „ ...	Srinath Laha.			
		Minerva „ ...	Bepin Bihary Bysack.			
		Lily „ ...	Madhabanunda Bysack.			
		Sulab „ ...	Hurri Das Shaha.			
		Art Union „ ...	Kali Das Pal.			
		Fact and Theory Press	Surendra Nath Roy, Kabiraj,	Fact and Theory.		
		Sen Press ...	Kali Das Sen.			
		Kripananda Press ...	Naffar Chunder Sircar.			
		Sudhasindhu Jantra ...	Moti Lal Das.			
		Metcalfe Press ...	Abinash Chunder Mukerjee and Haripodo Chatterjee.			
		Victoria Printing Works	Narain Das Pal.			
		Jyotish Prokas Press	Russick Mohun Chatterjee	...	Arunodaya, Jyotish, Kalpadrum, Charak Sanhita, Chikitsa Sammilani.	
		Indian Patriot Press ...	Nobin Chunder Pal.			
		Gupta „ ...	Jagat Jyoti Gupta.			
		Adi Brahmo Somaj Press.	Adi Brahmo Somaj Society: Secretary, Robindra Nath Tagore.	...	Tatwa Bodhini and Bharati.	
		Brahmo Mission Press	Sadharan Brahmo Somaj Society: Secretary, Madhu Sudan Sen.	Indian Messenger, Tatwa Kaumudi.		
		Arya Chitralaya Press	Chundi Churn Ghose.			
		Law Book Press ...	H. Banerjee & Co.			
		Chorebagan Art Studio	Bijoy Kumar Shaw and Homanta Kumar Shaw: managed by Akhil K. Shaw.			
		Bharat Mitra Press ...	Juggernath Das & Co. ...	Bharat Mitra.		
		New Bengal „ ...	Soobul Chunder Mitra.			
		Solar Press (Branch)...	Hari Das Shaha.			
		Diamond Press ...	Shaik Dalloo.			
		Bangabidya Prokasika Press.	Ashutosh Addy			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Purna Chandrodaya Press.	Shama Churn Addy ...	Sangbad Purnachandrodaya.		
		Good Hope Press ...	Jahed Ally.			
		Catholic Orphan Press	Archbishop of Calcutta ...	Indo-European Correspondence.		
		Chandra Kumar Mukerjee's Press.	Hari Das Mukerjee.			
		Corinthian „ ...	Uma Churn Das.			
		Commercial Press ...	Gora Chand Aich & Co.			
		Columbian „ ...	Ramgopal Ghose.			
		Indian Opinion „ ...	Banerjee Brothers.			
		Lithograph Press ...	Elahi Bux.			
		Bonanza Indian Rubber Stamp Press.	Haran Chunder Dass.			
		Star Press ...	R. S. Longley ...	Indian Planters' Gazette, Indian Engineering, Epiphany.	Indian Churchman.	
		Calcutta Police Office Press.	Government.			
		Exchange Gazette Press	Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.	Calcutta Exchange Gazette.		
		Ayurbed Press ...	Binode Behary Sen.			
		Narayan „ ...	Ram Narain Pal.			
		Hoare, Miller & Co.'s Press.	Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.			
		Century Press ...	J. B. Biswas & Brothers.			
		Bengal Secretariat Press	Government of Bengal ...	Calcutta Gazette	Civil List.	
		Aryan Press ...	Chandi Churn Ghose.			
		Diamond Jubilee Press	Gocool Chunder Dutt & Co.			
		Standard Press ...	D. O'B. Moore.			
		Excelsior „ ...	Abbott, Miller & Co.			
		Strand Printing Works	H P. Kent & Co.			
		Uchitbukta Press ...	Doorga Prosad Misser.			
		Globe Printing Works	Kamini Kumari Dasi.			
		Ahmedi Press ...	Ahmed Hossain.			
		Dassoo Khan Duftry's Pres.	Dassoo Khan Duftry.			
		New Herald Press ...	Nilmadhab Chatterjee.			
		Gopaul Chunder Dass's Press.	Gopaul Chunder Dass.			
		Jogendra Press ...	Jogendra Nath Sen Kabiraj.			
		Hablul Matin Press ...	Moulvi Syed Jalaluddin ...	Hablul Matin.		
		Daru Sultanat „ ...	Maulvi Abdul Bari ...	Daru Sultanat		
		Ripon Press ...	Moulvi Muhammad Woozir	General and Gour Asfi.		
		Burman Medical Press	Dr. S. K. Burman.			
		Nasarat-ul-Islam „	Khoja Ahmed Hossein ...	Nasarat-ul-Islam.		
		Hedaitulla Mutba „	Moulvi Hedaitulla.			
		Mahomedan Orphanage Press.	Mahomedan Orphanage Association,	...	National.	
		Baksi Press ...	Ala Bux Baksi ...	...	Khurshed Allam.	
		Hitabadi „ ...	Kali Prosonno Kavyabisharad.	Hitabadi.		
		Lithograph Fine Art Association.	Subul Chunder Dhur.			
		Bangabasi Press ...	Jogendra Chunder Bose ...	Bangabasi (Bengali and Hindi), Dainik Samachar Chandrika.		
		Nogendra „ ...	Abhoy Churn Chatterjee.			
		Lithographic Press ...	Kishori Mohun Boral.			
		Basista Ramayan Press	Nunda Lal Pal	...	Basista Ramayan.	
		Stanhope Press ...	Bijoy Kisto Bose	...	Calcutta University Magazine.	
		Cones & Co.'s Press ...	H. A. Jewell.			
		Guardian „ ...	Closin & Co.			
		Banik „ ...	Ananda Chunder Gupta.			
		People's Friend „ ...	Rash Behari Dhur.			
		Lithographic „ ...	Jagarnath and Makhun Lal.			
		Dhannantari „ ...	C. K. Sen & Co.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ...	Sadi Press ...	Sadat Ali.			
		Mustafi „ ...	Abdul Khalik.			
		Rohomani Litho. Press	Motibar Rahaman.			
		New Arya Mission Press.	Wooma Churn Rakhit.			
		Samaya Press ...	Ganendra Nath Dass ...	Samaya.		
		Bharat Mihir „ ...	Kali Narayan Sanyal ...	Anushadhan ...		Prodip and Binabadini.
		Post Despatch Printing Works.	Akhoy Coomar Mukerjee.			
		J. G. Chatterjee & Co.'s Press.	Jadu Gopal Chatterjee.			
		Criterion Press	Premtosh Bose ...	Dipti Prokashika		Gleaner, Sophia, Bhisak Darpan.
		Cotton „ ...	Basanta Kumar Lahiri.			
		Radharaman Press ...	Nritya Gopal Chuckerbutty.			
		Mangalganj Mission Press.	Khetter Mohun Dutt ...	World and the New Dispensation.		Dharmatatwa, Mohila.
		Queen Press ...	Ashootosh Mukerjee.			
		Bengal Superior Press	Peary Mohun Banerjee.			
		Sakha Press ...	Annoda Churn Sen ...	...		Friendly Greetings.
		Jayanti „ ...	B. K. Chuckerbutty and Brothers.			
		Banerjee „ ...	Jadu Nath Banerjee.			
		Model „ ...	Sarifudin.			
		Indian „ ...	Nanda Lal Chatterjee ...	...		Bama Bodhini Patrika.
		Presidency „ ...	Adhore Chunder Ghose.			
		University „ ...	Srimati Kherode Shoshi Debi and Girish Chunder Roy.			
		Samya „ ...	Kali Sankar Sukul, Heramba Chunder Moitra, Dwarka Nath Ganguli and Krista Kumar Mitra.	Sanjibani.		
		Nutan Bankim Chunder Press.	Narendra Nath Bhattacharjee.			
		Hindu Machine Press	Rajani Kanta Gupta and Kedar Nath Bose.			
		Weekly Trade Report Press.	G. S. Dass & Co.			
		Elgin Press ...	Thomas Barlow.			
		Calcutta Art Studio ...	K. C. Pal and N. Biswas.			
		C. C. Mukerjee & Co.'s Press.	Chunder Coomar Mukerjee & Co.			
		Nababibhakar Press	Nritya Gopal Ghosal and Davendra Nath Roy.			
		B. B. Dhur & Co.'s Press.	Binode Behary Dhur and Rutton Behary Dhur.			
		Sathi Press ...	Bhooban Mohun Roy ...	...		Sakha and Sathi.
		Nadyia Printing Works	Bhuttacharjee Brothers.			
		Sri Press ...	Jogendra Sri Ghose ...	Pratibasi.		
		People's Press ...	Hari Das Banerjee ...	Indian Nation, Unity and Minister.		
		Cherrry Press ...	Upendra Nath Sircar.			
		Law Publishing Press	D. E. Cranenburgh ...	Indian Leader ...		Oriental Watchman.
		Record Press ...	J. M. Wallace, M.D. ...	...		Indian Medical Review.
		The Calcutta General Printing Company.	E. Whiteaway, M. Wilkinson & D. L. Monro.	Indian Planters' Gazette and Volunteer Record.		Indian Gardening. St. Andrew. Indian Church Quarterly Review. Indian Church Directory.
		Hrishi Press ...	Hrishi Kesh Dey.			
		Government Printing Press.	Government.			
		Crown Printing Press	Suresh Chunder Dutt.			
		T. N. Ghose & Sons' Press.	T. N. Ghose.			
		Latiff Press ...	Munshi Fuzleh Rahaman	Mihir-o-Sudhakar		Pracharak.
		Calcutta „ ...	Mookerjee & Co.			

C.—Scientific and Literary—*continued.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—contd.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*continued.*	Calcutta ..	New School Book Press	S. B. Chatterjee.			
		Bird of Paradise Press	N. L. Das & Co.			
		Nundy Press ...	Kali Nundy.			
		Wellington Printing Works.	S. C. Auddy.			
		Auddy Press ...	S. Auddy ...	...	Arya Samachar.	
		Coomari „ ...	H. Dey.			
		Gour „ ...	K. Dey.			
		Dutt „ ...	D. N. Dutt.			
		Bee „ ...	Hridoy Churn Ghose ...	Reis and Rayyet.		
		Standard „ ...	Buddi Nath Brohmo.			
		A. C. Ghose & Co.'s Press.	Upendra Nath Ghose.			
		Hazra Press ...	Shosti Churn Hazra.			
		Anglo-Sanskrit Press	Mohendro Lal Sircar, M.D., D.L., C.I.E.	...	Calcutta Journal of Medicine.	
		Indian Mirror „	Hon'ble Narendra Nath Sen	Indian Mirror.		
		Herald Printing Works	Assini Coomar Bhuttacharjee.	...	Citizen, stopped since 22nd March 1899.	
		Calcutta Advertiser Press.	W. T. Spink & T. W. Spink.	Calcutta Daily Advertiser.	Indian Evangelical Review.	
		Indian Daily News Press.	Indian Publishers Co. ...	Indian Daily News Overland Summary of Indian Daily News.		
		Caxton Printing Works	Newman & Co. ...	...	St. Veronica. Mohabodhi Journal.	
		Government Printing Press.	Government ...	Gazette of India	Catalogue of Indian Publications. Army List. Postal Guide. P. W. D. Classified List. Telegraphic Guide.	
		Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press.	T. W. Spink ...	Empress ...	Racing Calendar. Indian and Eastern Engineer. Indian Medical Gazette. The Philatelic Journal of India.	
		Englishman Press ...	J. O'B. Saunders ...	Englishman. Saturday Journal. Planters Journal. Englishman's Summary. Englishman's Telegram Extras.	The Fancy Review.	
		K. P. Mukerjee's Press	Rash Behary Banerjee.			
		H. C. Ganguly & Co.'s Press.	Durga Das Mukerjee.			
		Catholic Printing Library.	S. P. D'Rozario.			
		Cambrian Press ...	J. E. Jones.			
		Victoria Printing Works	H. J. Haldar ...	...	Indian Freemason.	
		Mercantile Press ...	A. R. Gupta ...	Cyclist ...	Rochabite Magazine.	
		City Press ...	A. V. Smith ...	Indian Sportsman	Calcutta Review. Parish Magazine. Agri-Horticultural Society's Journal St. Paul's Magazine. The Gleaner. Victoria School Record. Photographic Society's Journal.	

C.—Scientific and Literary—*concluded.*

Annual Return of Presses worked and Newspapers published in the Bengal Presidency during the year 1898-99—concld.

1	2	3	4	5		6
Division.	District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Publications thereat.		Remarks.
				Newspapers.	Periodicals.	
Calcutta—*concluded.*	Calcutta ...	Caledonian Steam Printing Works.	E. W. Allen & Co. ...	Asian ... Capital ...	Indian Law Reports.	
		Standard Printing Press.	Dass & Co.	...	Monthly Stamp.	
		Calcutta Weekly Notes Press.	J. Chowdry	Calcutta Weekly Notes.		
		Bank of Bengal Printing Press.	Bank of Bengal.			
		E. I. Railway Printing Press.	East Indian Railway Company.			
		Military Department, Government of India Printing Press.	Government of India.			
		Hope Press ...	Beni Madhub Dass.			
		Commercial Press ...	L. Cæsar.			
		Statesman Press ...	R. Knight & Sons ...	Statesman and Friend of India.	Indian Agriculturist.	
		Municipal Press ...	Corporation of Calcutta.		Friend of India.	
		Osborne Printing Press.	Protap Chunder Ghose.			
		Calcutta Printing Works.	Gagun Chunder Dey.			
		Syedi Press ...	Mahomed Ismail.			
		Methodist Mission Press.	Methodist Mission ...	Indian Witness.	Woman's Friend. White Ribbon.	
		Lithograph Press ...	Shamachurn Kurmi.		Indian Epwort Herald.	
		Dalhousie Printing Press.	H. White.			
		Gowsia Press ...	Hafiz Abdullah.			
		Oscar Press ...	J. H. Belchambers.			
		Hindu Patriot Press	Rai Rajkumar Sarbadhikari Bahadur.	Hindu Patriot.		
		Bengalee Press ...	Hon'ble Surendra Nath Banerjee.	Bengalee.		
		Attic Press ...	Ram Gopal Sanyal.			
		Kiron Press ...	Provat Chandra Chowdhry.			
		Curzon Press ...	Nilmony Das			
		Indian Lancet Press ...	L. Fernandez, M.D. ...	...	Indian Lancet.	
					Round the Indian World.	
				...	Indian Sunday School Journal.	
				English ...	Monthly Record of News and Notes.	
					Our Bond.	
		Baptist Mission Press	Baptist Mission Society ...	Bengali ...	Khristya Bandhab. Suchamaye. Monthly Messenger. Monthly Zenana Leaflet. Amader Patrika. Achi Kavi Ripeng.	
				Hindi ...	Chota Nagpur Dut Patrika.	
					Monthly News Letter. Sunday School Leaflet. Journal of the Asiatic Society. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society. Journal of the Buddhist Text Society.	
		Primrose Press ...	Abdul Hamid ...	The Moslem Chronicle and Muhammadan Observer.		
		Presidency Jail Press	Government of Bengal ...	...	Bengal and Bihar Police Gazettes.	
		Gloucester Regiment Press.	Officer Commanding 1st Gloucester Regiment.			

PART V.

STATISTICS OF LIFE.

A1.—Statement showing the statistics of deaths among the population of Calcutta and Suburbs and among classes in respect of which particulars have been obtained during the year 1898.

Place or Class.	Population.	Number of deaths during the year.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum.
1	2	3	4
(1) Calcutta	466,460	12,706	27·23
(2) Suburbs of Calcutta (amalgamated area)	215,100	7,637	35·50
(3) General district, excluding above	70,388,067	1,868,125	26·54
(4) Police force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta	3,000	29	9·66
(5) Bengal Police (including Bengal Military Police) ...	24,105	435	18·04
(6) Railway Police	675	14	20·74
(7) Prisoners in jails and subsidiary jails in Bengal ...	18,976	427	22·5

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*continued.*

A2.— Statement showing the number of deaths registered in the districts of the Province of Bengal for the year 1898.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population.	Number of deaths registered.			Ratio per 1,000 of population.		
			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	1,391,880	16,174	13,692	29,866	23·68	19·31	21·45
	Birbhum ...	798,254	9,137	8,020	17,157	23·43	19·63	21·49
	Bankura ...	1,069,668	11,230	8,874	20,104	21·35	16·32	18·79
	Midnapore ...	2,631,516	33,526	30,514	64,040	25·62	23·05	24·33
	Hooghly ...	1,034,296	15,734	13,661	29,395	30·90	26·01	28·42
	Howrah ...	763,625	12,187	9,969	22,156	31·66	26·31	29·01
Presidency ...	24-Parganas ...	1,892,033	23,343	18,792	42,135	23·58	20·81	22·26
	Calcutta ...	681,560	11,519	8,824	20,343	25·78	37·57	29·84
	Nadia ...	1,644,108	19,713	16,591	36,304	24·57	19·70	22·08
	Murshidabad ...	1,250,946	16,291	14,533	30,824	26·89	22·52	24·64
	Jessore ...	1,888,827	30,549	27,068	57,617	32·45	28·56	30·50
	Khulna ...	1,177,652	18,428	15,783	34,211	29·81	28·20	29·05
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	1,437,460	25,404	24,859	50,263	35·38	34·54	34·96
	Dinajpur ...	1,482,570	27,843	24,562	52,405	35·95	34·68	35·34
	Jalpaiguri ...	680,736	12,307	10,436	22,743	33·78	32·98	33·40
	Darjeeling ...	223,314	4,958	3,915	8,873	40·29	39·04	39·73
	Rangpur ...	2,065,464	33,595	27,444	61,039	31·63	27·34	29·54
	Bogra ...	766,635	11,098	9,225	20,323	28·24	24·68	26·50
	Pabna ...	1,361,223	21,403	16,890	38,293	31·60	24·69	28·13
Dacca ...	Dacca ...	2,395,602	37,337	32,425	69,762	31·43	26·84	29·11
	Mymensingh ...	3,472,186	50,955	39,490	90,445	28·48	23·45	26·04
	Faridpur ...	1,823,543	35,871	31,048	66,919	39·57	33·85	36·69
	Backergunge ...	2,153,965	39,378	34,622	74,000	35·65	32·98	34·35
Chittagong ...	Tippera ...	1,782,935	26,053	23,631	49,684	28·57	27·12	27·86
	Noakhali ...	1,009,693	21,855	19,534	41,389	42·96	38·99	40·99
	Chittagong ...	1,290,167	24,447	23,278	47,725	39·69	34·52	36·99
Patna ...	Patna ...	1,772,352	22,091	20,034	42,125	25·46	22·13	23·76
	Gaya ...	2,138,331	26,775	24,999	51,774	25·62	22·86	24·21
	Shahabad ...	2,060,579	25,806	22,196	48,002	26·07	20·72	23·29
	Saran ...	2,466,065	36,527	26,706	63,233	32·23	20·03	25·64
	Champaran ...	1,859,465	25,678	19,877	45,555	27·43	21·52	24·49
	Muzaffarpur ...	2,712,857	36,543	30,397	66,940	27·98	21·60	24·67
	Darbhanga ...	2,801,955	37,122	30,563	67,685	27·07	21·35	24·16
Bhagalpur	Monghyr ...	2,036,021	25,581	23,156	48,737	25·91	22·07	23·93
	Bhagalpur ...	2,032,696	29,754	23,529	53,283	29·60	22·89	26·21
	Purnea ...	1,944,658	34,446	29,168	63,614	34·67	30·66	32·71
	Malda ...	814,919	14,296	11,631	25,927	35·74	28·02	31·81
	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,753,775	14,853	12,048	26,901	17·06	13·63	15·33
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	1,937,671	24,123	21,900	46,023	25·64	21·96	23·75
	Balasore ...	994,625	14,410	13,247	27,657	29·91	25·82	27·80
	Puri ...	944,998	12,440	11,652	24,092	26·21	24·76	25·49
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	1,164,321	11,919	10,802	22,721	21·02	18·08	19·51
	Ranchi ...	1,128,885	11,364	9,532	20,896	20·59	16·51	18·51
	Palamau ...	596,770	8,365	7,880	16,245	28·42	26·05	27·22
	Manbhum ...	1,193,328	10,780	8,834	19,614	18·17	14·72	16·43
	Singhbhum ...	545,488	5,200	4,229	9,429	19·15	15·43	17·28
	Total for the Province ...	71,069,617	1,018,408	870,060	1,888,468	28·75	24·40	26·57

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	8	66	326	8	97	30	...	3	21	33	58	...	163	91	36
All others	...	47	75	343	17	83	7	...	4	44	49	107	2	243	244	477
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	3	15	138	18	10	22	...	1	10	13	8	...	65	17	2
All others	...	16	48	88	...	8	1	1	9	26	8	29	4	11	18	24
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	6	111	461	53	100	97	2	9	70	96	56	...	305	102	16
All others	...	1	3	5	..	3	7	...	...	4	3	2	...	6	...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	1	48	34	362	...	2	1	...	...	6	85	10	...	73	5	91
Chandney Hospital	...	1	3	57	...	2	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	31	2	1
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	1	2	2	3	3	...	1	1	18	...	...	3	3	4
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...
All others	35	89	794	1,362	10	399	52	1	...	552	240	243	52	247	268	158
Police Hospital	...	7	219	1,161	62	70	32	...	1	255	99	16	4	252	61	29
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	1	26	124	2	5	...	1	...	14	20	29	...	12	13	49
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore ...	...	5	6	77		14	1	...	...	1	8	...	...	3	8	26
Burdwan Dispensary	2	17	125	107	3	9	4	...	1	10	16	4	1	4	1	119
Suri „	...	1	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	1	2	31
Bankura „	1	1	17	18	2	...	...	...	2	14	12	2	...	13	11	22
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	1	4	3	6	2	...	...	2	6	...	...	6	2	1
Midnapore Dispensary	...	16	116	67	1	12	7	...	1	3	19	17	4	21	18	59
Hooghly „	...	16	114	145	...	7	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	22	10	31
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	...	30	36	...	5	...	...	...	12	9	...	...	3	9	17
Serampore Dispensary	2	13	75	101	3	7	...	...	...	64	7	4	...	...	8	6
Ulubaria „	...	10	13	7	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	5	22	43	4	18	3	...	...	10	11	...	1	2	7	18
Berhampore „	...	...	26	34	...	5	5	...	...	2	5	5	...	19	7	176
Jessore „	...	...	2	31	...	5	2	...	...	1	2	1	...	28	3	10
Khulna „	...	1	5	17	...	2	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	6	1	3
Rampur Boalia „	...	4	66	26	5	8	...	...	...	3	14	7	...	3	5	106
Dinajpur „	...	...	39	199	17	17	3	...	...	13	10	7	...	112	4	4
Jalpaiguri „	...	...	13	65	2	6	...	...	...	7	5	...	...	11	...	3
Darjeeling „	...	...	5	43	6	6	...	...	1	5	4	5	...	7	3	8
Rangpur „	...	...	22	147	18	19	9	...	...	10	30	3	1	4	1	37
Bogra „	...	...	19	37	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	4	2	17
Pabna „	...	1	11	16	3	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	4	4	4
Dacca „	...	9	105	434	62	84	11	...	2	194	66	18	15	205	43	241
Mymensingh „	...	28	21	53	6	46	...	...	...	60	22	12	...	18	9	44
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	8	2	...	...	...	...	1
Faridpur Dispensary	...	2	11	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	11	2	3
Barisal „	...	13	26	32	...	12	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	2	2
Comilla „	...	11	3	10	...	4	1	...	...	7	12	...	...	1	4	10
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	1	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	4	4	66
Chittagong „	...	6	17	52	...	4	3	...	...	14	16	..	...	56	12	55
Bankipore „	...	23	32	103	26	2	12	...	1	116	34	16	1	19	27	123
Patna „	...	13	14	16	...	11	...	...	...	51	4	9	...	9	6	20
Dinapore „	...	...	24	97	2	3	1	...	11	6	5	2	...	8	9	17
Gaya „	...	...	45	25	15	1	...	...	...	33	6	4	...	45	5	223
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya ...	...	...	2	23	2	2	...	1	7	11	11	11	...	14	23	33
Arrah Dispensary	...	...	12	20	1	15	...	...	...	32	9	...	1	11	5	116
Chapra „	...	2	18	87	1	12	2	...	4	65	7	6	...	25	12	150

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1898.

TREATED.																						
LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
1	2	44	109	98	47	11	52	127	1	30	...	81	32	573	29	61	10	17	101	11	79	11	2,447
1	2	60	229	123	48	20	134	213	9	97	...	186	7	648	68	150	17	15	171	32	308	102	4,382
1	1	6	15	5	22	17	12	37	2	19	...	5	1	31	1	23	8	9	...	...	23	18	578
1	...	2	12	14	196	...	8	23	4	...	...	4	17	16	10	13	5	2	...	76	175	15	884
4	8	39	29	166	50	41	43	101	8	36	...	39	39	41	26	52	29	63	10	2	100	...	2,410
...	...	3	...	3	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	1	3	...	...	3	...	58
...	...	1	63	44	16	3	6	33	2	14	...	6	...	60	19	43	10	9	...	13	345	32	1,437
...	...	...	10	22	9	...	1	1	1	...	...	4	...	4	12	3	...	...	...	5	51	14	246
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	6	1	5	1	2	1	9	5	6	...	1	...	59	...	5	1	1	...	...	2	...	146
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
15	6	33	157	260	773	41	124	203	218	50	...	36	96	155	122	225	266	49	...	1	164	24	7,520
21	4	5	40	113	15	168	4	76	6	11	2	3	8	48	25	44	48	41	...	...	59	2	3,011
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	14	18	26	8	2	10	25	1	4	...	6	...	16	3	17	28	1	1	35	90	...	601
...	2	...	4	2	11	...	2	24	24	7	...	17	...	26	3	36	10	15	...	...	147	11	490
2	2	1	13	11	90	4	18	48	40	2	...	9	...	13	7	41	43	7	...	1	48	3	826
...	...	...	2	3	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	2	...	18	11	10	3	...	...	...	92	1	213
...	...	...	4	...	18	...	3	6	5	4	...	6	...	7	4	9	17	2	7	...	80	1	288
1	1	...	2	2	4	...	3	2	...	...	...	6	...	7	...	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	68
2	1	2	14	28	19	12	2	24	20	2	...	10	20	16	18	13	31	4	2	...	37	...	638
...	3	3	16	9	4	1	10	14	4	3	...	15	6	15	3	7	3	2	...	2	61	4	532
...	1	1	3	9	4	...	10	3	10	...	...	4	5	18	1	1	2	2	...	4	2	...	201
...	...	1	12	3	133	2	4	11	24	...	...	2	...	6	2	2	14	1	...	...	158	2	670
...	...	...	3	...	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	1	108
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	91	3	96
...	1	1	7	3	3	1	2	9	36	...	...	9	...	8	...	9	24	3	...	...	46	...	306
...	1	3	5	2	23	...	16	18	4	...	...	14	...	17	18	27	22	...	...	1	58	1	514
...	...	1	9	...	9	...	...	9	17	...	...	5	...	11	5	9	3	...	2	...	91	2	268
...	...	...	4	...	5	...	2	1	12	...	...	2	...	8	5	1	4	1	6	...	43	2	134
...	1	...	...	22	14	14	4	12	27	3	...	14	...	4	9	5	25	5	...	...	51	2	459
1	...	2	12	5	6	...	12	2	22	...	...	3	2	10	...	10	19	1	2	2	51	...	587
...	...	1	8	1	1	2	3	2	21	1	...	1	...	2	1	5	11	...	...	...	55	...	227
...	1	...	16	3	12	...	2	23	19	5	...	...	4	8	14	12	5	2	...	...	43	2	264
...	...	...	11	7	15	1	6	4	35	1	...	28	...	22	3	23	45	9	4	...	60	...	575
...	...	...	6	3	4	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	4	3	3	5	12	15	...	2	71	...	226
...	...	...	1	5	2	1	2	4	15	...	...	1	...	3	4	2	7	2	...	1	43	6	153
7	7	12	110	9	129	51	23	139	49	58	...	101	19	91	79	140	117	30	12	2	467	6	3,147
...	...	2	3	5	39	15	3	7	30	...	...	24	...	12	5	25	17	2	...	...	118	3	629
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	2	1	...	...	...	2	...	26
...	...	3	2	1	3	1	2	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	...	1	223	...	306
...	...	...	...	6	7	1	4	8	13	...	...	12	...	6	6	5	1	2	...	...	386	25	579
...	1	4	...	...	4	8	...	2	11	...	...	5	...	...	9	6	11	3	...	...	65	1	193
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	4	2	3	3	3	29	54	26	...	7	1	14	15	17	18	6	...	...	51	...	351
...	...	2	6	8	20	3	5	16	26	6	...	17	1	6	27	15	30	6	...	2	60	7	498
2	...	1	18	22	38	30	25	45	87	2	...	30	5	23	17	52	59	25	6	...	212	9	1,243
...	...	...	...	6	16	...	2	8	17	...	...	5	5	7	2	7	26	4	...	2	91	...	351
1	...	...	1	19	47	2	...	2	15	1	...	16	11	2	2	6	8	6	39	2	52	...	417
...	1	1	10	9	43	1	7	8	21	...	...	31	1	16	2	14	54	8	3	5	143	12	792
6	1	4	1	17	8	7	3	5	6	3	...	2	...	74	4	...	4	8	8	1	7	...	309
...	3	1	2	1	8	...	1	4	45	...	...	10	...	4	4	10	15	2	8	...	48	1	389
2	2	1	2	9	11	4	3	27	4	3	...	14	10	33	28	7	27	10	...	7	200	1	795

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Medical College Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	1	5	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	4	...
All others	...	22	16	15	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	17	...	105	33	...
Howrah Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
All others	...	9	23	5	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	25	2	3	9	...
General Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	6	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21	...	10	6	...
All others	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...
Mayo Native Hospital	...	24	7	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	30	1	...
Chandney Hospital	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...
Dufferin Victoria Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell Hospital—																
Europeans and Eurasians	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
All others	11	53	346	205	...	16	...	...	...	78	1	125	17	92	32	...
Police Hospital	...	4	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	...
Sambhu Nath Pandit Hospital, Bhawanipur—																
Europeans and Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All others	...	...	7	20	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	15	...	1	1	...
North Suburban Hospital, Cossipore	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Burdwan Dispensary	1	12	63	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...
Suri „	...	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bankura „	...	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bankura	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Midnapore Dispensary	...	10	62	11	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	1	8	2	...
Hooghly „	...	9	55	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	2	2
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hooghly	...	...	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Serampore Dispensary	1	8	33	10	1	...	...	...	...	24	...	3	...	...	2	...
Ulubaria „	...	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alipore Police Case Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnagar Dispensary	...	3	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Berhampore „	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	...
Jessore „	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	...	...
Khulna „	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rampur Boalia „	...	3	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...
Dinajpur „	...	...	14	23	...	...	...	..	...	3	...	2	...	39	...	...
Jalpaiguri „	...	...	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...
Darjeeling „	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	1	...
Rangpur „	...	...	8	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...
Bogra „	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna „	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...
Dacca „	...	6	51	34	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	2	...	18	1	...
Mymensingh „	...	13	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	15	...	3	...	3	1	...
Bidyamoye Female Dispensary, Mymensingh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur Dispensary	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	...	...
Barisal „	...	7	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...
Comilla „	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Lady Dufferin Faizanessa Zanana Hospital, Comilla.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali Dispensary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong „	...	5	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	6	...	...
Bankipore „	...	22	9	13	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	8	...	1	4	...
Patna „	...	6	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	6	...	3	1	...
Dinapore „	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	...
Gaya „	...	...	15	8	1	1	...	...	...	10	...	3	...	7	1	...
Lady Elgin Zanana Hospital, Gaya	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrah Dispensary	...	...	6	9	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	3	2	...
Chapra „	...	1	7	9	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	5	2	...

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

DIED.

Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	6	15	5	6	...	5	5	...	...	...	2	...	12	...	5	...	...	3	2	2	3	111
...	...	12	41	13	7	...	21	27	...	1		20	...	48	4	10	...	...	19	18	39	22	514
...	...	2	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24
...	...	1	4	1	154	...	1	7	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	12	3	2	280
...	...	4	8	9	4	...	7	8	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	105
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	15	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	4	21	4	139
...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	17	87	64	375	...	42	35	18	1	...	6	...	8	10	25	42	...	...	...	17	4	1,727
...	...	1	2	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	4	7	3	6	1	7	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	4	...	...	14	3	...	107
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	8	3	32
...	...	...	1	...	48	...	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	153
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	3	5	10	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	131
...	...	...	7	2	1	...	5	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	131
...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	...	1	5	2	81	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	192
...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	22
...	...	...	1	1	9	...	4	5	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	52
...	...	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	23
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	11
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	48
...	...	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	92
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	25
...	...	...	7	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	28
...	...	...	3	1	9	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	50
...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	38
...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13
...	...	6	26	1	36	...	5	22	5	...	...	5	...	2	...	1	3	...	...	1	7	...	242
...	...	...	...	...	19	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	11	1	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	11	1	36
...	...	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9
...	...	...	1	...	9	1	1	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	48
...	...	...	6	2	16	...	4	6	3	..	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	113
...	...	...	...	...	14	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	...	61
...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
...	1	...	3	...	21	...	2	...	3	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	4	1	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	12	...	64
...	...	...	1	2	3	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	7	...	61

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.																
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Scurvy.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Motihari Dispensary	...	...	5	11	13	31	...	...	...	34	9	3	...	7	3	43
Bettiah „	...	1	22	78	1	10	3	...	...	23	10	...	...	21	3	26
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	2	6	58	...	...	...	2	12	6	39	...	...	2	3	6
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	1	7	7	20	3	1	...	...	15	10	2	...	8	4	76
Darbhanga „	...	9	54	99	20	32	4	...	...	36	55	12	2	27	14	70
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	3	11	7	34	4	...	...	32	14	5	...	3	1	5
Monghyr Dispensary	...	4	34	340	24	27	...	...	...	55	25	4	4	15	14	107
Bhagalpur „	...	3	12	26	2	14	...	...	...	1	10	3	...	20	5	40
Rani Sibatarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	...	8	3	1	25	2	...	...	5	6	...	...	7	8	2
Purnea Dispensary	...	4	20	52	8	11	6	...	...	8	16	...	1	21	9	19
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	8	44	148	5	10	2	...	...	4	9	...	...	10	5	56
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	...	13	59	3	7	...	...	1	26	3	...	...	4	3	5
Cuttack „	23	9	63	57	35	40	4	...	4	48	18	6	8	16	16	32
Balasore „	...	13	7	64	6	4	...	...	...	22	15	...	5	29	5	5
Angul „	...	1	1	5	...	7	...	...	...	3	5	3	...	1	6	7
Puri „	...	18	66	18	2	31	4	...	...	22	14	1	1	69	12	15
Hazaribagh „	...	...	17	17	3	7	...	...	...	16	1	2	...	1	2	12
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi Dispensary	...	...	5	17	...	1	1	...	...	16	9	1	2	19	9	30
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	4	4	...	1	...	1	5	1	...	...	3	1	2
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary	...	...	7	13	4	1	3	...	...	5	1	...	...	9	9	42
Purulia Dispensary	2	3	13	25	1	2	...	...	...	13	11	...	...	12	7	8
Chaibassa „	...	...	5	8	6	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	1	2	3
Total ...	67	500	2,880	7,751	523	1,433	357	8	76	2,236	1,328	736	111	2,423	1,236	3,346

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1898—continued.

TREATED																						
LOCAL DISEASES.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
18	19	20	21	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
...	...	...	...	3	9	2	3	8	33	1	...	11	2	9	5	8	11	5	...	3	26	1	299
...	...	1	4	7	8	1	1	7	25	2	...	7	13	16	5	22	19	1	10	...	38	1	386
1	...	1	4	16	12	13	6	7	21	4	3	1	...	17	3	4	9	11	...	...	6	...	275
2	3	...	1	3	10	2	13	12	14	1	1	8	1	15	14	5	26	...	20	2	96	6	409
1	1	1	1	21	55	9	4	73	17	14	1	6	2	44	22	29	58	17	52	...	105	...	1,017
...	...	...	1	4	6	...	3	3	22	1	...	3	...	15	3	11	11	2	9	...	15	1	275
...	2	1	7	...	42	2	9	9	100	20	...	35	3	9	12	28	76	16	...	1	81	2	1,108
...	...	1	2	3	21	...	6	9	46	1	..	24	8	13	2	7	8	2	...	5	37	2	333
...	2	...	2	1	8	3	...	7	11	...	...	...	...	19	1	4	3	...	...	...	4	...	132
1	3	...	7	4	8	10	1	13	26	4	1	11	5	14	3	5	30	1	...	...	44	...	366
...	...	...	8	...	8	1	8	17	...	3	...	9	1	4	8	11	1	2	1	5	47	3	438
...	6	...	8	3	15	1	1	6	5	1	...	1	...	5	2	3	8	7	2	...	23	...	226
...	1	2	13	13	53	16	9	30	6	1	...	15	3	54	10	31	47	21	3	3	31	3	744
1	...	...	14	....	85	2	...	1	3	1	...	1	1	2	...	13	15	2	4	1	22	1	344
...	3	...	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	...	4	12	...	5	6	6	...	95
1	1	5	5	13	15	3	4	20	...	5	...	7	4	17	9	9	9	2	2	4	41	1	453
...	...	2	14	1	4	...	...	2	8	...	...	2	2	4	2	4	16	...	...	4	24	...	167
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	...	1	4	10	2	2	7	...	4	..	4	5	3	5	9	10	5	...	...	81	1	264
...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	2	3	...	1	...	4	...	45
...	...	...	14	...	1	...	4	...	16	...	...	16	...	3	18	2	5	9	2	...	19	...	202
...	...	...	4	16	12	...	2	8	6	1	..	3	...	4	2	6	12	2	11	...	122	2	309
...	1	1	3	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	7	9	2	...	...	21	...	90
76	73	276	1,109	1,209	2,330	540	665	1,618	1,344	463	8	962	346	2,460	760	1,404	1,521	502	504	246	5,808	347	49,582

STATISTICS

B.—Return showing the Diseases treated and the Deaths from each class

Names of Hospitals and Dispensaries.	General Diseases.															
	Small-pox.	Cholera.	Dysentery.	Malarial fever.	Primary syphilis.	Secondary syphilis.	Gonorrhœa.	Sourry.	Worms.	Debility & anæmia.	Rheumatic affections.	Tuberculous diseases.	Leprosy.	All other general diseases.	Diseases of the nervous system.	Diseases of the eye.
	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
Motihari Dispensary	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bettiah ,, ...	...	...	5	10	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Bettiah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarpur Dispensary	...	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	3	...	...
Darbhanga ,, ...	...	4	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	1	...	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Darbhanga	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Monghyr Dispensary	...	2	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	...	...
Bhagalpur ,, ...	...	...	7	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...
Rani Sibatarini Female Hospital, Bhagalpur	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	...
Purnea Dispensary	...	2	9	4	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	4	2	...
Malda English Bazar Dispensary ...	...	4	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Naya Dumka Dispensary	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack ,, ...	4	4	26	2	...	1	...	...	...	13	1	2	2	5	1	...
Balasore ,, ...	...	8	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	7	2	...
Angul ,, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Puri ,, ...	...	15	28	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	1	1	8	1	...
Hazaribagh ,, ...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Hazaribagh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranchi Dispensary	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	4	1	...
Lady Dufferin Zanana Hospital, Ranchi ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamau (Daltonganj) Dispensary	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
Purulia Dispensary	1	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	6	3	...
Chaibassa ,, ...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Total ...	19	287	1,043	554	2	29	...	...	4	255	16	271	29	435	138	3

OF LIFE—*continued.*

of Diseases in the Principal Hospitals in Bengal during the year 1898—concluded.

DIED.

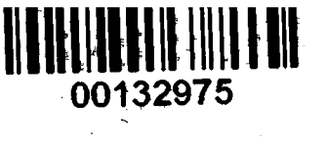
Local Diseases.																						
Diseases of the ear.	Diseases of the nose.	Diseases of the circulatory system.	Diseases of the lungs.	Other diseases of the respiratory system.	Diarrhœa.	Dyspepsia.	Diseases of the liver.	Other diseases of the digestive system.	Diseases of the spleen.	Other diseases of the lymphatic system.	Goitre.	Diseases of the urinary system.	Soft chancre.	Other diseases of the generative system.	Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	Diseases of the connective tissue.	Ulcers.	Other diseases of the skin.	All other local diseases.	General injuries.	Local injuries.	Poisons.	Total.
58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	1	8	...	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	33
...	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	3	...	2	1	5	...	39
...	...	1	...	2	22	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	68
...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	22	...	2	...	9	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	1	65
...	...	...	2	...	14	...	5	1	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	48
...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	25
...	1	...	3	2	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	45
...	...	...	2	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	1	2	15	...	2	6	1	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	98
...	...	...	2	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	1	3	3	1	2	3	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	82
...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	29
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	11
...	...	...	2	5	9	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	...	50
...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	11
...	2	61	234	138	1,033	5	136	182	119	6	...	95	1	99	22	70	85	5	29	70	266	48	5,840

STATISTICS OF LIFE—*concluded.*

C.—Return of Vaccine Operations in Bengal during the year 1898.

District.	Number of operators.	Persons treated.			Cost of operations.			Total number of successful operations recorded up to date.
		Successful.	Unsuccessful, doubtful, and unknown.	Total.				
1	2	3	4	5	6			7
					Rs.	A.	P.	
Burdwan	48	28,778	127	28,905	2,545	11	3	
Birbhum	24	17,768	44	17,812	1,485	14	0	
Bankura	57	24,400	211	24,611	1,639	7	6	
Midnapore	130	62,915	1,216	64,131	4,102	12	0	
Hooghly	45	18,956	150	19 106	2,089	10	9	
Howrah	19	15,581	165	15,746	1,621	11	6	
24-Parganas	58	35,003	64	35,067	4,311	7	0	
Calcutta (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	1,338	10	2,348	5,567	13	8	
Calcutta	33	9,885	1,650	11,535	15,385	0	7	
Nadia	87	47,792	301	48,093	2,689	15	8	
Murshidabad	54	35,452	435	35,887	2,108	6	3	
Jessore	119	53,015	342	53,357	2,825	5	0	
Khulna	59	45,596	245	45,841	2,238	0	1	
Rajshahi	66	44,998	2,034	46,032	1,968	0	3	
Dinajpur	69	43,343	1,645	44,988	2,024	11	3	
Jalpaiguri	54	17,347	608	17,955	1,628	12	3	
Darjeeling	11	17,476	106	17,582	4,642	5	3	
Darjeeling (Bovine Vaccine Depôt).	2	242	8	250	3,888	2	2	
Rangpur	125	53,963	646	54,609	2,147	14	0	
Bogra	30	16,730	186	16,916	1,271	4	6	
Pabna	60	36,879	1,135	38,014	1,909	4	6	
Dacca	128	108,791	3,014	111,805	3,788	14	10	
Mymensingh	177	108,337	2,418	110,755	3,294	1	4	
Faridpur	81	57,306	1,183	58,489	3,543	1	3	
Backergunge	69	56,311	2,298	58,609	3,824	7	0	
Tippera	69	53,210	366	53,576	2,249	2	6	40,035,750
Noakhali	55	31,571	998	32,569	1,666	12	9	
Chittagong	86	54,953	277	55,230	2,404	15	0	
Chittagong Hill Tracts ...	9	7,861	101	7,962	3,001	7	10	
Patna	83	30,927	1,273	32,200	2,034	13	9	
Gaya	110	53,215	2,371	55,586	3,346	10	0	
Shahabad	88	20,785	462	21,247	2,580	9	6	
Saran	124	52,432	4,349	56,781	2,131	2	3	
Champaran	92	39,593	1,142	40,735	1,746	2	6	
Muzaffarpur	102	66,764	730	67,494	1,953	7	9	
Darbhanga	125	68,278	577	68,855	1,990	10	0	
Monghyr	83	50,214	225	50,439	1,945	4	0	
Bhagalpur	95	76,843	255	77,098	2,318	11	3	
Purnea	63	58,884	551	59,385	2,422	12	6	
Malda	44	28,811	299	29,110	1,328	1	0	
Sonthal Parganas ...	78	47,687	625	48,312	3,053	14	2	
Cuttack	87	50,310	1,811	52,121	3,207	0	6	
Balasore	50	48,673	979	49,652	1,719	6	0	
Angul and Khondmals ...	18	5,386	153	5,539	1,621	6	11	
Puri	57	16,978	595	17,573	2,624	7	6	
Orissa Tributary States ...	74	28,494	2,124	30,618	1,330	6	1	
Hazaribagh	68	26,023	323	26,346	2,407	12	0	
Ranchi(late Lohardaga District)	80	30,420	895	31,315	1,286	4	0	
Palamau	35	15,022	834	15,856	1,315	9	6	
Manbhum	39	29,043	538	29,581	1,958	15	6	
Singhbhum	23	18,390	800	19,190	1,343	2	6	
Chota Nagpur Political States	38	25,190	2,548	27,738	409	13	0	
Establishment of Deputy Sanitary Commissioners.	...	...	...	...	16,093	3	5	
Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in these districts.	241	91,795	15,106	106,901	19,840	13	2	3,621,921
Total ...	3,723	2,085,904	61,548	2,147,452	1,73,874	14	8	43,657,671

N. C. R. & others—Reg. No. 1509J—702—12-2-1900.



Digitized with financial assistance from

Government of Maharashtra

on 01 February, 2020